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Communists File Petitions For Davis; 20,698 Sign

—See Page 3—

NEGROES BOYCOTT JIMCROW SCHOOL

— See Page 3 —

FOSTER TESTIMONY EXPOSES FRAMEUP IN TRIAL OF '12'

Refutes Charge CP Teaches Force, Violence

By Harry Raymond

The stirring words of William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party, veteran labor leader and America's foremost Marxist, were heard in U. S. District Court Friday in defense of the national Communist leaders . They struck like heavy hammer blow at Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey's fraudulent charge that the Communist Party taught and advocated force and violence.

Foster's testimony, a deposition taken at his bedside where he has been confined since late last fall with a serious illness, was read from the witness stand by John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, one of the 12 indicted Party leaders.

Spectators sat on the high-backed oaken court benches scarcely stirring as nearly one third of the 398 pages of the Party chairman's dramatic testimony, climaxing the long and bitter courtroom battle, was read to the jury.

Four of the 11 defendants sitting in the tense courtroom were prisoners, having been cited by Judge Harold R. Medina for "contempt" for protesting the court's bias. They were Henry Winston, Gus Hall, Gilbert Green and Carl Winter.

Foster charged the testimony of a baker's dozen of prosecution witnesses was presented by the government in an effort to "falsify the whole position" of the Communist Party.

He branded as a lie the prosecution-FBI charge that the party advocated force and violence.



FOSTER

READS QUESTION

Defense Attorney Harry Sacher, with the transcript of Foster's testimony spread before him on a small counsel table, read the questions put to the Party leader on direct examination. Gates, on the witness stand, read Foster's replies. He read in a clear voice that could be heard

(Continued on Page 10)

DEMAND D. OF J. ACT ON PEEKSKILL



LABOR DELEGATION which went to Washington to demand that the Department of Justice prosecute those who fomented the Peekskill outrage. The delegation was organized by the American Jewish Labor Council. Left to right, standing: Frank Quinn, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers; Joe Cappudona, AFL Bakers Local 3; William Levner, American Jewish Labor Council; Sol Tishler, United Furniture Workers; Benny Sher, AFL Jewelry Workers Local 1; and Irving Landa, UOPWA Regional Council.

(See story, Page 3.)

Rajk Admits Plotting With U. S. Envoy Against Hungary

—See Page 2—

UE Calls Pay Freeze Stab in Back

The report of the President's Fact-Finding Board "dealt all national wage negotiations a wanton stab in the back," the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers declared in a statement approved unanimously by the union's General Electric and Westinghouse negotiating committees.

The board showed its hand by "deliberately going outside of the question submitted to it and attacking the idea of wage increases in all industries," the statement published in UE News added.

Action on the board's report came as the union prepared for its convention in Cleveland and set a joint meeting of the Westinghouse and GE conferences on Sept. 26 of the UE to decide on a strike vote.

"It is for the Steelworkers Union to form its own estimates of the board's recommendations on wages as it affects the steelworkers," continued the statement.

"However, UE is forced to repudiate the action of the Board of Inquiry insofar as it relates to UE's efforts to win a better standard of living for its members."

IGNORES FACTS

Refering to the board's expressed desire to "stabilize the level of wage rates," the UE said:

"The Board ignored completely the glaring economic facts showing that workers' real wages have fallen 14 percent since the war; that the wealthiest 10 percent of the country's families hold an estimated 85 percent of total personal liquid savings while 90 percent of the families hold an estimated 15 percent of the savings; that employes' share of the national income has dropped from 65.9 percent in 1939 to 61.5 percent in 1948; and that these factors have resulted in a drying up of workers' purchasing power and has led to unemployment totalng over 5,000,000 workers at the present time."

The statement also noted that the "board repeated NAM propaganda that wage increases cause price increases," and that "increases in productivity "should provide primarily the means of reducing prices."

"But workers in General Electric and Westinghouse have seen that despite substantial increases in productivity in industry generally and in the companies for which they work, in the past ten years prices have increased 70 percent."

The statement concluded:

"In effect the Board of Inquiry has adopted the program of the NAM which is also the program of te General Electric and the Westinghouse companies, that workers should sit and hope for some of the huge profits of industry to trickle down to them if they submit to unlimited speed-up."

ST. LOUIS.—The recommendations of President Truman's Fact-Finding Committee in the steel dispute "show a contemptuous disregard for the needs of the workers for a substantial improvement in their basic wages," the District 8 Executive Board of United Electrical Workers declared in a statement adopted at a meeting here.

"The findings that pensions are to be negotiated after March 1, 1950, is a surrender to industry's claim that pension are not now negotiable," the District board stated. "The recommendation on group insurance is inadequate inasmuch as a large segment of the workers are already covered by such a plan and the cost of any additional features would be negligible."

Criticizing the fact-finding procedure, the District Board pointed out that 250 UE plants have won 1949 wage increases without resorting to fact-finding. It called upon all District 8 locals now in negotiations to rally their membership in support of an aggressive fight for a speedy and successful conclusion of negotiations.

At this meeting, the Executive Board of this Union with 20,000 members in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa joined the three national officers of the UE in demanding a thorough fededral investigation of the recent violence at Peekskill, New York.

They also hailed the conclusion of the American Zinc strike as a "victory for all of labor." It contrasted this victory with its 13 cents an hour fourth round wage increase with the no-wage-increase edict of President Truman's Steel Fact Finding Board.

Rajk Admits He Plotted With U.S. Envoy to Seize Hungary



CHAPIN

BUDAPEST.—Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian foreign minister, confessed Friday that U. S. ambassador Selden Chapin and Yugoslav Interior Minister Alexander Rankovic had plotted with him in an attempt to overthrow the people's democratic government and seize power for Tito. Rajk, who is on trial for treason along with seven others, further declares that Tito "is connected with the American spy organization."

Rajk testified that the United States and Yugoslav governments had blackmailed him into becoming a spy who plotted to overthrow the government by threatening to expose his long-time record of Trotskyite, anti-Communist, anti-Soviet intrigue.

He named Mindszenty as leader of a Vatican scheme to help take over the Hungarian government by inciting anti-government riots to coincide with a coup to be touched off by the murder of three of Hungary's Communist leaders.

Highlights of his confession were:

- American secret service agents, some of them illegally in Hungary, forced him into becoming their anti-Communist agent by threatening to expose his background as a Trotskyite plotting against the Soviet Union.
- Mindszenty was planning a Vatican-inspired campaign calling for widespread civil disobedience aimed at inciting riots.
- Yugoslav Minister of the Interior Alexander Rankovic was the mastermind of the plot and ordered him to liquidate his Hungarian colleagues.
- He often held secret meetings with Chapin and two American Army officers he identified as a "certain Lieutenant Colonel Kovacs" and "Mratin Himmler," who was in Hungary to repatriate war criminals.

He also confessed that he began his political career as an anti-Communist informer when he was 23, that he had consorted with Trotskyites in Vichy, France, detention camps and even enlisted German Gestapo aid to get back to Hungary.

Rajk, in outlining his plot against the government, said the Yugoslavs even hinted at American aid and said Capin told America would not interfere in the Yugoslav plans for a putsch.

The Yugoslavs, he said, told him that in the event of a Hungarian revolt the United States "would even lend active aid by enabling the peoples democracies to unite against the Soviet Union."

He said the proposed revolt was well-planned. Yugoslavs of Hungarian birth were to don Hungarian uniforms and be smuggled across the border under leadership of trustworthy Hungarian officers.

He added that Rankovic demanded the liquidation of Matyas Rakosi, Erno Gero and Mihaly Farkas, Hungarian communist leaders.

"Rankovic said these men were the men dangerous in Tito's eyes and they must be liquidated at all costs," he said.

Rajik said other help would arrive from Hungarians in the American and British occupation zones and that a series of border incidents, increasing in intensity, were planned as a prelude to the D-Day for the putsch.

"They were so sure of the success of their putsch, with the help

(Continued on Page 11)

Chapin Defends US Spy On Trial in Hungary

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Selden Chapin, former U. S. Ambassador to Budapest on Friday came to the defense of Laszlo Rajk, confessed American secret agent now on trial before a Hungarian court.

In his confession, Rajk, former Hungarian Foreign Minister, said he held secret meetings with Chapin.

The ex-ambassador told correspondents in the State Department press room that the confession was false. He denied secret meetings and insisted Rajk was "unbending in his anti-Americanism."

"I believe that in contradistinction to certain other Hungarian Communist leaders, Rajk is first of all a Hungarian," Chapin said, "If he were still a free man I doubt strongly he would willingly accept any non-Magyar domination."

Rajk's "apparent desire to resist foreign dictation" is "admired and shared by a good many Hungarians," Chapin said. He claimed Rajk was forced to testify falsely against himself as a result of "Communist methods."

The Daily Worker correspondent, acknowledging that his question was hostile to Chapin's thesis, asked for elaboration of these mysterious Communist methods. He pointed out that Communist prisoners in fascist docks, as in the case of the late George Dimitrov, could not be forced to testify falsely and against their principles, no matter how much torture was applied.

Momentarily flustered, Chapin replied evasively that "the Communists have learned a lot about such methods since Hitler's time."

Indict Student In Slaying At Dartmouth

WOODSVILLE, N. H.—William C. Felton, a Dartmouth student was indicted Friday on a first degree manslaughter charge for the fatal beating of Raymond J. Cirrotta, 21, Linden, N. J., war veteran and Dartmouth College honor student. Cirrotta, a leader of the Progressive Party set upon six months ago by eight men on the campus, who opposed his political thinking and resented his scholastic achivements. He died several hours after the beating.

Another of Cirrotta's classmates, Thomas A. Dorsee, had been fined $500 and given a year's suspended sentence in a whitewash proceeding that followed the veteran's death.

UMW Suspends Payments by Welfare Fund

WASHINGTON—John L. Lewis Friday announced suspension of benefit payments by the United Mine Workers welfare and pension fund.

Lewis announced the suspension of payments by the $100,000,000 a-year fund to aged and disabled miners and their dependents after a five-hour meeting of the fund's three-member board of trustees. Lewis as the union trustee, heads the board.

He said that it had authorized a temporary suspension of fund benefits, beginning tomorrow, because the fund is "faced with diminishing revenues".

Just before Lewis' announcement, Houston Martin, UMW district 22 president, reported that 8,000 miners in Utah and Wyoming have gone out "100 percent" and will not return to the pits until they get a new contract.

CURRAN SHUNS WAGE FIGHT IN NMU REPORT

By Bernard Burton

Listing major objectives in his report to the CIO National Maritme Union convention on Friday, president Joseph Curran ignored a concerted fight for wage increases and called for constitutional amendments to throttle democracy in the union. Economic goals urged by Curran as "concentration" tasks were the shorter work-week, increased vacations, health and welfare programs and relief crews.

He also called for constitutional amendments to bar "Communists" and aliens from membership, and to provide penalties against any union member distributing "anonymous and slanderous literature."

Calling for complete support to top CIO dictates, Curran proposed driving out anyone criticizing the right-wing in the CIO. He also condemned the World Federation of Trade Unions, whose support, especially in 1946, helped bring some of the greatest gains to American seamen.

There was no mention in his report of a fight to restore parity in wages and conditions with West Coast maritime unions, whose wages and conditions have outstripped those of the NMU. Instead he launched into an attack on those unions for bucking top CIO policy.

TAKES CREDIT

Curran took credit for his administration for "gains" won in the two years since the last convention. But a further analysis of the figures showed that the main gains were made while there was a united administration, before the Curran machine took over control.

Thus, there were four gains made in the last two years. The first was made, with the left-wing still on the negotiating committee. The second increase, $12.50 in August, 1948, was granted only after the increase had already been won by the Seafarers International Union. The third raise, $3.50 in December, 1948, was again granted because it had been won earlier by the West Coast unions.

In the last contract, negotiated last June, the only money advance listed was a $7.50 clothing allowance, something which the West Coast unions had enjoyed over a long period. In that same period the West Coast unions won improvements still not achieved by the NMU.

In this last contract, Curran also surrendered parity of conditions with the West Coast, which had been won in 1946, when the NMU was still working closely with Coast unions. This parity principle had also been sanctioned in the Fly arbitration award handed down in the latter part of 1946.

Curran also took credit for stopping reduction of manning scales in the last agreement. He failed

(Continued on Page 11)

Weinstock to Be At Peace Meet

AFL Paintrs Local 48, at a special meeting Monday night, elected Louis Weinstock as a delegate to the Chicago Labor Peace conference.

The meeting adopted a resolution protesting the Peekskill outreges.

Labor Leaders Ask D of J Act on Mob

WASHINGTON.—A delegation of New York labor leaders organized by the American Jewish Labor Council demanded on Friday that the Justice Department prosecute the fomenters of the Peekskill attacks on the people who attended the Paul Robeson concert.

After conferring with the delegation, Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell said the Justice Department would "take under advisement and study" the question of whether or not there are grounds for federal intervention in the two Peekskill lynch actions against Robeson and the thousands who attended his concert.

William Levner of the Jewish Labor Council said the organizations represented in the Council are going to wait "a reasonable time" for a report from the Justice Department. After that, if no report is forthcoming, the Council will recommend organization of a work-stoppage and a gigantic parade through New York City streets. A protest demonstration by thousands of New Yorkers around the Justice Department building is also being contemplated, Levner said.

Photographs showing police complicity with the Peekskill mobsters were presented to Campbell. Blood-stained rocks, a baseball bat used by the anti-Semitic and anti-Negro lynchers, whisky bottles flung at concertgoers were accepted by the Justice Department official. Scores of depositions, affidavits and statements made by injured concertgoers were also handed over to Campbell.

Levner and Sol Tishler, CIO Furniture Workers, Local 140, official and candidate for the City Council from the 18th Senatorial District, called for swift Justice Department action to quell the rise of fascist attacks.

Tishler told Campell that since the Sept. 4 Peekskill mob action, Nazi-like stonings of former Rep. Leo Isacson and ALP candidate Vincent Longhi had occurred. The attack against Isacson, a candidate for Bronx Borough President, took place in the Bronx. The attack against Longhi occurred in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn Thursday night.

The delegation consisted of Levner, Tishler, Joseph Cappadona, AFL Bakery Workers, Local 3; Frank Quinn, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers; Irving Landa, CIO Office Workers Regional Council; Max Goldstein, CIO Shoe Workers Joint Council 13; Benny Scher, AFL Jewelry Workers Local 1.

250 Arts Council Delegates to Join Albany Protests

Responding quickly to the Peekskill Protest Coordinating Committee's call for a delegation to Albany on Wednesday, the New York State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions announced on Friday that it was sending emergency notice to its entire membership to support the delegation.

The delegation will protest Gov. Dewey's whitewash of the hoodlums at Peekskill and his attempt to punish the victims.

The ASP pledged that a minimum of 250 cultural workers would be on the train leaving Grend Central Station for Albany at 9 a.m.

Trade union locals throughout the city were mobilizing their members in the shops and offices in support of the protest.

Abraham Freedman, chairman of the Brooklyn Council of the Civil Rights Congress, announced that housewives in Brooklyn were preparing to go to Albany. A nursery and babycaring unit was being set up so to relieve mothers with children for the entire day.

Gov. Dewey's frame-up "inquiry" into the Peekskill outrages continued today as the target of a swiftly mounting number of prominent citizens and varied organizations. They reflect a wide range of political affiliation.

Justice Meyer Steinbrink, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, declared publicly that the appointment of District Attorney Fanelli of Westchester "weakened public confidence" in the inquiry before it had begun.

Justice Steinbrink said that a telegram had been sent to Dewey informing the Governor that the Peekskill incidents showed "disturbing evidences of anti-Jewish and anti-Negro conduct." Another protest against Fanelli as investigator was made public by Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress.

In White Plains yesterday Fanelli said he will apply next week for county court permission "to call a special grand jury." This frame-up jury would begin the investigation probably during the week of Sept. 26, according to Fanelli.

HOODLUM PARADE

In Peekskill, despite the objections of 12 ministers and a rabbi, a so-called "patriotic" parade and rally sponsored by the same vigilante organizations that attacked the two concerts, will be held Oct. 2.

The clergymen asked that Sunday be set aside as a day "of prayer and repentance." They said: "Lies, malicious rumors about responsible citizens, vilification and inflammatory language about members of our minority races have been circulated."

Their statement declared that "a vicious example of lawlessness has been held up to the world as our way of life. We citizens of the community must not close our eyes. There is no need to try to convince either ourselves or the world that ugliness is not real or that it is not here . . . let us show shame and contrition for these violent, unlawful acts and attitudes."

Meanwhile, Gov. Dewey was receiving hundreds of community-wide protests.

FOSTER'S TESTIMONY

The full text of William Z. Foster's deposition will be printed in the coming weekend Worker in a 32-page supplement. Order extra copies now for your friends and acquaintances.

Teachers Union Asks Writ to Stop Witchhunt

The Teachers Union on Friday served notice on the Board of Education and the Corporation Counsel that it would make a motion for a temporary injunction next Thursday, Sept. 22, in Brooklyn Supreme Court, to restrain the Board from carrying out the provisions of the Feinberg witchhunt law.

The union and 40 taxpayers, teachers, parents and others on Sept. 12 filed a complaint asking for a permanent injunction. The firm of Presman, Witt and Cammer, 9 E. 40 St., which filed the original complaint on behalf of the plaintiffs is also representing them on the motion for the temporary injunction.

The motion is supported by an affidavit submitted by Rose Russel, legislative representative of the union. In her affidavit, she charges that the Feinberg law is unconstitutional on its face because it violates freedom of speech, assembly, association and thought and because it is in conflict with the constitutional prohibitions against ex post facto laws and bills of attainder.

Mrs. Russell asserts that similar issues were involved in the case of the Ober law in Maryland which was recently declared unconstitutional and in the case of Parker vs. County of Los Angeles, now pending in the U.S. Supreme Court.

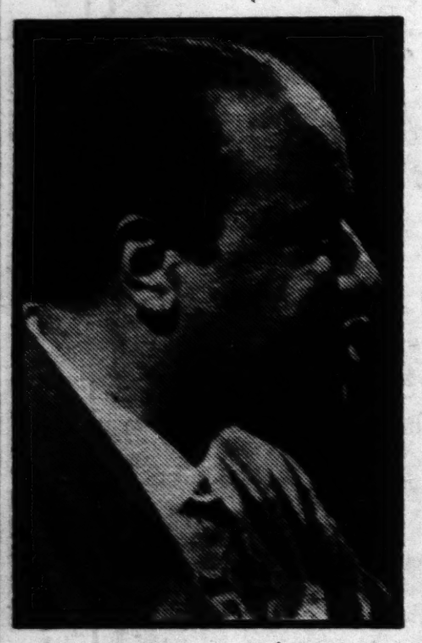
Mrs. Russell called the circular by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen on procedure on the Feinberg law an invitation to a witchhunt in the school system on a scale never before seen in this country. She pointed out that since the Jansen circular would require secret reports by supervisors on the "loyalty" of teachers under their supervision. The procedure would create an atmosphere of fear, suspicion and intimidation which reach throughout every corner of the educational system.

She further pointed out that the circular required every single teacher to decide at his peril which ideas his principal might think "subversive"

Davis Petitions Filed By CP; 20,698 Sign

By Max Gordon

The Communist Party has filed with the Board of Elections an independent petition with the names of 20,698 citizens of Manhattan's 21st Senator District nominating Councilman Benjamin J. Davis as candidate for reelection from that district on the Communist ticket.



BEN DAVIS

The petition was filed Friday by a delegation headed by Herbert Wheeldin, secretary of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party, and George Blake, the delegation New York County chairman of the party. It included some of the campaign workers who helped put the petition drive over, with a huge margin to spare.

A statement issued by the delegation said that this showing, with only a portion of the senatorial district canvassed, "proves that Councilman Davis will be reelected".

Councilman Davis is the official American Labor Party candidate for Council in the 21st district. With the filing of the Communist petition, he also became the Communist Party nominee. Officially, 3,000 signatures were needed on the Communist petition. Party workers had originally set a goal of 15,000 signatures.

"Every signature represents a protest against Peekskill and the lynch-insipred attacks against Paul Robeson," the statement declared. "The response to the petition campaign by the Negro people in the first place, by the Puerto Rican and Jewish people, the unity displayed in this compaign proves once again that Councilman Davis is the beloved leader of the Negro people and the whole labor and progressive camp."

The petition contained the names of numerous active Republican and Democratic Party workers who told canvassers bluntly that they considered the reelection of Councilman Davis not a matter of party politics, but a necessity for the people of Harlem.

Opposing the Councilman is a discredited Life magazine writer, one Earl Brown, who was nominated by the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Parties in a desperate "unity" move to defeat the Councilman.

Brown is the only Negro candidate in the entire city on the Republican, Democratic or Liberal Party tickets. Nothing he has ever done suggests even faintly that he is interested in the struggle for Negro rights. In sharp contrast, the American Labor Party has named outstanding Negro fighters as candidates for borough president of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and for several Council seats.

★

COUNCILMAN Davis' 21st senatorial district includes the 11th, 13th and 7th Assembly Districts. The 11th is solidly Negro, and was the center of attention in collecting signatures for the Councilman's nominating petition. A survey among campaign workers show a remarkably heavy sentiment for the Councilman among the Negro people, running consistently at 80 percent, or close to it.

Since Negro voters make up less than half of the district, Davis backers believe it will be necessary to register that proportion at the polls on Election Day in order to re-elect him; to see to it that a

(Continued on Page 11)

Negroes Boycott Jimcrow School

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—No Negro children went to the segregated Prospect Street School Friday morning as more than 300 parents and citizens began a boycott led by the Hempstead National Association for the Advancement if Colored People.

When school opened several parents stationed themselves outside the school gates and passed out leaflets to the children whose parents hadn't heard of the boycott, and asked them to go back home with the leaflet.

"This school is a Jimcrow school," the leaflet said, "this is now the official policy of the Hempstead School Board, District 1. District 1, as of Tuesday, Sept. 13. Keep your children home until the board acts to end segregation."

This action resulted from a new zoning law which legalizes a former "gentleman's agreement" that all Negro children go to the Prospect school while white children in the surrounding Eldridge Street district just back of the school go to the far away Ludlum School."

EXPOSED BY ALP

This situation was exposed a year ago by the Nassau-Suffolk American Labor Party.

The Board of Education, met Thursday at the Hempstead High School, more than 300 parents were on hand. The presence of dozens of detectives in the audience was denounced by Mrs. Alverta Gray Schultz, president of the local NAACP. "We are willing to start our march to jail", Mrs. Schultz told the officials, "because we might as well be in prison as watch our children grow up in ignorance, and see them go to jail."

The ALP and the Nassau County Communist Party announced support of the boycott action.

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Klan Terror Spreads To North from Dixie

By John Hudson Jones

The Peekskill mob and police attacks on Negroes and whites were the culmination of a growing wave of terror surging up from the South. Indeed Ku Klux Klan officials said the cross would burn across the nation and it has—even in the nation's capitol, in Nassau County just 20 miles from New York, and in Chicago. In Alabama the Klan burned Paul Robeson's effigy. If the people don't smash the Klan, who knows but that it would try the real thing in New York City, or Chicago, or Washington, or Philadelphia or anywhere in the land of democracy.

MOB VIOLENCE IN GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Angered by the successful Beach for Democracy established at the Marquette Municipal Beach in late August by 100 Negroes and whites of the Young Citizens Committee, a mob of KKK-led hoodlums carried on a week-long campaign of terror against the beachhead participants.

Bricks and rocks were thrown through the windows of homes and cars of three active beachhead participants, and a cross was burned in front of the home of Chatman Wailes, a Negro steel worker.

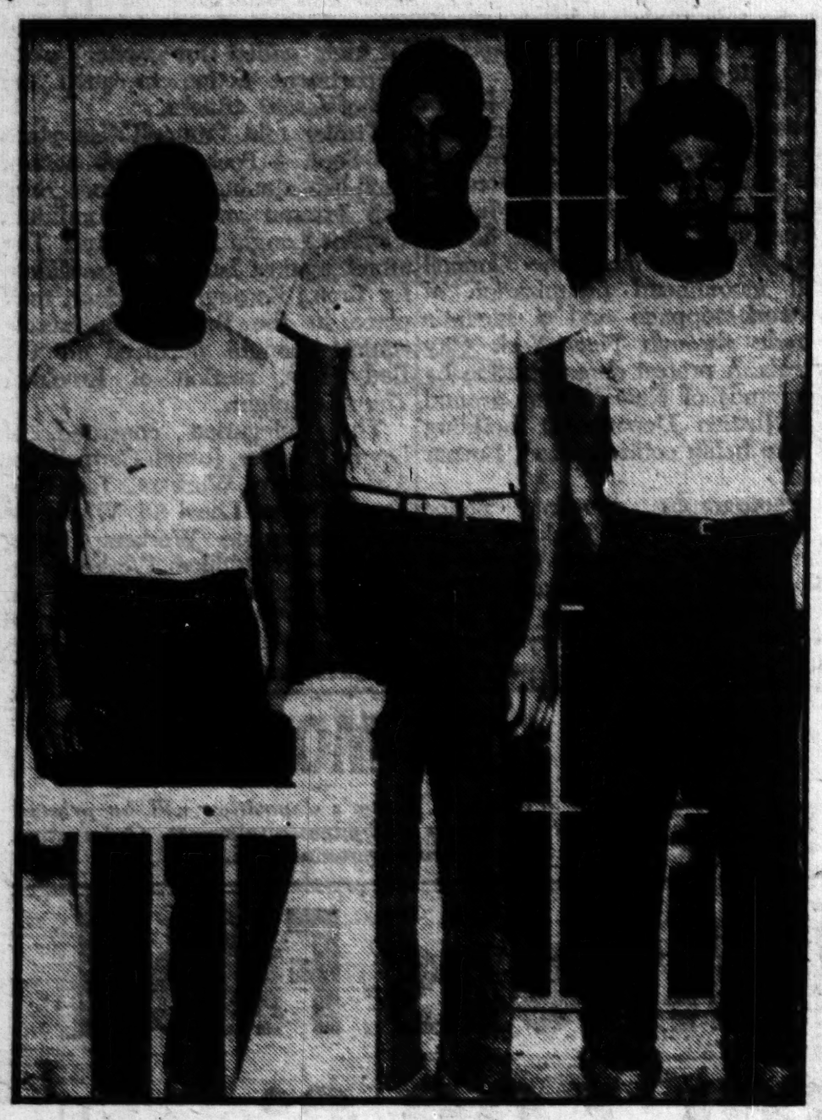
One of the chief targets of the terror has been the home of Ralph and Katherine Hyndman. A brick was hurled bearing a note signed KKK, warning them to get out of town.

FRAMEUP OF 3 IN FLORIDA

GROVELAND, Fla. — There wasn't much difference in what happened at Peekskill and what a bloodthirsty mob did to the Negro community this summer when the estranged husband of a white girl claimed she had been raped by four Negroes.

The community was razed by fire. Three Negroes picked up and charged with the alleged rape. A third was shot to a bloody mess by hundreds in a sheriff's posse.

The old rape frameup was pulled. The youths were hustled to trial before an all-white jury. Attorneys for the youth retained by the NAACP were prevented from presenting evidence disproving the charges. Indeed, the prosecution didn't even present evidence to substaniate its case. All the jury needed was the tale told by a white woman and her husband. One of the youths got life, and two others death. The case is being appealed.



The Groveland Three, Walter Irvin, Charles Greenlee and Samuel Shepard, in the Tavares, Fla., prison, after being sentenced on a frameup charge of "rape," which was used as an excuse by the white supremacists for a reign of terror against the Negro community of Groveland.

KLAN DYNAMITES BIRMINGHAM HOMES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When Negro ministers and others began buying homes in a "white" neighborhood, the Klan dynamited them.

But the Negroes didn't turn their other cheek, they got themselves some guns and threw a few hot bullets at the getaway car that threw the explosives. Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene "Bull" Connor, a Democratic Party stalwart didn't like this.

Connor, who had Sen. Glen Taylor arrested during the presidential campaign, for daring to meet with Negroes, has set up a zoning law to prohibit Negroes from living in certain areas. The Birmingham Negroes answered both Connor and the dynamite throwers by a 5,000-strong mass meeting that formed a permanent committee to fight the terror and the zoning law.

'Free Ingram Week' To See Petition to UN

"The only United Nations representatives out of 30 visited who expressed annoyance when we presented them with a brief on Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram were those of our own country."

This is the way Mrs. Maude White Katz summed up recent delegations to Lake Success to present the story of how a Georgia Negro mother and her two sons were imprisoned for life for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who molested Mrs. Ingram.

The brief prepared by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, was presented to Porter McKeever and Fred Rope, U. S. representatives, Mrs. Katz declared.

"They were extremely annoyed and told us the fight to free Mrs. Ingram 'should follow the regular processes.'"

Evidently, Mrs. Katz, administrative secretary of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, commented, they meant, the same courts, state and federal officials, including President Truman and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, who have showed by their lack of action they fully agree the Ingrams shouldn't be free.

★

MRS. KATZ said that already two powerful Negro church organizations have decided to observe "Ingram Sunday" on Sept. 18 as a part of an entire week of activity to free the mother and her teen-age sons. These are the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church covering Ohio, and the CME Church District covering Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Pennsylvania.



MRS. MAUDE WHITE KATZ

She said a conference of AME ministers recently meeting at Wilberforce University, O., decided to support the Ingram Committee's fight. The AME presiding Bishop is the Rev. Alexander J. Allen, while the CME presiding Bishop is the Rev. H. P. Porter.

Mrs. Katz said the brief will be formally presented to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and that General Secretary Trygve Lie, has already acknowledged receiving a copy.

"During Ingram Week," Mrs. Katz urged, "all groups interested in freeing the Ingrams should make pilgrimages to Lake Success."

"They should urge these representatives to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram brief before the General Assembly."

Generally during Ingram Week, Mrs. Katz asked that letters be sent to the local press throughout the country calling the people's attention to the Ingram case.

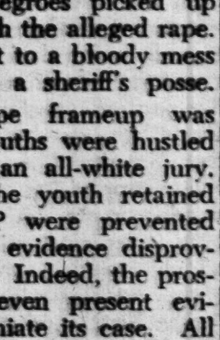


MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

Raps Truman Failure to Pick Negro for Court

Pettis Perry, secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, Friday condemned President Truman for twice having betrayed the Negro people by refusing to appoint qualified Negro jurists to Supreme Court vacancies.

The demand for the appointment of a Negro to a seat on the nation's highest court, raised first after the death of Justice Frank Murphy, was renewed by the Negro people and progressive groups after the death this week of Justice Wiley Rutledge. In an article that appeared in earlier editions of The Worker, Perry detailed the betrayals of the Negro people by both Republican and Democratic Parties.



PETTIS PERRY

"The cynical Truman appointment of the Dixiecrat polltaxer Tom Clark to the nation's highest court and the flaunting of the popular will of Negro and progressive forces," said Perry, "as shown by the President's refusal to fill the Rutledge vacancy with an able Negro attorney or judge, of whom there are many, once again shows the contempt of the Truman Administration toward the demands of the Negro people and progressive forces for Negro representation in the highest government circles.

"At the same time the President has 'no comment' on the appointment of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), a southern white supremacist, to head the powerful Senate Judicial Civil Rights subcommittee. These two acts reiterate the indifference of Truman to any civil rights program.

"Protests should flood Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev), who made the Eastland appointment, for such appointments are usually made in consultation with Senate Democratic leaders."

Reviews of the new films, by Jose Yglesias, books by Robert Friedman and David Carpenter, appear regularly in the Daily Worker.

UTAH, WYOMING MINERS STRIKE FOR NEW CONTRACT

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—Houston Martin, District 22 president of the United Mine Workers, said today that 8,000 miners in Utah and Wyoming have gone out "100 percent" and will not return to the pits until they get a contract.

Martin said "John L. Lewis, president of the UMW, had nothing to do with this walkout."

"We have not received any communications from him for several weeks. The boys just got tired and walked out."

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—THE EDITORS.

Progressives Fight Rightwing Splitters At State CIO Parley

By Bernard Burton

The tenth annual New York State CIO convention held last week in Saratoga Springs provided a preview, in the opinion of many, of the rule-or-ruin policies to be pursued by the right wing at the national convention in Cleveland Oct. 31. But it also showed that the progressive-led unions refuse to be intimidated and will fight to return CIO to its founding principles of autonomy, democracy and fighting unity.

In its zeal to work up a red-baiting orgy and ensure endorsements of the political line of the rightwing (which is the political line of the Truman Administration), the state CIO machine wound up the convention without taking any real action on wages, hours and working conditions.

The main aim of the machine was veered to passage of its final resolution, over the opposition of one-fourth of the delegates, calling for strick adherence to national CIO dictates—or else.

The "or else" was spelled out by Allan Haywood, CIO national director of organization, within the State CIO Executive Board, where Haywood even went so far as to issue open threats of physical violence to progressive delegates to the national convention.

He asserted that unions which refuse to conform on such issues as support for Mayor O'Dwyer, the cold war, opposition to the World Federation of Trade Unions, and no criticism of Philip Murray, will find their existence threatened by dual unions chartered by national CIO.

DESPITE THESE THREATS the "conform - or - get - out" edict passed in the executive board by the close vote of 17 to 11. This, with the absence of representatives of four unions which general support the fight for autonomy—Food and Tobacco, Packinghouse, Furniture and Shoe.

A minority resolution, introduced by Joseph Kehoe, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association, on behalf of the 11 unions, called upon the CIO to "reaffirm the founding principles of the CIO and to reject the 'conform or get out' edict."

"We condemn," said the minority resolution, "any attempts to further divide the labor movement by policies of interference with the internal problems of international unions by the national CIO or by the use of CIO funds and machinery to harass affiliates of the CIO, or any policy of expulsion or dissolving of unions and their jurisdiction.

"We express without qualification our resolve to fight to unite the CIO and to exert all our influence to return the CIO to its founding principles of democracy and autonomy. We express support to all unions in the CIO against attempts to deny them representation or to interfere with their jurisdiction."

Among the "loyalty" standards set by the right wing in the resolution and in speeches were support for the candidacies of Mayor O'Dwyer and former governor Lehman, support for the Marshall Plan and opposition to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Allan Haywood, CIO national director of organization, issued the warning that unions which do not submit by the time of the national convention may find that charters have been issued for dual unions to raid their jurisdictions.

Within the executive board Friday night, where the majority resolution was adopted by a narrow 17 to 11 vote, Haywood, it was understood, went so far as to issue threats of physical violence against progressive delegates to the national convention.

In addition to Kehoe, the right wing resolution was fought on the convention floor by Leo Jandreau, of the United Electrical Workers, and Irving Potash, of the Fur and Leather Workers.

Potash, who came to the convention Friday night directly from the Foley Square trial, silenced right wing hecklers as he gave the delegates some elemntary lessons in trade unionism.

He warned, "A trade union is not a political party. You cannot tell the workers or officials of a union that they've got to agree or get out. If you do that you turn a labor union into a political organization and wreck it."

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THE TASK, he said, was to stay united around the immediate questions affecting the workers, such as the approaching economic crisis, the employers' fight against wage increases, organization of the unorganized.

People's Army 100 Miles From Canton

HONG KONG.—Two thousand people's Liberation troops of Gen. Liu Po-cheng's 14th Army were reported Friday to have knifed across the Kwangtung province border into an area only 100 miles north of Canton.

Reports reaching Hong Kong said the troops were operating near Yungyun, 96 miles north northeast of Canton, anly 32 miles from the Canton-Hankow railway.

The reports said Liu's armies drove through the mountamous border region from south Kiangsi province and reached Lungsinhsu, 22 miles east of Yungyun and slightly more than 100 miles from Canton.

U.S. Population Up to 149,452,000

WASHINGTON (UP).—Population of the United States on Aug. 1, was about 149,452,000, the Census Bureau said Friday.

It represented an increase of 237,000 during the month. Both estimates include members of the U. S. armed forces in this country and overseas.



UPW Urges Fight by Locals To Get 4th Round Pay Hikes

Abram Flaxer, president of the CIO United Public Workers has made public the results of a survey of fourth round raises won by UPW locals throughout the country and addressed a letter to officers of 325 UPW local unions urging "a determined fight for fourth round raises" wherever they have not yet been won this year.

The survey of fourth round raises covered the period Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1949, and comprises a representative sampling.

Most fourth round raises ranged from 10 to 15 percent, from a low of 5 cents per hour to a high of $1.75 per hour (won for teachers in technical trade schools in New York).

Flaxer warned against "an employer drive to get all workers" to accept the "no fourth round raise" recommendations of the President's steel fact-finding board.

"I want to emphasize htat the failure in Steel must not be permitted to carry over in any way into any local of the United Public Workers of America," president Flaxer said.

"The acceptance by the Steel Union of the recommendation of President Truman's Board places no requirement on the members of the United Public Workers to accept a similar 'no wage raise' policy.

"Nothing has happened to change the economic need. Prices have not come down, the cost of living has continued to rise, profits in industry remain at the most exorbitant greed level in history. It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that substantial wage increases can be paid in this year out of these exorbitant profits without increasing prices any further."

Flaxer informed the locals that the forthcoming International Executive Board meeting of the union, scheduled for Detroit (Detroit-Leland Hotel) Sept. 28 to 30, will deal fully with the problems affecting the membership arising out of the settleemnt in steel.

Senate Unit Boycotts FEPC

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Fair Employment Practices Bill ran up against a Republican and Democratic boycott in the Senate labor committee Friday and action on the measure was frustrated by lack of a quorum.

Only six Senators, one shy of a quorum, were in the committee when chairman Elbert Thomas (D-Utah) brought the FEPC bill up for consideration. Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala), outspoken opponent of the Civil Rights Bill, sped from the committee room just before the bill was brought up. He said he had to keep a White House appointment.

Thomas was uncertain when the committee would take up the measure. It had been reported to the 13-man committee Thursday after a 4-to-1 vote in a sub-committee.

NEW MACHINE SPEEDS SOVIET 1,000-MILE TREE SHELTER BELTS

LONDON.—The Soviet Union has embarked on a gigantic soil conservation program that envisages the planting of trees in thousand-mile-long shelter belts from the Ural Mountains to the Danube River, official Soviet reports say.

The battle against nature is being fought across an estimated 960,000,000 acres of the flat wind-blown steppes of European Russia.

Stalin's plan for the transformation of nature which started early this year is a 15-year plan. It calls for the planting of spectacular forest belts running parallel with the great rivers of the steppes—The Dnieper, Donets, Volga, the Ural Rivers—and on the slopes of gorges and ravines for thousands of miles.

NEW MACHINE

A new tree-planting machine, designed by Stalin Prize winners, make it possible to plant 10 times as many trees as by hand.

With one of these machines, a man is able to plant more than 11 acres of trees in a 10-hour day, it is said. One forestry station reported 18,000 saplings were planted in one day.

Forty thousand forestry teams have been trained in Ukrainian stations for the work. More than 100 forestry stations have been established and 400 more are scheduled to be set up next year.

Living Standards Decline in Conn.

BRIDGEPORT.—A serious drop necticut workers was shown this week by the State Labor Department in its announcement that wages of Connecticut workers covered by unemployment insurance were 75 million dollars less for the first three months of 1949 than the last three months of 1948. Total wages paid to covered workers fell from 516 million to 442 million, a drop of 14.4 percent.

In the Bridgeport area the total weekly manufacturing payroll has dropped from $4,000,000 weekly in June, 1948 to $2,700,000 in June, 1949—a drop of almost 33 percent.

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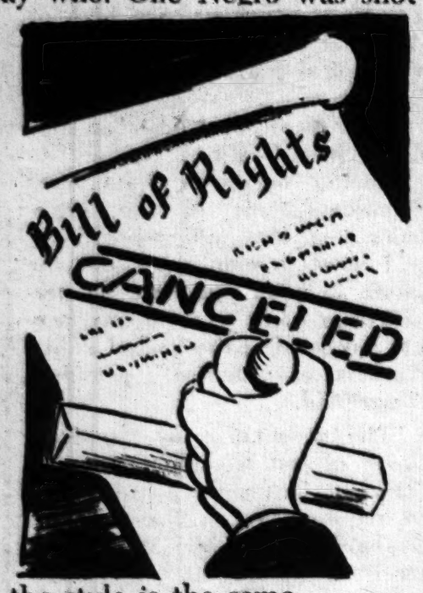
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Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq.

FROM GROVELAND, FLA., to New York state is a long jump in miles.

But politically they are becoming one.

A 17-year-old white girl in Groveland said someone "raped" her. She couldn't say who. One Negro was shot to death. Two—one 17, the other 18—face death in the electric chair after a typical frame-up trial which lasted half an hour. The prosecution did not dare to put on the stand the doctor who examined the girl. Nothing was presented to link the Negro youth to the alleged crime. No evidence was ever presented that any rape had taken place. But the jury swiftly called for death.



Was the Southern judge's name Medina, perhaps? No. Some other name. But the style is the same.

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THE JURORS WHO eagerly handed down the lynch verdict at Groveland, Fla., were asked whether they would judge fairly, on the basis of evidence, regardless of color, race or creed.

They all said yes, while the courtroom rocked with laughter. The Southern judge proudly points to the written record. It proves the trial was fair, he says. Did not every juror say he would judge solely on the basis of evidence?

But the court record does not record the roaring laughter of the jurors and their friends as this mockery was carried out before a judge who knew well the part he was playing in the organization of a legal lynching by "white supremacy" Kluxers.

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IN NEW YORK CITY, at Foley Square, the judge knows his part, too.

A juror is shown to have called for a "war to the death" against Communists one month before he swore to the court he was impartial. This does not disturb Judge Medina. He cooly dismisses the facts as unimportant. There was no mocking laughter in Foley Square court as there was in Groveland's courtroom lynching. But was there one person present who did not know what was going on?

Another Foley Square juror is shown to have lied about her place of residence. This means little to Judge Medina. He will not hear of any mistrial. What does a lie matter in a case where the powerful Wall Street circles have commanded a witchhunt against the political party of the working-class?

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, James Montgomery, Negro-American, was sent to jail for life in Illinois on a charge of "rape." The KKK and the District Attorney faked the "evidence" that convicted him. Today, he is out of jail because it was discovered that not only had Montgomery been framed but there had not even been a crime committed. Was the jury deceived 25 years ago? Did the judge know nothing of the horrible frameup? The record speaks their guilt.

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THE FAKE "RAPE" CHARGE is the club with which the Southern masters and their Northern banker-bosses maintain the economic enslavement of the Negro people.

The "force and violence" charge, the "conspiracy" hoax, are the vile weapons with which Big Business is trying at Foley Square to outlaw a political party as the prelude to smashing the U. S. Constitution for the entire nation.

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IF THIS FRAMEUP tactic is not defeated, how long will it take to destroy the liberties and legal rights of Jews, trade union members, the foreign-born, and any other American who seeks peace, higher wages, and social progress for his country?

The pro-fascist enemy is coming out into the open. The American people can lose no time in uniting to defeat him. Fascism is not inevitable. Neither is war. But the way to save American democracy is first of all to smash the frameup system which unrolled at Groveland, Fla., and now displays itself at Foley Square.

America's People Get Together In the Fight for World Peace

By Joseph Starobin

MEXICO CITY.—"You have no idea how agreeable it is to see North Americans at this peace conference," the great Brazilian painter, Emiliano Di Cabalcanti was telling us, as a group of us sat listening to the stories of the bloody repression of Brazil's movement for peace.

It was the day after the closing of the five-day Congress, which had brought together more than 1,200 delegates from 19 American countries. Two hundred and fifty-six North Americans had attended, two-thirds of them delegates, almost half of them from California and Texas — rank and file members for the most part of local peace committees, the Progressive Party, the left-wing trade unions and Negro organizations. And the delegations from other countries — in the case of Cuba, Argentina, Mexico and Chile, they represented a very wide united front — were most happy to see North American progressives in their midst.



DELEGATES to the Mexican Peace Conference (l. to r.) Juan Marinello, Cuban Communist leader, Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, who brought a message from her husband, and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader.

"You know," Di Cabalcanti continued. "The press in our country is always saying that there is no peace movement in the United States. That in itself is part of their war propaganda." The grey-haired, rotund painter of Brazil paused. "It is so good to see you here."

Another Brazilian broke in. He is a professor of mathematics in a leading university. It had taken him and a companion almost 10 days to come, and they had arrived just before the final meeting of 5,000 people at the Coliseo.

In a halting English, this professor had told us what a strange feeling it was to be in a country where a peace conference could be held in relative freedom, where it was possible to see all the forces of Latin America assembled to demand peace. And then he added: "The story of what happened in Peekskill, it is so important for us. I think that Mrs. Robeson's speech at the Coliseo (reporting on the battle between "the Americans and un-Americans" at Peekskill) must be reprinted everywhere in Latin America. For in it, we see the real America fighting our own enemies. It gives us inspiration and hope."

IT WAS a week of many, many speeches from artists, from labor leaders, from men of letters. It was a week in which 10 separate commissions were meeting to discuss aspects of the peace movement: the role of women, of youth, of religion, of labor. But there were a few moments, among the very many, which were truly high points — unforgettable in their drama and meaning.

The first one came when the Mexican artist, David Alfaro Siqueiros jumped to the platform one night, and then was followed by Diego Rivera (they are friends now, these two) and the two of them stood at each shoulder of Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet, who is hunted by the traitorous government of Gonzales Videla, because Neruda represents the unity in action of the Chilean workers and intellectuals in the battle for national sovereignty against imperialism.

There was a second high moment a day later. That came after the speech of the Catholic jurist, former head of the department of justice in Cuba, Domingo Villamil. He made one of the sharpest declarations of the entire parley, a call for cooperation of Catholics and Communists in the interests of peace, and a clear criticism of the Vatican's decree against such cooperation.

A THIRD moment had a more specifically North American meaning. It came when John T. Bernard, the former Congressman and now representing the National Labor Conference for Peace which will be held in Chicago Oct. 1, brought greetings from American labor. In the course of his speech, he took issue with some of the ideas presented just previously by the Progressive Party leader, O. John Rogge. The latter had struck hard at the denial of civil liberties in the United States, and he reviewed some of the cases that show the growth of the loyalty-oath, and war-hysteria atmosphere in our country. For this, he had been applauded generously.

But he also found it important to put in a plug for Tito, some ill-chosen and thoughtless observations on the Soviet Union, accusing her, of all things, of "colonialism," and "turning a deaf ear to the struggles of the colonial peoples for independence."

Bernard disagreed sharply, and even sharper was the speech a day later by the educational director of the New York State Communist Party, Howard Johnson. He brought greetings from the Twelve at Foley Square, and spared no words with Rogge, while acknowledging the positive things which the Progressive Party figure had said. The audience responded to Johnson's address with a standing ovation.

Two other moments must be included: the closing Saturday night of the conference proper, with addresses by the genial Juan Marinello, of Cuba; by Neruda; by the tall, grey-haired spokesmen for the World Committee for Peace, the French poet, Paul Eluard.

Neruda's speech, in itself a virtual poem, must be read again and again. It contrasted the voyage which a Chilean general had recently made to the United States for purposes of militarizing his own country, and the voyage which Neruda had made at the same time to the Soviet Union, for the centenary of the poet, Alexander Pushkin.

It was an appeal to the writers and artists of the Americas to leave off their depiction of the shadowy, the pessimistic, the hopeless, and to turn their talent toward the hopeful, the embattled aspects of life: the struggle of their peoples for a way out of their misery and backwardness.

One sentence will convey something of Neruda's tone and purpose: **"It's some time now that the general returned to my country," the poet said. "But I have not been able to return, among other reasons, because I am not sure that among the bullets which the general procured in his voyage, there may not be one intended for me."**

And then there was the final morning. Mexico's leading specialist in tuberculosis, Dr. Ismael Cosio Villegas, enchanted the audience as he described why he, as a professor of the university, as a public health specialist, and as a citizen, defies the reactionary whelping of the Mexican press to support the Congress. And finally, in the report of Mrs. Robeson, and the message from Paul Robeson—among greetings from Henry Wallace, from Charles Chaplin and many others the conference reached its close.



TWO FRENCH DELEGATES stop for a moment with a leader of the Indian people. Left to right, Paul Eluard, poet, Toluca and Roger Garaudy, Marxist critic.

Truman Can't Shout Down Facts About Depression

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—President Truman and his cabinet aides who've been shouting "the depression is over" in recent weeks are talking through their hats, according to labor economists here. The silver lining statements made by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin are contradicted by a mass of statistics, collected by statistical workers in the Commerce and Labor Departments, revealing just the opposite, these economists told The Worker.

Snyder took the Commerce Department's Census Bureau report which revealed that unemployment was 1,750,000 higher than it was a year ago and hailed it as evidence that the "end of the recession may be at hand."

Tobin took the same figures and maintained that the U.S. was on the threshold of another "golden age of prosperity."

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN after hearing Tobin and Snyder, repeated their views and cited still another report by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Nourse said a reported six-point increase in manufacturing activity reflected a "normal seasonal upturn."

Figures issued by the Federal Reserve Board, however, indicate that the in lustrial production index has fallen from 169 in June to 167 in August.

Economists for the CIO United Electrical Workers maintain that President Truman and his economis soothsayers are spreading "Hoover-like phrases" to provide excuses for government inaction to cope with the economic situation and rising unemployment.

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AT PRESENT, UE estimates, there are 15 million persons in families affected by unemployment who must manage to live on the substandard incomes provided by unemployment compensation and relief. By asserting that the nation is in a "fundamentally sound condition," Sawyer is trying "to accustom the American people to a high volume of 'normal' unemployment, the union said.

A recent Federal Reserve Board study of the amount of savings in the hands of the American people gives the lie to Sawyer's statement of the nation's "fundamentally sound condition."

The study revealed that 16 million families ate up their savings of $15,000,000,000 in order to make ends meet in 1948. Another 34 million families lived on current income and were not able to save anything during the year.

The belief that "pent-up" consumer purchasing power will give business a new lease on life is dispelled by the Federal Reserve Board's statement that "an increasing proportion of the growing potential market for goods and services does not possess any liquid assets and therefore may require credit in order to be able to buy."

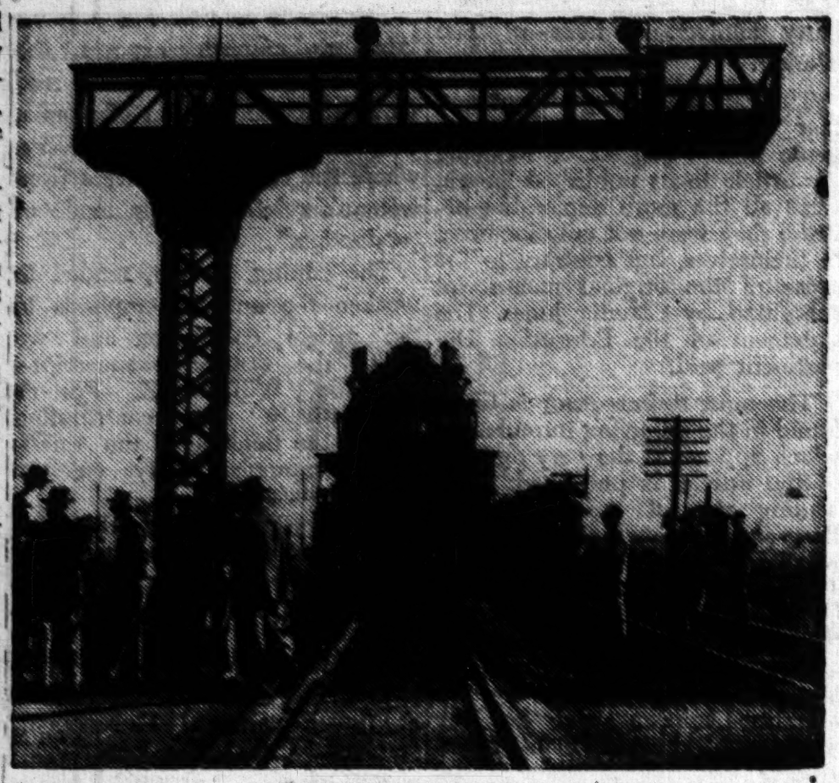
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THE DECLINE of real wages, reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals that current wages are far below the amount required to enable the average family to live in security.

In July, 1949, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average worker needed $63 a week in order to buy what $47.50 bought in July, 1945. Instead of the $63, the average workman got $53.66.

Increased rents and food costs are now putting the bite to greater portions of the $53.66 average wage increases.

The statements of Truman's glad-handers shrivel up and shrink to nothing beside the cold statistics presented by their government agencies.



$ Talks OK Wall St. Invasion of Britain

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The Anglo-American-Canadian dollar talks ended Monday, having decided that Wall Street would be encouraged to buy out and buy into British holdings throughout the world. But the prices to be paid was left hanging, to be settled apparently in the discussions of the governors of the International Monetary Fund which began Tuesday.

This statement is undoubtedly an over-simplified version of what has been taking place here in the talks between Treasury Secretary John Snyder, British Finance Minister Sir Stafford Cripps, and Canadian representative Douglas Abbott. Over-simplified, but essentially accurate.

If you read the accounts of the dollar talks in the commercial press you will be told that the representatives of the three powers ended their conference in complete harmony and cordiality and that they felt they had made an important contribution to solving Britain's dollar shortage. In addition to the agreement to encourage private U. S. investments in the sterling area, these papers recount one or two other steps to be taken, plus an agreement to give "further study" to a half dozen requests made by the British.

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THE FACT IS, however, that aside from the investment program, none of the agreements which were made public will affect the British situation to any appreciable extent.

There remains the possibility, however, that there may have been secret agreements about which we will hear later. If such there are, one can be sure that they are depending on British consent to lower the dollar value of pound sterling from $4 to about $3.

The American capitalists, by and large, have been very insistent on this step, since it would permit them to buy up British holdings at what amounts to a 25 percent discount. It would also permit them to buy up rubber, jute and tin at prices one-fourth lower than they have been paying.

The British have been reluctant to take this step because the British worker, who is on the whole a politically astute person, knows that devaluation means a wage cut for him. The British capitalists, on the other hand, who would like to slash wages, are nevertheless unhappy to see their holdings snapped up by rival American capitalists at bargain prices.

IF BRITAIN has agreed to devalue, therefore, she has made that decision only under terrific pressure from Snyder and the American delegation. The indications here are, however, that Britain has indeed consented to devalue the pound.

The discussions on this matter have been transferred to the joint meeting of the governors of the International Fund and the World Bank. The fourth annual report of the directors of the fund issued on Tuesday takes a clear position in favor of devaluation.

It argues that the so-called deficit countries can earn dollars only through lowering their costs of production and sales prices from 15 to 20 percent. Direct wage cuts, the report said, would "encounter formidable opposition," meaning strikes and perhaps the overturn of some of these social democratic governments. Profit margins, the report says, cannot be cut. It concludes that devaluation is the only course open to the governments of western Europe.

THE STAGE is thus set for the fund to go on record in favor of devaluation. Sir Stafford may make a speech voicing disagreement, but apparently he will go along. The American capitalists will have their bargains and the British people—and eventually the Americans—will get it in the neck.

RAIL STRIKE: 282 Grievances

Missouri Pacific trains are at a standstill as the result of 100 percent effective walkout by four operating railroad brotherhoods. Cause of the walkout is 282 unsettled grievances, some 11 years old and involving more than $3 million in claims, snarled for years in Railroad Adjustment Board files.

New UN Assembly Faces Changes in World Picture

By Robert Friedman

The United Nations Assembly reconvenes Tuesday at Flushing Meadows. Whatever the actual agenda will be, dominating the atmosphere of the Assembly's deliberations wil be certain iron realities of the world situation. These are: the victories of the people's liberation movement in China which virtually assure an all-China people's government in the foreseeable future; the continued succeses of the Greek Democrtic Army; the deep crisis of the British economy, and the increasingly-admitted failure of the Marshall Plan.

The last Assembly session, controlled as those previous, by the Anglo-American bloc, concluded last May after having functioned primarily as a sounding board for anti-Soviet, anti-new democracies propaganda and as an instrument for imperialist policy. The trial of the Hungarian traitor and black marketeer, Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, was seized upon by the dominant State Department bloc, using the UN as a forum for interference in the internal affairs of Hungary and denunciation of alleged violation of human rights. Another propaganda jam-session was put on around the Chilean resolution condemning hte Soviet Union for allegedly refusing to permit the departure of the Russian daughter-in-law of the Chilean ambassador.

Perhas the only affirmative action taken by the last Assembly was the decision, after long delay engineered by Whitehall and the State Department, to admit Israel to UN membership. However, there were other victories for the people registered. A move to rescind the ban on relations by UN member nations with Franco was defeated as a result of the fight put up by the Soviet Union and the new democracies. On the other hand, the U. S., Britain and France gave tacit endorsement to the pro-Franco move by failing to vote against it. Another deal cooked up in Washington and London, this time for a behind-the-scenes carving of the former African colonies of Italy, was also rejected by the Assembly.

★

THE FORTHCOMING SESSION already has part of its work cut out for it, in the issues referred to it by the last meeting. These include the disposition of the Italian colonies; the Dutch-Indonesian dispute; the question of establishing a UN police-army. Also to come up is the UN Palestine Commission's proposal for the internationalizing of the Jerusalem area.

One of the major issues to confront the Assembly will be the conflict in Greece. The Royalist government, with its eye cocked on the Flushing Meadows meeting, boasted last month of the alleged destruction of the guerilla forces at Vitsi, in order to demonstrate thereby the academic nature of the Provisional Democratic Government's note to the UN expressing willingnes to accept an honorable, democratic peace agreement. But the Royalists' claims of victory were soon deflated, and it will be difficult for the Assembly to evade the Democratic Government's proposal for UN efforts to bring peace to Greece.

IN WHAT MANNER the now Wall Street-owned Tito regime of Yugoslavia will serve its masters at the UN meeting is questionable. If, in order to maintain their flimsy facade of adherence to the anti-imperialist camp, the Tito-ites do not directly attempt to use the UN as a weapon against the Greek Democrats and neighboring Albania, others may be found to front for the Tito charges against the Soviet Union and the other eastern democracies.

Whether or not the anticipated People's Government of China is formed during the life of this Assembly session or not, the continuing advance of the Liberation Armies is hastening the day when the UN must recognize as the legitimate representative of China, not the spokesman for the Kuomintang but those of the government of Mao Tze-tung.

Finally, this Assembly session will register, despite its likely use as an Anglo-American instrument in the cold war, the economic and political crises racking what's left of the capitalist world, as well as the tremendous growth of the world peace movement, registered in recent months in such congresses as those in Paris, New York, Budapest, Prague and Mexico City.

LANCHOW VICTORY SPEEDS LIBERATION OF N.W. CHINA

(By Telepress)

The knockout of over 20,000 Kuomintang troops at Lanchow—the main forces of warlords Ma Hung-kuei and Ma Pu-fang, has speeded the liberation of all Northwest China, states an editorial in the first issue of the Kansu Daily, published in the newly liberated capital of Kansu province.

Lanchow is the political, economic and cultural centre of Kansu province and the communication centre of Northwest China. Its capture has cut off communications of the remaining Kuomintang troops, accelerating the approaching collapse of the Kuomintang forces in Northwest China.

Over a thousand Mohammedans and Uighurs met in Lanchow to celebrate the city's liberation. They pledged support to Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh in the struggle to eliminate the Kuomintang troops and liberate Northwest and all of China. In the meeting, many Mohammedans and Uighurs condemned the Kuomintang for their crimes and intrigues to create dissension among the Mohammedan and Han peoples. A representative of the Uighurs requested the People's Liberation Army to liberate Sinkiang province and the national minorities there.

ALP Opens Drive for Record Registration in Davis District

By Elihu S. Hicks

Raymond Tillman, American Labor Party Campaign manager for the reelection of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, announced this week that the ALP will launch an intense campaign to register the highest number of voters in the city's history.

Emphasizing the fact that maximum registration is vital to the reelection of Councilman Davis, Tillman said that every available canvasser and all media of communication, including radio, newspaper ads, giant posters, limitless leaflets and fact sheets, literacy classes, street-corner rallies, and indoor meetings—all of these forms and many more will be used.

With the abolition of Proportional Representation, the system by which Councilmen have been elected in former years, Tillman estimated that there will have to be an increase of 40,000 registered voters over the 118,000 registered in the 1948 election, from the 21st. Senatorial district in which Davis is running.

The campaign to remind the voters of the 21st which includes the 7th, 11th and 13th Assembly districts, of the necessity of registering, and to include preparation of first voters for literacy tests, will begin immediately and is expected to be in full swing within two weeks.

The first street corner rallies in the current registration campaign will be held on Saturday, Sept. 17. There will be a giant rally on the corner of 145th Street and Broadway from 5 p.m. until 8 p.m at which speakers will include Councilman Davis and Representative Vito Marcantonio. Other rallies will be held in each of the Assembly districts all through next week.

A CORRECTION

The National Education Department of the Communist Party this week expressed its deep regret that a number of serious errors were made by a volunteer worker who assisted the Educational Department in the editing of the article "We Seek Full Equality for Women," by Claudia Jones, which it submitted to The Worker and which appeared in the Magazine Section of the Communist Party anniversary issue of The Worker.

The Education Department said that these errors, which were made in the process of reducing the article to its published length, were all the more deplorable because they were not only incorrect in themselves, but contrary to the sense of the original manuscript submitted by Claudia Jones. The statement of the Education Department said:

The most serious error is to be found in the following formulation, which appears at the very opening of the article as published: "The leading role of the Communist Party in the struggle to emancipate women from male oppression. . . ." The italicized phrase was written in the editing, did not appear in the original, and—as a bourgeois feminist view of the woman question—is definitely contrary to Marxism-Leninism and to the whole context of Claudia Jones' article.

The original paragraph in the submitted manuscript is as follows:

"The role and leadership of the Communist Party on the woman question is one of the proud contributions of Marxism-Leninism to a better society—to a socialist society. In fighting to project the true significance of women's role in society, Marxism-Leninism contributes not solely to the obvious restatement of the bare fact that women are oppressed, or that they they are the victims of legal and political discrimination. Marxism-Leninism does not assess women's inequality as the result of Eve's assumed sin and the apple."

The article continues as follows: "Marxism-Leninism exposes the core of the woman question and shows that the position of women in society is not always and everywhere the same, but derives from woman's relation to the mode of production."

The editing, further, tended to weaken the author's emphasis in the article concerning—and we quote the original manuscript—Comrade William Z. Foster's "qualitatively new contribution . . . to the thinking of the American Communist Party on the woman question."

In editing the article down to its present length, finally, there was a tendency to tone down the need for a class approach to the woman question, which was emphasized in the original article.

Jack Stachel, who is chairman of the Educational Department, emphasized that the Educational Department must assume full responsibility for the error in this case even though the error was committed by one who is not a member of the Educational Department. This should be a lesson, he said, of the great vigilance that must be observed in making sure that no errors are allowed to creep into our ideological work.

The National Education Department said it was especially desirous of correcting these errors, not only in order to do justice to the author, but also because our Party is now launching an intensive ideological struggle on the theory of the woman question."

GOETHE MEMORIAL

Featuring
UTA HAGEN
Star of "A Streetcar Named Desire"
and
HERBERT BERGHOF
of "Miss Liberty"

Speakers:
Prof. Lyman R. Bradley
Prof. Frederick Ewen
Alfred Kreymborg
Goethe Lieder by Mildred Meditz

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25
8 P.M.
FRATERNAL CLUBHOUSE
110 West 48th Street, N.Y.C.
Adm. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40
Reservations at The German American
305 Broadway, Room 207 — CO 7-0499

Marcantonio Raps O'D Choice Of Wallander

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP candidate for Mayor, Friday lashed out at O'Dwyer's appointment of Arthur W. Wallander, former Police Commissioner, as chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, "as showing complete disregard and contempt for the Negro people and other minorities of the City of New York." Wallander was named to replace Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Marcantonio declared that, "The purpose of the Unity Committee, created by former Mayor LaGuardia as a sincere attempt to bring about better understanding among the numerous racial and religious groupings in this city, is completely negated by this appointment.

"O'Dwyer himself deserves the most severe condemnation and criticism of all of the fair-minded people of this city—white, Negro, native or foreign born.

"The New York branch of the NAACP, and the Brooklyn branch both reported that Wallender completely disregarded all their inquiries regarding departmental hearings of officers accused of brutal acts against Negro citizens.

"Wallander is infamous for his 'Muss 'em up" order issued for his detectives and uniform forces. It was during his administration of the Police Department that official sanction was given to police brutality for Negro and Puerto Rican citizens. Wallander has never been known to do more than whitewash the policemen who had been accused of brutal acts."

Book Guild Backs ALP Slate

The Book and Magazine Guild at a membership meeting last week voted to endorse the entire slate of the American Labor Party in the forthcoming elections.

A statement adopted by the union, which is affiliated with the CIO United Office and Professional Workers, charged that both the Republican and Democratic Parties have sold out the American people.

Marcantonio to Talk

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, will make his first Brooklyn campaign speech at a meeting of the Kings County ALP committee Tuesday evening. The meeting will be held at the School for Homemaking, President and Washington Streets.

Other speakers will be Mrs. Ada Jackson, ALP candidate for Brooklyn Borough president; Mrs. Minneola Ingersoll, candidate for President of the City Council; Paul Ross, candidate for City Comptroller and Terry Rosenbaum, candidate for City Council in the 15th Senatorial District.

Visitors are invited to attend.

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

MEET our Councilman-Elect, Sol Tischler, at Gala Affair sponsored by ALP 4th South. IWO Hall, 88 Clinton St., 8:30 p.m. Entertainment, refreshments. Contribution $1. Square dancing with Irwin Silber.

DOWNTOWN Ambijan Reunion. House Party at Fradin's, 236 E. 5th St., Sat., 8 p. m. Food, entertainment. All friends invited.

PROFOUND fun, good dancing, every Fri., Sat., Sun., 8:30 p. m. 6 Fifth Ave. (8th St.). 75c & tax.

JOIN our fun, members, friends! Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere; folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

WHAT COLOR is Folksay's piano? Anyone guessing correctly will be admitted to American Folksay Group's Housewarming Party. Singing, square & social dancing featuring Folksay callers and band. Sat. nite, Sept. 17, 8:30 p. m. at 25 W. 19th St. Adm. 75c.

GALA PARTY to raise funds for the "12" and to fight Peekskill fascists. Games, dancing, food, refreshments. 447 E. 77th St., 4th floor. Yorkville C.P. Sub. 75c. All nite Sat.

MEET your girl or fellow at our social. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments, plenty of fun. ALP 5th South, 220 W. 80th St., 9 p. m. Donation 75c.

CHICKEN dinner and dance. Homefried chicken — dancing — entertainment. Sat., Sept. 17, 8 p. m., 171 E. 116th St. (1 fl. up). Adm. $1. Free the 12. Kingston Club, C.P.

BACK to School Party of Wilfred Mendelsohn Section. Entertainment, food and dancing. Ben Davis Club, 2315 7th Ave., nr. 136th St. Contr. 75c.

HARLEM Unity Theatre extends it's run. "Plant in the Sun"—"Talk in Darkness." H.U.T. Dance Group, H.U.T. Caravans. 2½ hour show. All seats 75c. 554 W. 146th St. (near Bway.). Sat and Sun., 8:45 p.m.

Bronx

COME ALL—Fund Raising Party. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment. 2700 Olinville Ave., 8:30 p.m. Donation 50c. Club Debs Youth, C.P.

CLUB Renaissance YPA is running a party at 862 East Tremont Ave. Entertainment and folk dancing. Contributions 35c for YPA members, 50c for non-members.

BAINBRIDGE ALP, Sat. eve., Sept. 17. Square dancing, entertainment. Compare Summer suntans and Peekskill scars. Adm. 59c. 3230 Bainbridge Ave.

ALL ABOARD for the 12. Spaghetti Party and Dance with "University Players," skit at 1530 Walton Ave., 8:30 p.m. 'til. . . . Subs. $1. Mt. Eden & Morrisania RR, CP.

Brooklyn

STAND UP and rejoice—a great day is here! Brooklyn YPA Dance—Fest. Hear—Mrs. Ada Jackson, Paul Ross. Listen to Hope Foye, Ernie Lieberman. Dance to hottest band in Brooklyn. Eat, drink, be merry. 3200 Coney Island Ave. Subs 75c.

WILLIAMSBURG—Bang up party to bid farewell to Sandy and welcome to Dick. Food, fun and entertainment. All for 50c. 8:30 p. m. 13 Graham Ave.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SAMMY LEVENSON, outstanding Jewish-American humorist, in a new program—"Meet the Folks." Win an autographed Levenson book. Dance to Jerry Malcolm Orch. The Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. $1.25 plus tax.

THE IDEOLOGY of Titoism. What Titoism is and where it is going. Speaker, David Goldway. 8:30 p. m. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Sub. 50c.

STUDIO Party! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

SPEND a stimulating evening—Hear Aaron Kramer, popular poet, read his own work and other poets—Discussion and social follow. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (Bway). Subs. 75c.

THE PROGRESSIVE Three present a great French film, Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths," starring Jean Gabin. English titles. Social after film. 75c. 29 W. 125th St., 2nd floor, 8:30 p. m. Sunday.

Bronx

"JANOSIK" — famous Czechoslovakian film being shown at American Labor Party Club, 683 Allerton Ave. Tonight at 8. Subs 60c.

MEMORIAL meeting in honor of our late beloved president Leon Kessler of Lodge 190 JPFO, will be held Sunday, Sept. 18, 7 p. m. 1590 Westchester Ave., Bronx. Eider Ave. Sta. on Pelham Bay Pk. line.

FOLK DANCE—Folk games—Folks Fall in—1029 E. 163rd St., 8 p. m. Refreshments. Mike Quin LYL. Subs—donation.

Schools and Instructions

CONCERT PIANIST, union teacher, accepting new students. studio or home; GLenmore 3-0565.

N. Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orch. announces opening classes for beginners, adults, children. Instr. free to members; 35c weekly dues; non-profit organization. Classes meet Mon. eves., 7:30-9 p. m. Apply by mail, 106 E. 14th St., N. Y. 3.

BKLYN YPA salutes its candidates
Meet
ADA B. JACKSON
PAUL ROSS
Gala Dance
★ Sherman Lewis Band
★ Hope Foye
★ Ernie Lieberman
Fun - Refreshments — Don. 75c
3200 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE
(BMT Brighton Station)
THIS SAT., 8:30 P.M.

Sunday, Sept. 18—8:30 P.M.
The Ideology of Titoism
What Titoism Is and Where It Is Heading
DAVID GOLDWAY, Speaker
JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 Sixth Ave. • Sub 50¢

THERE'S A HOOTENANNY
COMING ON
SEPT. 30
WITH
PEOPLE'S ARTISTS

★ For Your Dance ★
ALLAN TRESSER
Orchestra
OR 4-6359 - Entertainment

THE INIMITABLE SAMMY LEVENSON
Foremost Jewish-American humorist in a new hilarious program
"MEET THE FOLKS"
SUNDAY, SEPT. 18 — 8:30 P.M.
Also DANCE to the music of JERRY MALCOLM Orchestra
13 ASTOR PLACE (140 E. 8 St., nr. B'way) THE PENTHOUSE Adm. $1.25 (plus tax)

JOHN'S RESTAURANT
The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American kitchen. Open till past midnight. 302 E. 12 St. NYC. GRamercy 5-9531—John Paciatti, Prop.

TONIGHT (Sat.)!!-Annual Fall
VET'S DANCE
MANHATTAN CENTER—34th ST. and EIGHTH AVE.—$1.50 TAX INCL.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WILB — 1190 kc. WHN — 1050 kc. WBNY — 1480 kc. WOV — 1290 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Jay Stewart Fun Fair
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Americana Abroad
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—Recorded Music
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WOR—The Tremaynes
2:00-WJZ—Western Music
WOR—Julie and Red
WNBC—Jose Bethencourt
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—Great Masters Opera
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Farm News
WJZ—Junior Junction
WQXR—Movie Music
2:45-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—Ivan Sanderson
WOR—International Airport
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
WCBS—Dave Stephens Orch.
WCBS—Geo. Towne
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WJZ—Football Game
WCBS—At the Chase
4:45-Hit Tunes
5:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—Summer Theatre
WCBS—Music
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Scattergood Baines
WCBS—Make Way for Youth
5:45-WNBC—Geo. Fisher

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WCBS—News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
WNYC—Ballet Program
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WCBS—Spin-to-Win
WJZ—Here's Hollywood
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Dragnet
WOR—True or False
WJZ—Bronislav Gimpel
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Heinie and Band
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Tommy Dorsey
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Bovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond—Sketch.
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Record Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Music Under the Stars

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—The Words We Live By
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—To be announced
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—Song Salesman
WOR—Enchanted Hour
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Elmo Roper
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Salute to NBC Symphony
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNBC—For Us, the Living
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, September 17)

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
10:00—Theatre of the Air. WOR.

TV

7:30—Nature of Things. WNBT.
8:00—Meet Your Congress. WNBT.
9:00—Who Said That? WNBT.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, September 18)

P.M.
12:00—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
2:00—Documentary: "Sometime Before Morning." WNBC.
3:00—CBS Symphony. WCBS.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
7:00—Jack Benny Show. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.

TV

7:30—Television Players. WJZ.
9:00—Television Playhouse. WNBT.
9:30—Music Room. WJZ.

2:30-WNBC—Design for Listening
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WQXR—Americana
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—To be announced
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clock, Songs
3:30-WNBC—Army Band
WOR—Straight Arrow Preview
4:00-WNBC—Living—1949
WOR—House of Mystery
WLIB—William B. Gallmor
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—To be announced
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Family Gossip
WCBS—Music for You
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WCBS—Symphonette
WJZ—The Great Story
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—Pop Concert
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Family Hour
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—To be announced
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Thing Fast
WMCA—American Folk Music
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Guy Lombardo
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—Recorded Music
8:00-WNBC—Four Star Playhouse
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra...
WMCA—Ave Maria Drama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; To Be Announced
9:00-WMCA—News; Music
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Ethel Merman Show
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Who Said That
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Murder By Experts
WCBS—Dress Parade
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WJZ—George Henninger, Organ
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—To Be Announced
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

MOVIE GUIDE

•• Excellent

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. **Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.**

THE TRAIN GOES EAST. A Soviet comedy in color of a romance that spans the continent from Moscow to Vladivostok. **Manhattan—Stanley.**

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious shortcomings, a pioneering film against Jimcrow. Now playing in Manhattan and Brooklyn Loew's Theatres which are being boycotted by the Screen Office and Publicists Guilds. It is expected to open later in other theatres.

MAGIC HORSE. The Soviet's delightful full-length animated cartoon on a double-bill with Pagliacci. **Manhattan—Irving Place.**

STONE FLOWER. Magnificently filmed Soviet fairytale. **Manhattan—Beverly.**

OUTCRY. Fine Italian film of Partisan resistance. **Brooklyn—Astor and Vogue.**

LIFE IN BLOOM. Soviet film on the scientist Michurin by Dovzhenko, on a double bill with the Italian OUTCRY. **Brooklyn—Hopkinson.**

MARRIAGE IN THE SHADOWS. One of the best of postwar German films. **Manhattan—Apollo, 42nd St.**

LONG VOYAGE HOME. The John Ford classic from the plays of Eugene O'Neill. **Brooklyn—Bell Cinema.**

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. **Manhattan—Paris Theatre.**

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. **Manhattan—Bijou.**

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. **Manhattan—Sutton.**

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a boy who sees a murder committed. **Victoria—Manhattan.**

I WAS A MALE WAR BRIDE. Cary Grant and Ann Sheridan tangle with Army red-tape. **Manhattan—Roxy.**

THE WENCH. A French film about a country girl. **Manhattan—Beverly.**

ACT OF VIOLENCE. An interesting melodrama about a veteran haunted by his collaboration with the Nazis, with Van Heflin, Mary Astor. **Manhattan—52nd St. Trans-Lux.**

DEDEE. A French movie of the habitues of an Antwerp waterfront cafe, with Simone Signoret. **Manhattan—Bryant.**

ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV. Soviet film of Crimean War directed by V. I. Pudovkin. **Brooklyn—Vogue.**

GREEN FOR DANGER. British detective story well done. **Manhattan—Translux, 60th St.**

THE SEARCH. Moving drama of displaced children, with Montgomery Clift. **Manhattan—68th St. Playhouse.**

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.
HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.
THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

'Lower Depths' French Film in Harlem Tonight

Jean Renoir's French film Lower Depths based on the Maxim Gorky play will be shown tonight (Sunday) in Harlem at 29 W. 125 St. (near Fifth Ave.). This is the first of a series of Sunday night showings at this address.

• • •

The first of a series of film programs sponsored by the cultural committee of the American Labor Party 10th A.D. will be shown tonight, Sunday at 683 Allerton Ave. at 8:30. A Czechoslovakian feature Janosik and a documentary short Prague Is Calling You will be shown.

ART

FINAL WEEK
CLEARANCE
★ CHAGALL
★ DAUMIER
★ OROZCO
★ UTRILLO
★ VAN GOGH
Custom Framing and Mats
44th ST. GALLERY
133 W. 44th St., N.Y.C.
Tel. LU 2-3834

ANNOUNCING THE FOURTH ANNUAL
DANCE FESTIVAL
under the chairmanship of
JOHN MARTIN

What they said last year:
"Jammed the theatre to the doors." — Herald Tribune
"One of the outstanding events of the dance season." —N. Y. Times
"The array of star performers was an overwhelming one." —N. Y. Star

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FOSTER EXPOSES FRAMEUP

(Continued from Page 1)

in the farthermost corners of the marble-lined, high-vaulted courtroom.

The testimony began, stating that Foster was born in Taunton, Mass., Feb. 25, 1881, the son of James and Elizabeth Foster. Foster testified he was one of a family of 23 children and that his father was a carriage washer.

Foster's formal education, he said, amounted to eight years in public school. He testified he first went to work in Philadelphia in 1891 as an apprentice to a sculptor, and for 26 years worked in various industries, including chemical, building, maritime, farming, metal mining and meat packing.

"From 1901 to 1904, I was a sailor on square-rigged sailing ships," Foster testified, "sailed around the world, touched at ports in Africa, Australia, South America, Europe, and since then I made a number of trips to Europe, including several visits to the Soviet Union."

Q. Do you speak or read any languages other than English?

A. I read Spanish, Italian, French, German, with a smattering of Russian. I speak French and German very scatteringly.

Q. Did you engage in any activity in support of your interest in socialism as a new form of society?

A. Yes. I belonged to trade unions. I supported various strikes and movements of the Negroes that took place. . . .

Foster said that he had been a trade union member during his entire adult life and had "paid particular attention to the questions concerned with trade unions."

"When I became active in the labor movement, the situation was such that the great industries of the country with very few exceptions, were entirely unorganized and they were kept unorganized by the most drastic pressure of the employers," the Foster deposition said.

"It seemed to me that this was a great denial of the rights of these workers, and also a serious infringement upon the democratic institutions of the country," Foster continued.

"I early became convinced that it was impossible to have real democracy in the country, a democracy that is shared in by the workers in the most vital aspects of their life, namely, in their capacity as workers, unless the trade unions were organized, and I devoted my major attention to organizing trade unions, particularly those in the basic industries, the open shop industries."

RELATES ACTIVITY

The Party leader's testimony then related his activities as an organizer for the International Timberworkers Union, AFL, on the Pacific Coast, where he took an active part in planning and carrying out an organizing campaign of 15,000 lumberworkers.

The testimony continued, describing Foster's activity as the key organizer of 25,000 railroad workers in 1916 when he was business agent for nine local unions of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men, AFL.

Foster told of his historic campaign as an active secretary of a combination of several unions in organizing the meat packing industry, along with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. In this movement, Foster and Fitzpatrick organized two hundred thousand meat packing workers throughout the United States, this being the first mass production industry ever organized in the country.

STEEL STRIKE

Then came the story of Foster's successful steel organizing campaign. With Foster as the field secretary for 24 unions of the AFL, and Samuel Compers as president, the committee, according to Foster's testimony, finally organized more than 367,000 steel workers. Then came the great 1919 steel strike, conducted under Foster's leadership.

"Charges that the Communists advocate violence in this transition from capitalism to socialism are not true," Foster declared. "In order that socialism may be instituted, the great masses of the American people must be convinced of the imperative necessity of this change and undoubtedly a gigantic majority can be made to understand that they stand to gain immediately by the introduction of socialism.

"The masses, once having decided upon establishing socialism," the Foster testimony continued, "will inevitably turn to the ways of peace and democracy to achieve their legitimate purpose. The history of revolutions proves that whenever violence occurs in their course, it originates in the resistance of the reactionaries who are determined, with every means in their power, to bar the onward march of justice and progress."

Foster cited as examples the experiences of the 1776 American revolution, the second American revolution, the Civil War of 1861-65, and the Russian Revolution.

BASED ON LIE

"I would like to add to that," Foster stated, "that the whole charge that the Communist Party advocates force and violence is based upon a lie; that if the government wishes to outlaw the Communist Party, common decency and honesty requires that it seek other methods than monstrous destruction of the truth."

Q. Have you read and examined the quotations from the Marxist classics which have been put into evidence up to the close of yesterday's trial session?

A. I have read all those put in by the government, up to the close of their case, so far.

Q. If, so, do these quotations, individually or taken together, accurately present the teaching and advocacy of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the period covered by the indictment, of the principles of Marxisb-Leninism with respect to the aboltion of capitalism and the establishment of socialism in the United States?

A. They do not.

FOSTER EXPLAINS

Q. If not, please explain why these quotations do not accurately present such teaching and advocacy?

A. Because they are torn from the context generally, and used in such a manner as to convey opposite opinions to what the writers had in mind; because they relate to situations quite different from that prevailing in the United States, and because they relate to times remote from the present period—from 1945 on—in which we are supposed to have advocated force and violence; but most importantly, because they fail to take into consideration the fundamental changes and strategy and tactics that have been developed by the Communist Party of the United States during the post dozen years or so.

Foster's answer to the question continued:

The fact of the matter is that the Communists in this country, as well as in others, have been going along for the past dozen years with the practical theory that it has become possible, since the rise of fascism in the world, to regularly elect people's governments in the capitalist democracies—governments that will possess the capacity and the impulse to move in the direction of socialism and to use their legally constiuted powers for the establishment of socialism. And included among these democratic countries where this development is possible is the United States, according to our conception.

These quotations that have been presented do not give any consideration whatsoever to this fundamental change in the tactical, in some respects strategical, line of the Communist Party. Therefore, taken as a whole, they constitute a misrepresentation of our policy.

Prosecutor McGohey's quotations, Foster testified, insofar as they are "accurately copied from the works of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and others, present the fundamental principles of Communism."

"They also deal with many strategical and tactical problems of the movement dealing with specific situations in which they are written," the Party leader's testimony continued. "But in order to make these quotations fully expressive of the current line of the Communist Party, especially this consideration that I have mentioned, namely, the basic changes in the Communist tactics and strategy that have occurred in the past dozen years, has to be taken into consideration.

"These works were not written in the sense of dogmatic pronouncements. One of the most fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism is that it is not a dogma, that it is a guide to action; and the principles of Marxism-Leninism must be applied flexibly in every situation and to take these quotations of a dozen years to a hundred years ago as expressive of Communist policy is to ignore, as has been done in the presentation of the government case, the fundamental changes in tactics and, in some respects, strategy of the Communist movement, means to falsify the whole position and to apply these classics to the American situation, as I have stated, would require—well, that the whole meaning of the sections in which these quotations are extracted from should be read and considered.

MANY FACTORS

"The difference in time and place and situation has to be taken into consideration, and especially this change in strategy and tactics that has taken place."

The Foster testimony pointed out that there are many factors entering into the determination of Communist policy. Among them, he said, are the "changes in the economic situation, changes in the domestic political situation, changes in the international situation, changes in the ideology of the working class and of the people as a whole."

"It is pretty obvious," Foster said, "for example, that the Communist Party policies of an undeveloped country industrially, like China, should be very different

(Continued on Page 11)

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

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20,000 Sign Communist Nominating Petition for Davis

(Continued from Page 3)

much larger percentage of Negro voters qualify to vote during registration week (Oct. 10 to 15), and to ensure that the Councilman's record and activities are widely publicized in the white sections of the district.

Several Davis campaigners reported that their petitions were signed by political workers of the two major parties, and in some cases that they were even aided by those political workers in collection of other signatures.

"Forget this business of party," a Republican worker was reported to have told neighbors who hesitated about signing because the petition was Communist. "It doesn't make any difference what the party is, as long as Ben Davis is the candidate. He is the man for the Negroes and the working-people."

Other campaigners reported they came across a lot of major party workers who would not sign the petition, but who made it clear they were for the Councilman.

CAMPAIGN workers reported almost universally that the Peekskill events have profoundly affected the voters in the district, making them more vigorous and conscious in their backing of the Councilman.

"Three or four of the people I saw (out of 35) told me they were never interested in voting before, but that this was the time to protect our right," a Communist campaign worker declared.

Police terror in Harlem, against which Councilman Davis has led the struggle, was intimately associated in the minds of Harlem's Negro citizens with the fascist violence at Peekskill. One man said the Peekskill affair was the same thing on a "wholesale scale."

Below are brief summary reports by three of the heroic band of full-time workers who plugged away day after day, getting signatures for the Councilman on the Communist nominating petition. Their work was supplemented by many hundreds of part-time canvassers evenings and weekends.

★

GEORGE GARST, husky middle-aged white ex-engineer: Averaged 60 signatures a day out of 80 people talked to. About six of the 80 were flatly against Councilman Davis, but about the same number were for him but would not sign a Communist petition for one or another reason. The rest said they were non-voters and knew nothing about it.

ELIZABETH VERWEY, slender, quiet-spoken young Negro woman: Averaged about 40 signatures daily out of some 60 people seen. About 6 flatly opposed to him, another six not interested. The other 8 for him, but would not sign a Communist petition.

"I came across dozens of people who told me they were Democratic and Republican workers and were solidly for Ben, but could not sign," Miss Verwey reported. "More people seemed to be conscious of the election after the Peekskill events, and I believe more people will come out to vote this year. . . . They seem to realize they have to fight for their civil rights.

ARNOLD KOLODNY, slight white youth who said his results did not quite measure up to others: Averaged about 30 signatures daily out of 50 people he spoke to, but insisted that some 15 out of the 20 who did not sign expressed support for Councilman Davis. Came across an average of only about one daily definitely opposed to Councilman Davis. The other four were not interested.

"A Democratic committeewoman not only signed," Kolodny reported, "but went around with me and raised hell with anyone who balked at signing. She brought people over from the street, saying the issue was not Communism but Ben Davis. She boosted his record better than I could ever do. . . . People were mighty sore about Peekskill."

CAMPAIGN leaders are, of course highly conscious of the fact that these reports do not automatically assure the kind of vote in the 11th A.D. needed to re-elect Councilman Davis. For one thing, the people must be gotten out to register in much larger numbers than in the past. For another, the bitter redbaiting campaign of the opposition, which has not yet gotten into full swing, will have to be countered, and the people kept clear on the issues of the election.

Curran

(Continued from Page 2)

to mention, however, that manning scales had already reached one of the lowest points in the union's history.

He also listed as an achievement that the last contract runs for two years, with only one wage reopener permitted during that time. Previous contracts ran for one year, with wage reopeners permitted every six months.

AIDS SHIPOWNERS

The present agreement, for the first time, also permits shipowners to reopen the wage question to seek a pay cut.

In addition, although not played up in Curran's report, the present union administration lost the uniform contract expiration dates. Thus, there is now one expiration date for freighters and passenger vessels, others for tankers and for colliers.

Curran, however, instead of calling for a united fight to make new gains, continued his campaign for dividing the union through his proposed constitutional amendments. He conceded that unemployment had cut sharply into NMU ranks and proposed that the U. S. Maritime Commission take steps to aid the situation.

He called for defense of the hiring hall and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law which endangers the hiring hall, but had nothing but praise for the vacillating course followed by the Truman Administration and national CIO on this issue.

The report shows a drop in dues paying membership since the last convention two years ago of 25,300. Membership in 1947 was 71,000 and it is now 45,700. This drop was attributed to growing unemployment.

Election of all convention committees was completed Friday morning, with Curran holding control. Anti-Curran forces cut sharply into the machine with a motion to set up a rank-and-file contract committee at the convention, to go over the present contract and propose new objectives.

Although the motion was defeated on the urging of Curran, its backers picked up about 100 votes more than they usually receive. It was defeated by a vote of 310 to 276.

The motion had been proposed by a New York Port membership meeting held Thursday night.

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)

from what they are in a highly developed industrial country like the United States."

Q. Did the Communist Party, U. S. A., in applying the principles of Marxism-Lenimism, use the expression 'strategy and tactics'?

A. It did.

Q. If so, how was the expression used?

A. Pretty generally we used this expression "strategy and tactics," having to do in the first instance with class alliances made by the working class in its fight to defend its conditions here under capitalism and to move in the direction of socialism. And in the second instance, with regard to tactics, pretty much the methods of struggle that are used: Propaganda work, participation in mass organizations, and other campaigns generally.

Foster, one of the 12 indicted Communist leaders, had his case severed by the court when court-appointed physicians advised that the rigors of a trial might prove fatal to him at this time. Foster's physician affirmed again to the court Friday that Foster's condition was still serious.

Gates will continue the reading of the Foster deposition t the jury Monday.

To Report on Peace Conference

First-hand reports of the five-day American Continental Congress for Peace, which concluded last Saturday in Mexico City, will be delivered by United States delegates, observers and journalists at a meeting in City Center Sept. 26. Speakers will include members of the U. S. Committee.

Rajk

(Continued from Page 2)

of the west and the Vatican, that they prepared concrete moves for the time when power was theirs," he said.

Asked why the plot had failed he replied, "in Hungary there was and is, a party which organizes its forces, liquidates reactionaires and builds the country. That's why it couldn't succeed."

He outlined American participation in the plot as follows:

Both Tito and the American spy organization aimed to destroy left wing political elements in Hungary in favor of a right-wing government and forced him as Minister of Interior to install men of their choice in key government jobs.

Himmler first contacted him in Yugoslavia and Kovacs later commissioned him to get information which was not available to other American agents and to protest rightist party activities in an election compaign. Kovacs also gave him the task "to corrupt the leftist revolutionary forces in the party led by Vice-Premier Matyas Rakosi."

He bluntly charged Yugoslav leaders with working with western powers and said a picture of him as a police informer was found by Americans in Budapest and turned up in Yugoslavia where Rankovic used it to blackmail him.

Science Notebook, a column on latest developments in science, by Peter Stone, appears frequently in the Daily Worker.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

We share the sorrow of our dear friend and her family on the death of her father

TOM DAVIS

—Bert, Ben, Is, Rose.

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BROOKLYN Labor Youth League mourns the loss of our fighting sister MURIEL GLASS. Our deepest sympathy to her family.

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MEMO TO 'SPORTING NEWS': HERE ARE REAL FACTS ABOUT ROBINSON

By Bill Wolff

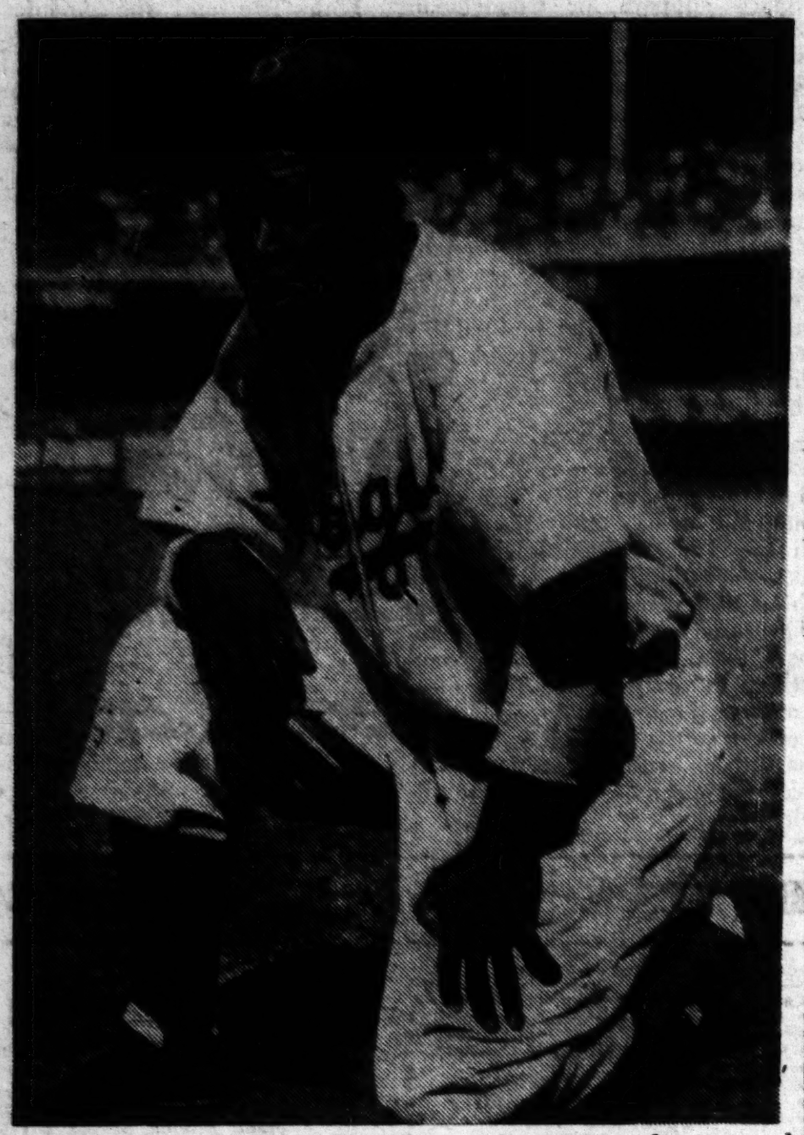
Last week's issue of **Sporting News**, "Baseball's Bible," carried a full page article on Jackie Robinson that bears comment. The weekly publication peddled the white supremacist charge by an unnamed big league manager who claims that Robby gives dazzling performances only before large and cheering crowds, but when there is no applause from the fans Jackie is quite ordinary.

No figures are given, no data is presented to substantiate this charge. It is an attempt to perpetuate the vile myth that still exists among Ku Klux Klan minded that Negro players are at their best only when they are ahead, or before friendly crowds.

Your reporter checked through 139 ball games in which Jackie Robinson participated and came up with certain facts which explode this phony attempt to stereotype Brooklyn's talented second sacker.

In the first place, Brooklyn has been playing before record crowds both home and away so that he has had relatively few opportunities to play before sparse attendances. In the second place, over the season's play, no particular pattern has developed to indicate anything. Before large crowds he has enjoyed many stellar days at bat but he has also been held hitless on numerous other occasions. Similarly, with the stands fairly empty he has had both good and bad days.

But to nail the lie once and for all here are some of Jackie's good days before very ordinary crowds:



May 17—Playing at Chicago's Wrigley Field which holds 45,000, Robbie put on a one man show before the 15,579 paying customers. The Dodger's won 8-5 with the hard hitting second baseman contributing three hits, two of them doubles, besides knocking in two tallies and scoring a third.

May 21—Out at St. Louis, with 13,320 admissions (less than 1/3 capacity) Robinson spearheaded the Dodgers 15-6 win over the Cards by belting in six runs, scoring three more, socking a pair of doubles and a single, and swiping a base for good measure.

May 25—At Pittsburgh this time (with capacity of 42,000) and 13,988 in the stands Robinson drove home two runs and scored two others to provide the Brooks winning margin, 8-6.

June 8—At home against the Cubs, before a slim crowd of 8,059, Jackie tripled in the first run and singled some a second marker as the Dodgers won 3-1.

June 22—In hostile Crosley field at Cincinnati (holding 34,000), before 9,539 which the Dodgers dropped 4-3 in 11 innings, all Robbie did was belt three hits, one a double, score a run, and afield handled five putouts, four assists and started two fast double plays.

June 30—Nine thousand six hundred and sixty Philly fans watched Robbie sock two hits, steal a base, handle seven chances, and start a twin killing as the Dodgers went down to defeat 4-2.

July 10—In friendly Ebbets Field (seating 34,000), against the traditional borough rivals, the Giants, with 17,896 partisans present, Jack powered Flatbushites to a 7-3 decision. A bases loaded single in the third gave the Brooks a 2-1 edge. In the seventh with the score tied 3-3, his single put the Dodgers ahead 4-3. In addition to his three hits, he had nine chances and won in two double plays.

July 16—Still in Brooklyn, before 11,839, Dodgers dropped a thriller to the Reds 7-6 in 10 innings, but not because of Robinson. The fleet footed infielder was on the scoring end of a triple steal in the second inning to account for the first run. He scored another run and climaxed with a tenth inning homer that left the Dodgers one shy.

Aug. 10—With 16,426 in the stands at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Robinson's homer and single gave the Brooks a 7-5 edge.

Aug. 27—In Flatbush, with 12,911 cheering, Robbie paced the Dodgers to a 6-1 win over the Cubs on his 2 RBI and one scored, not to mention his nine chances and three double plays.

Sept. 1—In the opener of a twin bill against the Reds, at Ebbets Field, with a crowd of 18,925, Robbie's big bat provided the 11-8 margin. He slammed a homer, double, and single, driving in three runs.

And thus by documentary evidence are the foul insinuations by an anonymous National League pilot exposed as an expression of white chauvinism.

How Midwest Grid Power Shapes Up

A new set of football powers will rise in the midwest this year with Ohio State, Minnesota and Michigan state the pre-season choices for the Big Ten Championship, the Rose Bowl berth and national acclaim.

The 1947 and 1948 kings, Michigan, Notre Dame and Northwestern, won't be pushovers, and the two Big Ten teams probably will be in the thick of the title race, but losses from last year indicate somewhat slimmer chances for a big season.

•

OHIO STATE, on the surface, looks like best bet for the Big Ten crown. Guards Ray Di Pierro and Dave Templeton are missing from the 1948 club which finished with a 3-3 conference rating for fourth place. So is fullback Joe Whisler.

But Wes Fesler has a standout sophomore prospect in Vic Janowicz who can play fullback or halfback, Gerry Krall and Jim Clark at halfback, and sophomore Ray Hamilton, highly touted as another speedboy.

•

MINNESOTA again will have the toughest line in the area, despite losses of some 1948 stars. Leo Nomellini, who plays either guard or tackle, and center Clayton Tonnemaker will be strong contenders for All American. And if the Gopher backfield can click — if halfback Billy Bye can hold up, if Frank Kuzma, Ken Beiersdorf or Dave Skrien can play a strong game at fullback, and if either sophomore backs Dick May or George Hudak come through—the Gophers will go.

•

MICHIGAN STATE, a toughie in '48, lost Warren Huey, George Guerre, and Bob McCurry and all will be hard to replace. But the Spartans, under coach Clarence Munn, figure they'll find some capable fill-ins and are aiming for national fame prior to entry in Big Ten competition in 1943. And Michigan State plans for reknown with wins over Michigan and Notre Dame in '49.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Little Men

ONCE UPON A TIME a year ago a little fellow with a big bow tie told a lot of people at Philadelphia's Convention Hall that come hell or high water or Dixiecrat secessions from the great Democratic Party he, Harry S. (s as in soooo wunnerful) would seek continued office as President of these United States on the issue of fighting for the civil liberties of the Negro people. That's what the man said. One year ago. He called it his Civil Rights Program.

So one year after the Democratic Party convention the lynchings still continue North and South. Up north they do it with a gun in the hand of a trigger-happy cop or a Trenton frameup, and down South it doesn't always mean the tar and the rope because it can be a bullet in the back if you happen to be a Negro trying to vote at the polls. It can be an all-white jury of poisoned crackers trying you for "rape," it can be an entire Negro community razed to the ground around Groveland, Florida. Yes, one year after Convention Hall it can be the burning of the crosses in front of the home of a Negro family living within sight of the nation's capitol housing a great Democratic Party President and the fable of his Civil Rights Program. It can be a Peekskill one year after Convention Hall too, and when they ask the little man with the big bow tie and the big promises what does he think of Peekskill and the coldblooded fascist attack which was levelled first of all against the Negro people, well, the little fellow with the big bow tie and the big promises squeaks up a cough and a shrug and do you think the Peekskill police were a little "apathetic," maybe, huh?

So it's still only one year after Convention Hall and over in Pittsburgh last week a lot of interesting things are happening. The Pittsburgh president of the Baseball Writers Association local chapter, another very great man although I am not quite certain that he wears a bow tie, cannot see the justice of a request to admit Negro baseball writers into the Pittsburgh BWA. This great man's name is John Hernon. And he tells columnist Vince Johnson of the **Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**, who made the original end-Jimcrow request, to go quit the Pittsburgh chapter if he doesn't like its lily-white motif which applies not only in Pittsburgh but throughout every other local in the country. Yes, says Hernon, if you don't like it, quit.

So I think now it's only right to tell you that this same John Hernon happens to also be a big wheel in the Pittsburgh Democratic Party, heads the Allegheny County Fair which is a political plum of no small import and puts a fellow on the party's payroll. And wasn't the Allegheny County Fair the place where the little man with the big tie made a recent Labor Day speech?

And whatever happened to the Civil Rights Program, Harry? Or maybe the Democratic Party brother over in Pittsburgh would like to answer that one for the sports writers of the Negro press? Care to try, Hernon?

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Rounding It Up . . .

HANGING OUT THE weekend wash. . . . Win or lose the Red Sox can't say those ex-Brownies they bought didn't come through for them. Lads like Kramer, Stephens and Zarilla. . . . But the Yanks, of course, weren't quite as fortunate with the purchase of Fred Sanford, another old Brownie. . . .

Wonder whether Penn's footballers will be quite as awesome as before now that the legendary Chuck Bednarik is gone from the center of the line. Have a hunch, however, that coach George Munger won't be as bad off as one might think. His backfield for example, should constitute one of the mightiest goal-bound units in the land. Big factor there will be the return of broken-field powerhouse Bob Deuber, the 185-pound halfback who was lost last year with an elbow injury sustained in pole-vault hi jinks for the Penn track squad. . . . But Bob is back again and ready to team up with dynamic Ray Dooney. . . .

The Athletics had a sad comedown this season after the surprising college try for most of last season's American League scramble But despite it all, it's been a good homerun year for Eddie Joost and Sam Chapman. Both boys should finish out with at least 25 round-trippers apiece. They collected their number 22's against the Red Sox in that fateful Sunday last, remember? . . .

Jake Mintz, manager of Ezzard Charles, foolishly lending himself to the Louis-comeback pressure. And while the great retired champ continues to laugh off such reports, believe me, the pressure rests real heavy to get him to come back against Charles next year in what would be a million dollar gate for the IBC promoters. Those guys aren't content with letting Louis serve on the promotional end. They'd like the big killing they can get at the gate out of a Louis ring return. . . .

If you're to believe pilot Eddie Sawyer, the only Phillies sure of their jobs next year are Willie Jones, Ralph Hamner, Robin Robert and Ken Heintzelman. . . .

Talk that Marty Servo, the retired Schnectady welter, may hit the comeback trail if Ray Robinson vacates the 147-pound throne. Sad news, if true. Marty is over the hill, suffers from a nose condition which forced his original retirement, and that three-round knockout he took from Rocky Graziano three years ago never helped him any either. . . .

Boston's Red Hose have the best batting average in the league for four-masters. And going into this week's action, they made many of them count too, with a grand total of 225 rbi's rammed home via the long blows. . . . The league-leading Yanks aren't too far off the pace in that department, either. Also heading into the past week's games, the Bronxites had totalled 105 homers, good for 173 runs. It does mean something, y'know. . . .

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1949 SECTION 2



Pictured above in the barracks where they are forced to live are workers of the Mazo Products Co., a farming concern near Mazomanie, Wis. In the picture at the left, James Bolden is shown lying on his bunk, reading. In the picture at the right, the workers are, left to right, Charles O'Hara, Tom Lee, Elton [illegible], Wilbur Davis and James Bolden.

—Photos courtesy of Capital Times (Madison, Wis.)

'They Know the Meaning of Dignity'

A Story of Peonage in Wisconsin

By CAROL REMES

(The victory dance was well-named. The strike committee had negotiated some 30 hours, the victory was theirs and more than 150 Negro and white strikers and residents had gathered to celebrate. I wanted to get to talk with some of the militant women leaders about it but it was difficult. "This is the first chance they've had to get out and dance and have fun, they don't want to talk tonight," I was told. Everyone danced; even the little kids who had come along because there was no place to leave them. The spirit was fine.)

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MADISON, Wis.

THE SIGNING of the contract had been a real victory and the gains will be set down in labor history because they are a token of developing struggle of migratory workers. It will no longer be easy for the has-been and would-be plantation owners of the North to inflict peonage, slavery and the degradation upon a group of Negroes.

As the strike leader said at the dance: "I don't think boss Racek will want us back next year. But what we've done will help the next batch that come up from the South. Maybe he thinks he'll get a tamer group. But men aren't animals; they know the meaning of dignity and will insist on it."

Every Promise Was Broken

One hundred and thirty Negro working men, women and children had come up from North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee to Joe Racek's 1,000-acre farm known as the Mazomanie Food Produce Co., located just outside of Madison, Wis. They had been promised all sorts of things, such as free transportation back and forth and even the possibility of earning as high as $100 a week. A school bus had picked them up and they drove for three days and nights, stopping on the way only four times. The last day there was nothing to eat. When half the trip had been covered the driver told them they would be charged $18 for transportation.



Vivian Folsom holds her one-year-old son, Willie, outside the migratory laborers' barrack at the Mazo Products Co. Mrs. Folsom, one of the strikers, was transported to Mazomanie from Vladosta, Ga. Strikers (below) picket the state capitol at Madison. In their eight-day strike they won a signed contract with 14 of their demands.



On the farm some went to work in the fields, some in the cannery and the women worked on tomatoes. They learned that their wages were 60 cents an hour when they worked; if it rained there was no pay. They were charged $1.40 a day ($9.80 a week) for food at the company eating place whether they ate there or not. Milk cost 25 cents a quart (it costs 16 cents in the nearest town) and a nickle bottle of pop cost a dime. If they were ill and could not work they were not allowed to eat.

Some had worked six weeks already and not drawn $5 in cash. Most owe the boss money.

They were promised $1.50 a row but got 45 cents a row. They were promised free room but Racek charges single men $1.50 a week and married couples $2.50.

The living quarters are not fit for pigs. As one man put it, the floor of the lavatory is so filthy you hate to walk in with your shoes on. The bunks have no sheets and the bedclothes have not been changed since the workers arrived. There are no screens on the windows and every kind of bug covers the beds.

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The food is unbearable, unbalanced, unpalatable and badly cooked, undoubtedly costing only a fraction of the $9.80 the workers are charged for it. They are forced to buy other food at the company store; they are hungry all the time. One night one of the workers became seriously ill and Racek refused to call a doctor; the workers had to get the doctor and pay the bill out of the few pennies they could chip in.

Unbelievably shameful stories could be recounted by the score. Like that of the man with such a severe case of athletes foot that even the local health authorities recognized that he had to be hospitalized. Then it took a fight to get him into a hospital because he was a Negro and not a native of the state. His baby girl needed care, too: having no shoes she had stepped on a hot coal and badly burned her foot. Or the story of how Joe Racek kicked a pregnant woman in the stomach, causing a mis-

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)

After the Chinese Liberation armies move into new areas of rural China, the transformation of the peasants' lives begins and grows apace. Here is how one peasant family fared during the process of change.

By ALAN WINNINGTON

(The author was with the Chinese Liberation Armies for eighteen months as the war correspondent for the London Daily Worker.)



TILLERS — a woodcut by Chen Yin-chiao

At Last, Li Mei's Family Has Grain

WHEN I first saw Li Mei, she was sitting on the k'ang (clay brick bed) wrapped in some scraps of worn-out quilting. She had no clothes to wear and the weather outside the paper windows, was 30 below.

Occasionally she would borrow her mother's clothes and go out, but mostly she sat about all day.

The Li family live near Kirin, which, at that time—spring, 1948—had just been liberated.

They had been living for months on the residue of soya beans after the oil had been pressed out—the cheapest form of food in China, and usually fed to cattle.

Li Wei-san, Li Mei's father, was a hard-working peasant, farmer, but all his work brought nothing to the family. His crops were mortgaged far in advance for rent, multiple taxes and interest on loans had been forced to contract in bad times.

Quite near the Li's clay hovel was the house of their landlord, stuffed to bursting point with millet, maize, kaoliang, cabbages and dried vegetables, squeezed from many folk like Li.

Li's only son, had been taken off by the Kuomintang on the end of a rope, to serve in the army, and Li was left with his wife and daughter to work their scrap of mortgaged land.

These were the social relations in China which have for centuries condemned millions to die of starvation in sight of granaries which they themselves have filled.

Usury was always more profitable than providing capital to improve the output of the land, and the whole economy of China was strangled by the poverty of its rural millions.

This is the setup which the Kuomintang tries to preserve and which the Communist Party is leading the people to destroy.

Progress After Liberation

Eight months later, I visited this village again to see whether there was any marked improvement.

The land reform had been carried out already, bringing this area into line with the countryside around, which had been liberated long before.

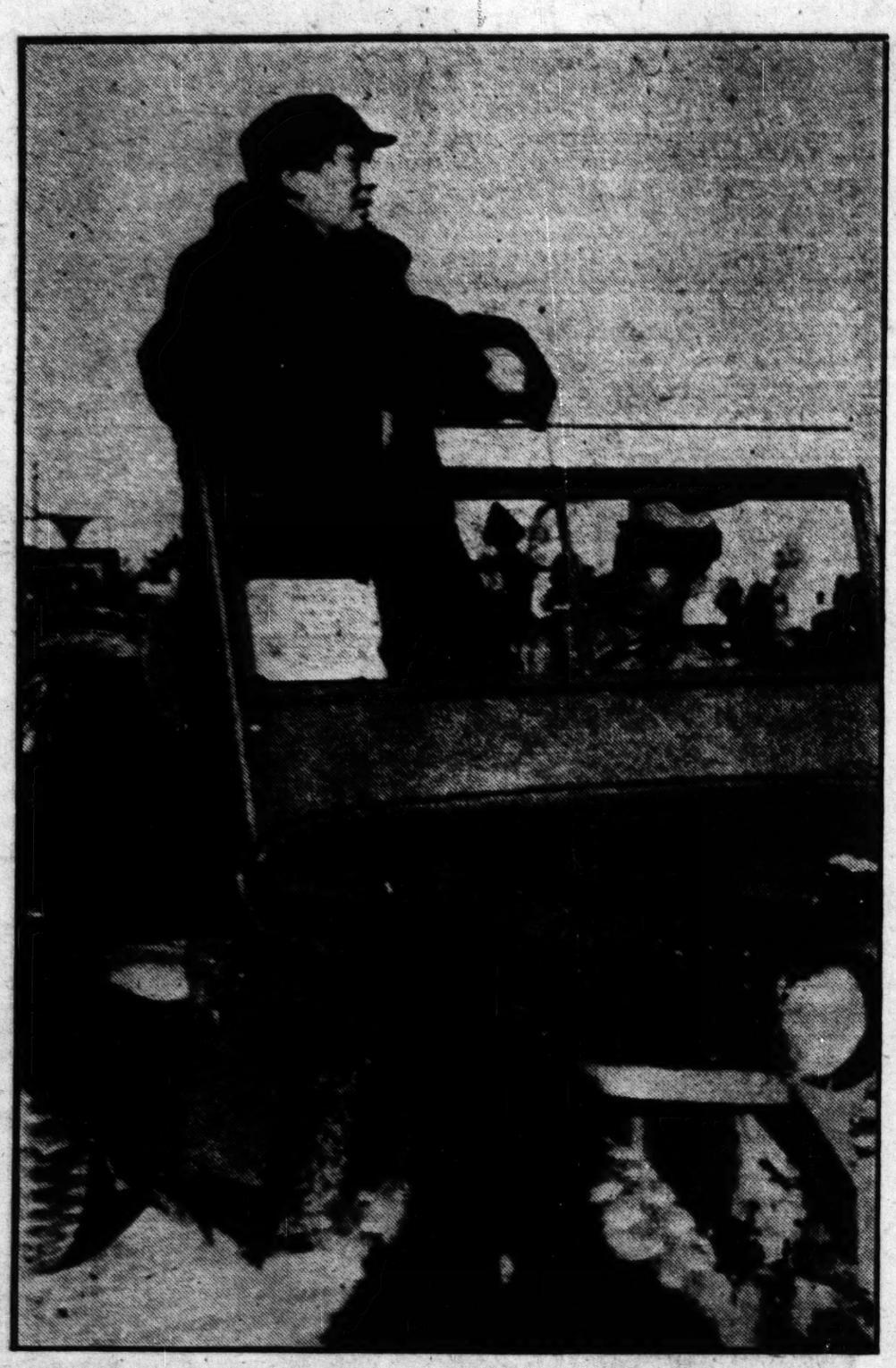
The Li's had received their share of the village land, rent free, including a share for their absent son, and their debts had been cancelled.

In the share-out of surplus property of the landlords, they had received one ox and a pig, clothing and bedding. Li Mei came to meet me dressed in warm, padded winter clothes.

She herself held the title deed to her share of land, though in China women have never before been permitted to own land.

Li had had a pretty good harvest and last year, for the first time, it all belonged to him. This year his harvest will be bigger and better.

If he needs more seeds or other help, he can borrow from the Government at very low interest, and he will only pay one small all-in tax.



CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS inspecting troops of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army in Peking aboard American jeeps captured from the Chiang Kai-shek forces. Mao Tse-tung is pictured with a jeep driver.

Peasant Unions— A First Step

Li was thinking of joining one of the village mutual-help teams when I met him. He had heard how these teams, which are spreading everywhere in Liberated China, enable the ploughing, sowing and other major farming operations to be carried out better and quicker by pooling labor and animals and working each other's land in teams.

He was not at that stage entirely convinced that he would get as much out of it as he might put in. Peasants are canny people everywhere in the world.

But he felt that with the Peasant Union behind him, the chances of being cheated were very small and the advantages very great.

The house of the big landlord had been taken over as the headquarters of the Peasant Union and the landlord had been given a small house such as the peasants possess.

Like all landlords and rich peasants, his family had been given fair shares of land.

In Liberated China they aim to transform the old village rulers into honest workpeople not into landless and dangerous ne'er-do-wells, and this policy, like all others, is working well in practice.

The office of the Peasant Union was like a hive. With the harvest over, they were planning the winter's work.

Government-sponsored side-occupations would provide a steady occupation and income for men and women during the winter. There was adult and juvenile education to get properly started.

A mass of activity was preparing which would provide still greater prosperity for all by the time the next harvest came round.

Li Mei and her mother had both made some money at spinning and stitching shoes for the army during the summer.

Li himself told me that this would be the first winter during which they were certain to "eat kaoliang and have a warm k'ang."

New Areas Catch Up

This was only eight months after liberation. But Li's village had the advantage of being surrounded by older liberated areas. In the newer areas south of the Yangtse River, the improvement will be slower.

The People's Government never tries to hurry the people.

In the newly-liberated rural areas, the landlords have a strong grip on the whole life of the village and, if the land reform were hurried through, would use their position and their lackeys to prevent the fair distribution of land.

In these areas, rents, interest, rates and taxes are first reduced and the peasants stimulated to form their own organizations. Gradually, led and educated by the Communist Party, they learn to feel their own strength and the weakness and instability of the landlord class. As soon as the peasants feel strong enough and that the new government is stable, the demand comes from them for the division of the land and they are able to carry it out with a minimum of government advice and help.

In the old liberated areas, there is already a prosperous peasantry, with a market surplus which helps to reduce food prices and stimulate industry in the towns.

In turn the towns are producing more agricultural tools and helping to increase efficiency in the countryside. Iron is replacing the wooden tools which used to scratch the soil of China for a meagre crop.

You can tell how long a place has been liberated by looking at the peasants, new clothes, fat babies and healthy men and women are the signs of longer liberation.

The peasants are learning in a thousand ways the benefits of cooperative labor and co-operative buying and selling.

In the process they learn bookkeeping and democratic styles of working, so that eventually the development to socialized agriculture will be a natural step.

But any sort of collective farming will depend on a much more developed industry, producing agricultural machinery and fertilizers. It is still some way off.



Solomon Jones .... and the Senator

A SHORT STORY

By GEORGE COOK

IN MANY respects, Solomon Jones differed from his Biblical namesake. He was not rich, he lived in a shack, he had only one wife and no concubiness, and he was not noted particularly for his wisdom. In fact, it was commonly agreed that Solomon Jones was only ninety-seventh wisest on Route 3, Hoover Grooves, Arkabama, though some insisted on ranking him ninety-eighth because Zeke Hawkins had a smart mule. At any rate, though not arrayed in much glory, the Arkabama Solomon certainly toiled not, neither did he spin.

It happened, however, that as he rode along in the truck which picked up Cartwright's eggs, Mr. Jones was embarked upon a plan for making money, which plan he had thought up in his own head. It was not the first scheme in his life, though it must be admitted that the others had come to nothing or less.

But this time success was certain. Senator Summers of Solomon's own district had been made head of a committe to investigate subversive activities, ten thousand dollars was appropriated, and right there in the paper—Solomon had the piece in his pocket—it said that anyone with information about Reds would be paid six dollars a day and expenses to testify. And Solomon had information, did he have information!

Furthermore, it would serve a threefold purpose. He would get six dollars, would help his country, and would get even with Cartwright for that concrete chicken house with the lock on the door. Before, when the chickens had roosted in the old barn, it had been easy to borrow a pullet for dinner or a hatful of eggs now and then. Now it was almost impossible—a fellow had to climb the mulberry tree by the pig pen and crawl in through the manure chute. The pig pen itself was an indication of the Cartwright contrariness. Since it had been fenced with a linked wire fence with four strands of barbed wire on top, there had not been pork on the Jones table a dozen times.

• • •

WAS IT INFORMATION about Reds they wanted? Cartwright was always a Roosevelt man, even when the Harper County Weekly Times said that the government was full of Reds. During the war he had bought a big map of Russia and put pins into it when the Russians won a battle. Mrs. Jones, who was allowed into the Cartwright house, had seen it with her own eyes. And Solomon himself had heard Cartwright say, right out in Clayton's store, "B'God, I've got a notion to vote for Henry Wallace. Truman's a dope and this Dewey is a dressed up dummy. As for Thurmond, he ain't got a platform except that he hates n——s. Might as well vote for old Sol here, he hates 'em too." Solomon had watched on Election Day and had seen that Cartwright didn't vote at all, showing that he didn't think in the American way. Solomon hadn't voted either—there had been no close race for road overseer and nobody had paid his poll tax.

Of course, it might not indicate anything to the Senator, but it was significant that Cartwright, who had raised Plymouth Rocks for twenty years, had switched to New Hampshire Reds and had a thousand of them right that minute in that damned, locked, concrete chicken house.

• • •

AT the Harper County courthouse, Solomon learned that the Senator was at the home of his brother, and that the brother had been sworn in as an expert on Communism at $15 a day and expenses. Solomon hurried. A few more such experts and the ten thousand dollars might not last long.



Solomon swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Solomon had a sure-fire idea. Six dollars a day and expenses. All he had to do was get information about the Reds. And Senator Summers of his own district headed the committee. . . .

A Negro maid ordered Jones to the kitchen door. The cook, also Negro, offered him a plate of cold meat—pretty good too—and a cup of coffee. She threatened him with a mop, however, when he said he wanted to see the Senator on business. But a cellar door was open, and Solomon, being a man with a mission, found the Senator, his brother and three other men in a big room with rugs soft as a bed blanket and pretty as the curtains on Cartwright's windows.

"Who let you in?" the Senator's brother yelled.

"I heard you fellows wanted information about Communism and I come," Solomon said as brash as you please.

The Senator came over. "Listen, bud, when we want information about Communism we know where to get it. We got members of the Chamber of Commerce ready to testify right now. You ain't putting yourself up to know more than the Chamber of Commerce, are you?"

"I reckon the Chamber of Commerce don't know that I've got a Communist living right next door to me on the next farm," Solomon said.

"Go on, beat it," said the Senator's brother, "before I call the dogs."

"Wait a minute," one of the other guys, also a Committee member, said. "The hick might know something we could put in the papers."

"What if he does?" asked the Senator. "It won't get any notes to give him six bucks when there's influential men waiting to testify."

"Let me handle him," the Committee Member said. "Maybe I can get a story for the evening papers without any money."

Solomon stiffened. "I had a heap of expense getting down here. Had to pay a dollar bus fare and am losing the day from the farm."

"What do you raise, cotton?" asked the Member.

"Well no, sir. Used to but the boll weevil is so bad it ain't worth the risk."

"Corn, maybe? Potatoes?"

"No sir. Just can't get 'em to grow."

"Truck farmer?"

"No sir, too much risk in truck."

"Cows? Chickens? Hogs? What do you raise?"

"Well, I did have a cow once, but I—well, as a matter of fact, she died. Something got wrong with her, so poor she was just skin and bones. And I always noticed a fellow can buy what little eggs and meat he needs cheaper than raisin' it."

"Just what do you have on that farm?"

"There used to be," Solomon said, "quite a few blackberries on the old field before the post oak scrubs crowded 'em out."

"I think we can use this guy," the Member said.

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THE Senator objected. "He ain't got no votes."

"You want to run for Governor, don't you? Folks at the other end of the state don't know how many votes he's got."

"What's your name?" asked the Senator.

"Solomon Jones."

"Good American sounding name. Look good in the papers. Get him a hair cut. . . . Give him that old coat we were going to give the junk man. . . . Find an old tie somewhere. . . . they'd touch up the picture for the papers. 'Solomon Jones, prominent Harper County farmer—' Well, Jones, what do you know?"



"sh-sh," Solomon said . . . . the Senator struggled to a place beside him.

"Am I going to get six dollars?" Solomon asked.

"If you've got something we can use."

Solomon told of the Russian map, of the remark about Wallace and Thurmond. They asked questions. He had once seen a red flag with a star in it. After they described a hammer and sickle, he remembered having seen one set in a brick pillar. Yes, the guy did associate with Negroes, sometimes let them eat at his house."

The Senator was interested. "What's this guy's name?"

"Arthur Cartwright."

"Not Arthur Cartwright of Hoover Groves?"

"Yep, that's the guy."

"Why," said the Senator, "Art Cartwright is the biggest farmer and most respected in that end of the county. We stick that stuff in the papers and they'll drum me out of town. Get the hell out of here, you filthy white trash hill billy, you."

"Now, wait a minute," said the Committee Member. "Lots of bigger men than this Cartwright have been proved Reds. Look at some of the guys they caught in Washington."

"They wasn't influential voters in my district," the Senator said.

Solomon turned to the friendly member. "Just a minute," he said desperately. "Maybe you don't know that he's got a building on his place that right this minute is full of Reds, Reds from the North."

"You'll make oath to that?" asked the friendly member.

"I will for six dollars and expenses. I had to spend a dollar to get here and maybe another going back. Then I ought to have half a dollar for eating."

"We could call in Cartwright and question him," said the Senator's brother. "In a nice way at first, of course."

"That wouldn't make the evening papers," said the Member. "Right now we ain't got a thing. Besides, he can't sue a legislator for what he says in line of duty."

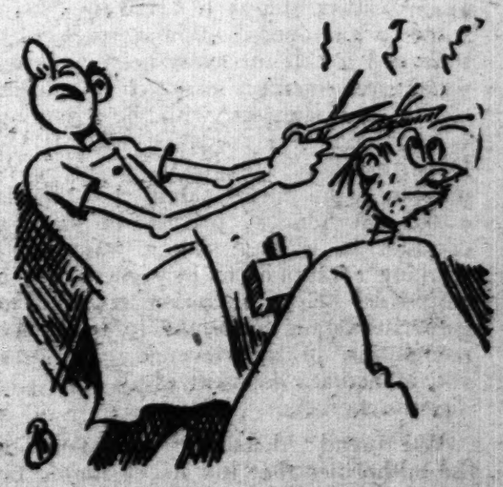
"If his friends all vote against me," said the Senator, "he won't have to sue. I'll be dead as Bilbo."

"Well, let's swear this guy," said the Member.

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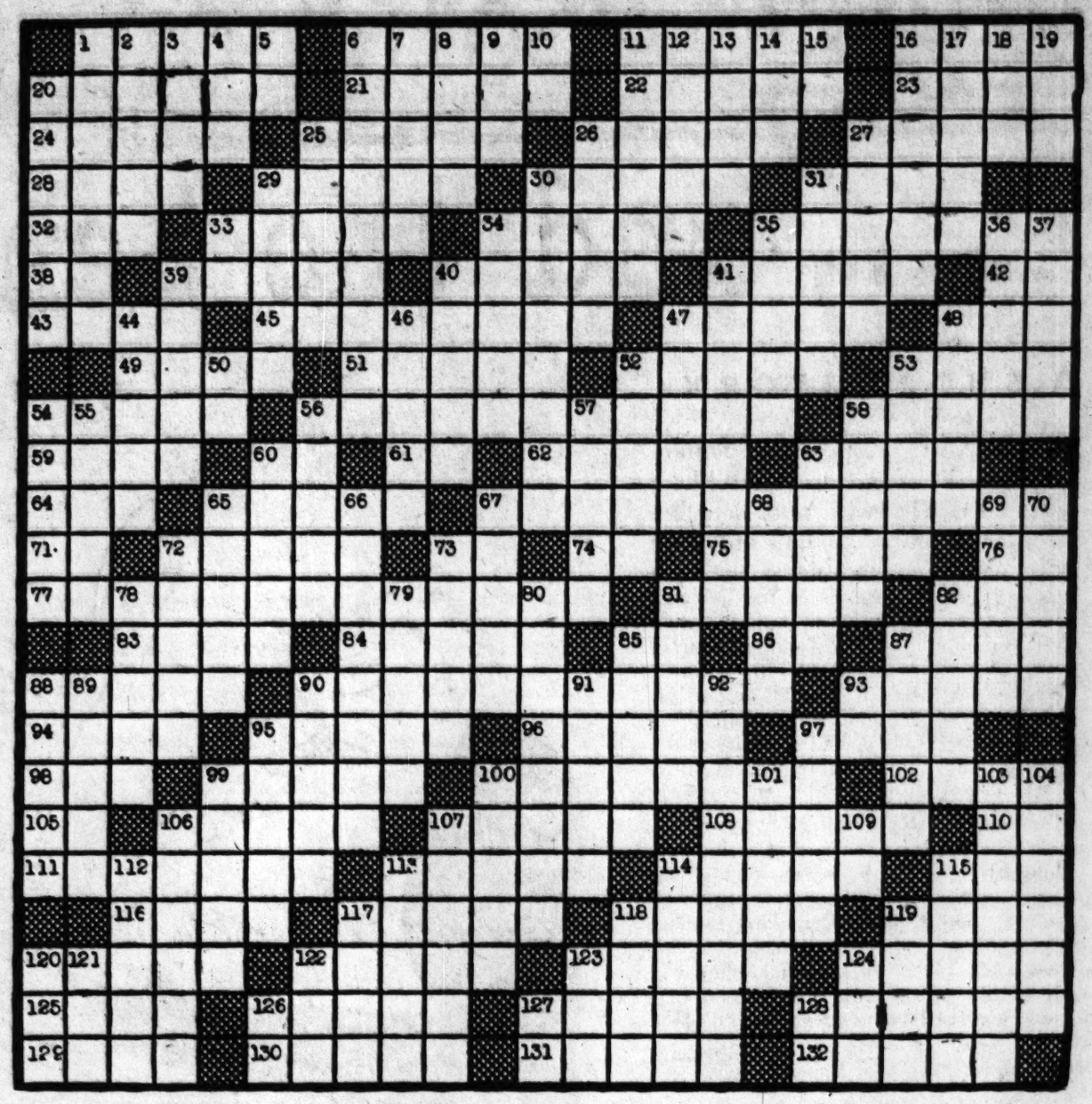
SOLOMON SWORE to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)



The barber insisted that he get a bath before getting a haircut and shave.

The Worker Crossword Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1-Evergreen tree
6-Appearance
11-Silly
16-Poet
20-Legal Infancy
21-To entangle
22-Removed
23-Lamb's pen name
24-British major in the American Revolution
25-Ancient stringed instrument
26-Jumped
27-Rogue
28-To stupefy
29-Lowest point
30-Bellows
31-To burn the surface of
32-To observe
33-Examination of accounts
34-Vegetable (pl)
35-Closed noisily
38-Part of "to be"
39-Musical
40-Antiquated
41-Uttered (archaic)
42-Six
43-Biblical preposition
45-Places
47-To make amends
48-To contend
49-One of the Great Lakes
51-Willow
52-Upholstery gimp
53-Religious denomination
54-Nourishes
56-Running athwart
58-Highlander's garment (pl)
59-Taverns
60-Be silent!
61-Earth goddess
62-Arm joint
63-Pluck
64-Being
65-Cubic meter
67-Manager
71-Greek letter
72-Portion
73-550
74-French for "and"
75-Mother-in-law of Ruth
76-Artifical language
77-One who makes distinctions
81-Place of assembly
82-Uncooked
83-Part of a hammer head
84-American Revolutionary War general
85-Symbol of eutecium
86-Compass point
87-To abominate
88-To change
90-To mingle
93-Refuge
94-Rational
95-Redacts
96-Pertaining to a plane surface
97-Faction
98-Earth
99-Drizzly
100-Passerine bird
102-Paradise
105-Land measure
106-Gog and - - - -, English statues
107-Avoids
108-Works
110-Eleven
111-Tower
113-To evade underhandedly
114-South American country
115-High card
116-German river
117-Bannocklike small cake
118-Web-footed bird (pl.)
119-Fish sauce
120-Subsequent to
122-To entwine
123-Loud noise
124-Wide open
125-Jetty
126-River of Ecuador
127-To rent
128-Decrees
129-Taro root
130-Halts
131-Said further
132-Chess pieces

VERTICAL

1-To scorn
2-To invest
3-To mend
4-To grow old
5-Note of scale
6-Prognosticator
7-Custom
8-To declare positively
9-Dry
10-Colloquial: elevated railway
11-To have thoughts of
12-Approaches
13-European mountain system
14-Snare
15-Man's nickname
16-Suited
17-Notice of danger
18-Edge
19-To skip
20-Capital of Bahama Islands
26-Semidiameters
28-Clayey loam
27-To tremble
29-To foster
30-Demure
31-Tribes
33-Cry of sorrow
34-Lessens
35-Booty
36-To oust
37-Fasts
39-Noblemen
40-American Revolutionary writer
41-Providing with grain stalks
44-Years before twenty
46-Practice
47-Malicious burning
48-Plateau
50-Exists
52-Circuit
53-Mount where Moses received the commandments
54-Demon
55-Boredom
56-Unit of heat
57-Man's name
58-Hindu religious act
60-Spot
63-Shop
65-Fragment
66-Ruling
67-To vary
68-French river
69-To harangue
70-Late stubble
72-Part of a play
73-Tropical fruit (pl.)
78-To squander
79-Tidy
80-Framework of a building
81-Relating to the ear
82-Ranted
85-Entices
87-The lower world
88-Province of northern India
89-New Zealand native
90-Feeble-minded person
91-Sportive trick
92-Slid
93-Greeting
95-Avid.
97-Spry
99-More unusual relatives
100-To gleam
101-Clamor
103-Omits
104-Female
106-Former Mexican President
107-Pushes
109-French article
112-Famous
113-Steep slope
114-To desist
115-Exclamation of regret
117-State flower of Utah
118-Happy
119-Premium
120-To imitate
121-Supporting pin
122-Mental agility
123-Article of furniture
124-Fuss
126-Tensile strength (abbr.)
127-Note of scale
128-Comparative suffix

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

CELIA PHASE LIARS BARE
ROMAGE RAVEL DELSD ELIA
ANDRE REBEC LEAFT SCAMP
STUM MADIN ROANS CHAR
SEE AUDIT BEETS SLANTED
AM LYRIC PASSE SPAKE VI
UNTO SITUATES ATONS VIS
ERIE OSIER ORRIS SECT
PERDS TRANSVERSAL KILTS
URNS SH OE RLBOW SAND
EMS STERS ADMINISTRATOR
NU SHARE DL ST NAOMI HO
MISCRIMINATOR AQORA RAW
PREM OATES LU NE MATS
ALMSMD IMPENSPENSE HAVEN
SAME EDITS ARSAL ATDE
SOD RAINY STARLING EDEN
AR MACOO SNUMS TOILS AI
MINARET SWIRK CHILE ACE
ODER SCOWS GEESE ALSO
APTER WAVES BLARE AGAPE
PIER TIGRE LEASE EDICTS
SIDD STOPS ADDER ROOKS

'They Know the Meaning of Dignity'

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

carriage. Instead of being prosecuted for first degree manslaughter the district attorney allowed him to plead guilty to assault and battery and Racek was fined $100.

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(Attorney Michael Essin, who represented the strikers, was speaking during the intermission. He was sayng that the workers were fighters, that what they were doing would have an effect on the future of migratory workers, that he was proud to be handling their case. The Negro man next to me said: "He isn't even getting paid for doing all that."

And the leader of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand, who was introduced by the Rev. Milton James, strike leader, as "one of the finest ladies I know," was telling the crowd that the harder they fight for their rights the more names they would be called. And she told them of the trial of the twelve in Foley Square, where a political ideology which stands for the dignity of man, for Socialism, is being attacked because it is the ideology of a party which fights for real equality and freedom for the Negro people.)

• • •

IN THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST things came to a head and the workers announced strike action, demanding among other things a $1.25 per hour wage, a guaranteed 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime, pay every week, free medical care, clean sheets, toilets and showers with hot running water, food in accordance with U. S. Department of Health standards, payment only for meals eaten, three meals a day on Sunday, privacy of mail, a contract in writing stating wages and working conditions to be signed by the employers before a worker is asked to leave his home and come to work, the recognition of a grievance committee and immediate payment of all back pay due the workers.

Widepread demands are flooding the authorities that the Racek family be prosecuted under federal and state laws for peonage, for recruiting labor under false pretenses, for violation of health and sanitation codes, labor protection laws and for manslaughter. The FBI exonerated the Raceks of these charges but the fight will continue.

After the workers went on strike their water was cut off and on the first day of the strike they went entirely without food. They called their situation to the attention of a number of groups in Madison and food and money were collected to help out. The strikers saw Wisconsin's Attorney General Thomas Fairchild as a result of which the water was turned back on and police protection against the threatening violence from the Raceks and their agents was promised the workers.

True Friends And False

The strike leader told me about those who claimed great friendship for the Negro people but who did not come through when called upon. He told of the reporter of the Milwaukee Journal who came to get a story and who interviewed a Racek stooge instead of one of the strikers; and of Madison's Capitol Times who sent a reporter and photographer to the farm to interview and take pictures of the strikers and their conditions. They were rightly horrified by what they saw as were the ministers and labor leaders who were present. But the story was suppressed for two days by the editor, whose attorney it seems is also attorney for the Raceks.

Another striker expressed appreciation at the help from outside friends. He said he thought it was too bad that some good people who helped in the beginning were being frightened away because they are being called Communist. "We have seen enough of that," he said. "Let those who see our misfortune help us, for they thereby help themselves and let them not be called off by name-callers. We will judge by what they do, not by what they are called or call themselves."

It was the Communist Party of Dane County which spearheaded the relief movement. Tided over the first critical days by donations from Communists, Progressive Party and YPA members, the strikers were contacted by prominent ministers and civic leaders. Relief supplies were added to by the Madison Council on Human Rights, a semi-official city body.

What Happened To the Sick

Public solidarity behind the strikers and against the company was very strong. Two hundred or more people, the majority Negroes, attended an open-air rally at Brittingham Park in Madison, heard the strikers' spokesman and contributed $60 for relief. A picket line of strikers and sympathizers, carrying signs "End Slavery in Wisconsin," paraded around the state capitol and collected over $25 in a few minutes from sympathetic shoppers who saw them.

The strikers returned to work after signing a twelve-point agreement which, while including no pay increase, gave them a partial victory. The agreement included increased advances to the workers, correction of unsanitary living conditions, curtailment of employer deductions from pay checks, free transportation home at the end of the season, the right of single workers to buy and prepare their own food instead of eating at the commissary, no discrimination against strikers, the right to visitors and weekly meeting of a three-man grievance committee with the employers.

Already, however, it is reported that Joe Racek is violating the contract and that the workers can be counted on militantly to continue their fight for complete adherence to all twelve points agreed upon.

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(Another striker recounted how his "employer" had said to him at the age of 12: "I want to make a good n—— out of you, but I don't think I can break your spirit." No, he couldn't, and he didn't, and neither have the rest of his hysterical, dying, vicious class. The Negro people, the striker said, are fighting for the day when "a man can be a man," when "all men can hold their head high when they walk along the street—any street—bowing to no man.")

(The State Chairman of the Communist Party of Wisconsin was talking with some of the strikers. "THEY say we're dangerous," he said, "and we are dangerous, but not the way they mean it. We're dangerous because we've got an idea, and it's a dangerous idea for THEM." One of the strike leaders said, "We like that idea so I guess that makes us dangerous, too."

Simon McKeever At Peekskill

We know the austere condition of liberty, that it must be re-conquered over and over again; you, day by day, that it is a state of war; that it is always slipping from those who boast it to those who fight for it.

—Emerson: Address to Louis Kossuth



Simon "had needed desperately to understand the world. . . . For if men could so easily lose their humanity, pass over into another existence of claw and fang—then perhaps the world was in truth a jungle, and it would never be anything else." But as the character of Novelist Albert Maltz found the answer in travail, so did many at Peekskill come to understand the great truth that millions more of our generation are destined to learn.

By LEE HAYS

SIMON McKEEVER'S journey did not take him to Peekskill but Albert Maltz, the novelist who created him, tells how Simon would have felt about the Peekskill riots. Simon lived through a similar horror but came at last to an understanding, which is the conquering of fear.

A hundred people were dancing in a local IWW hall. Rocks came through the windows. Men armed with guns and clubs broke into the hall. "By obvious prearrangement, and under the direction of an efficient police sergeant . . . the gang began to wreck the hall."

After the cursing, the screams, the tar and feathers and injuries, the fright, Simon was changed. He carried fright within him. "It was not a physical fear but something worse: a fear that his life, as he had lived it and believed in it, was a fraud; a fear that men walked the earth like blind moles to a blind and aimless end. . . ."

Simon "had needed desperately to understand the world, to feel it good despite its woes and to believe himself a useful part of it . . . he yearned and needed to believe that there was meaning to his life and that there was a joy in being a Man . . . and that Men together were more than beasts in the field."

"But at this moment he didn't know. . . . For if men could so easily lose their humanity, pass over into another existence of claw and fang—then perhaps the world was in truth a jungle, and it would never be anything else."

• • •

Running the Gauntlet

THE GAUNTLET outside the concert grounds seemed dark, as if the air had changed, and there was no sun. Driving through it was like being propelled through a long gray tunnel with no promised light of exit showing ahead.

A tunnel lined on both sides with the enemy. And docks, boards, bottles, curses. Police slowed down vehicles so the hoodlums could get better aim.

"Jesus! How long can this go on!" It was a journey of incredible length and while the hoodlums were strung out for miles it was strange to know that we, the many, were being so horribly punished by the few. Hoodlums all along that tortuous passage, and police and troopers; and when we came to where there were no more police, there were no more hoodlums.

It didn't take so many hoodlums to do so much damage. They had as many as they needed. Their gauntlet was highly organized, efficient, with the law herding and driving us like cattle to a single file of slaughter.

Such law is jungle law. Simon McKeever's IWW men and women could not fight armed men; neither could we. A man can know the most terrible frustration, which is to be trapped and disarmed in the midst of his natural enemies. And this is the way the enemy seeks to disarm man of his courage.

"All those people behind us! The thousands still on the concert grounds—they don't even know what's going to happen when they drive out!"

Who Are Menaced By People's Music?

On the grounds they waited in busses and cars, and all those who had walked in and could not ride out. Negro men and women, and their children—main objects of the fascist attack. All getting ready to run the gauntlet but, like us, not knowing how bad it could be. Troopers had carefully set the beginning of the gauntlet so far down the road from the entrance that "our guys" at the gate could not see or know how furious the attack was.

Woody said, "I've seen a lot, but this is the worst."

America Wake Up—Peekskill Did! If these were fellow human beings, these goodlooking boys and girls with their printed signs, their screams, and the older men, and the uniformed troopers making no attempt to stop the violence, then the world was a jungle and would never be changed. It was a way of life not for Men together but for beasts. If this was America it was not mine and I had no home but was alone and life "was no more than the crawl of the snake . . . and empty motion," exactly as Simon McKeever had feared.

What is there in the music of Chopin, Bartok, Mendelssohn, and in the people's songs of Paul Robeson and Peter Seeger and Hope Foye to inspire this savagery, this hatred? Who but beasts are menaced by a culture which brings people together in peace and understanding? Who but beasts would turn a peaceful, musical concert into an armed camp?

Of course we knew and hated the official, government endorsements which gave sanction to the hoodlums, and the radio and press which had incited the riot, and the cowardly local misleaders of veterans. But we hated the hoodlums too and every rock that smashed through a window pounded the question into our souls: Are these human beings? If they are, then we are all lost, for Man cannot live by hatred and by jungle law.

Pride in the Thousands Who Were With Us

But the young voice of the driver, trembling, but with confidence: "Take it easy. We'll soon be out of it."

And his skillful driving, the hands on the wheel, no protection for himself though the rest of us had free arms for shields, plunging ahead only a few feet from the bus ahead, never swerving . . . until "We're all right. Here's the end of it!"

He was a hero, like the drivers of all the other cars who had to run the gauntlet, like the thousands of "our guys" who had held the line all day and who would wait for many hours before they could get away, like those of "our guys" who had never driven busses before but who drove them through the gauntlet when regular drivers decamped.

Parents shielded their children with their bodies. We heard of these and other brave acts and many of us wept with pride that so many thousands of people were not on the rock-throwing side of the gauntlet, but with us, and that we had stuck together and come through.

Other understandings came:

A wounded youth lying on the floor of a bus raised his bloodied head to remark, "You know something, Al? Soon as we get back to Brooklyn we got to have a meeting!"

A young guy drove injured women to hospitals, though his car was marked by a smashed window, though he had to drive through that part of America which we now had to call with sorrow, hostile territory.

A long procession of smashed busses and cars, the people along the way astonished.

"What happened?" from a car alongside.

"Peekskill!"

"Oh."

The people in the busses singing. Woody leading, "I'm worried now but I won't be worried long!" Our battle song, "We shall not be moved!" Between songs Woody making fine edgy comments: "Anybody got a rock? There's a window back here that needs to be opened!"

And then:

"I'll sing out danger! I'll sing out warning! I'll sing out love. . . ."

Now, that was it, the final understanding, the only faith which could banish the jungle, put an end to a man's doubts, set the world to turning again, restore motion to life. It was a faith which had been built by Howard Fast and the bravery of "our guys" who held the line in order that Chopin and Moussorgsky and "Old Man River" could be heard under a free sky.

Then we knew that we had won a victory. We had again re-conquered liberty. But we knew also that we would have to fight for it again as long as this state of war against culture and the people should continue.

Then it was possible to know what Simon McKeever at last came to know, during his journey, that he had seen men and women striving together and knew he was not alone. He knew "that in spite of everything he still heard the music, and he still believed that there was a good path to be trod."

He could cry, "I believe what a man lives for!"

"Some get tired and lose their way. Some are ground down by others and some get turned mad. But the earth still turns and only a man has the power to dream. . . . Working the earth and changing it . . . the turning earth and the generations up from the apes, walking the path, striving and standing up, shouting and singing."

Never Again The Same World

Sometime before Peekskill I heard the young fellow who drove our car through the gauntlet say, perplexed, "I know there's a lot of things wrong with the world, but I don't know what one man can do to change it."

Now he knows. For the world can never be the same after Peekskill; it has been changed by our victory; and he and all the veterans of the battle of Peekskill changed it.

We know the austere conditions of life, that we are in a state of war which will never end until Man has won and the beasts have been turned back into the jungle, where there is no music.



Guards surround Paul Robeson at the speakers' stand at the meeting at Peekskill

What Oil Workers Pay For the Marshall Plan

The oil workers have first hand knowledge of the economics of the Marshall Plan. The lesson was learned through their stomachs by layoffs, wage cuts, and speedups. A traditional Jimcrow policy left them easy prey for corrupt union leadership and the Oil Barons.

By JAMES J. GREEN

HOUSTON, Tex.

IF THERE IS any group of workers who have been kicked in the breadbasket by the Marshall Plan, it is the oil workers. Thousands of them have already become direct victims of the economic workings of this big business scheme for world domination, while their union president, C. A. Knight of the OWIU-CIO, runs around America and to other countries "selling" the Marshall plan to the workers!

Here is the picture:

In Texas, which produces close to half of the crude oil production of the United States, the state Railroad Commission has ordered one cutback after another since Jan. 1 in allowable production. In April, 1949, alone, a reduction of 203,000 barrels a day was ordered.

The Texas Railroad Commission, officially a state "conservation" agency, is actually an agency of the big oil trusts for regulating crude oil production so that the supply will remain just below demand, or at the point where they can boost the price to their own satisfaction. This is plainly admitted in a Senate Report on "Oil Supply and Distribution Problems." (Special Senate Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business).

The cutbacks of production in Texas were ordered because the giant oil monopolies have now begun to import vast quantities of crude oil from their holdings in South America, Arabia and the Middle East. During the same month of April, when Texas oil workers were tossed out of their jobs by more than a dozen different companies, 398,000 barrels a day of crude oil were imported into the United States!

The Standard Oil and Texas Oil Companies are getting this oil delivered in Northern ports at a total cost ONE HALF THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL FROM TEXAS. The oil companies boast of the "high wages" of **90 cents a day** which they have brought to Saudi-Arabia!

Oil Workers Pay For Marshall Plan

While the heaviest shock of layoffs have hit first among the workers in the fields of East Texas (Atlantic Co., for example, laid off 20 percent of its workers), the many thousands of Texas refinery workers are already under notice of impending layoffs. The oil trusts have not only developed crude oil production in the Middle East, but also refineries. In April, 1949, a total of 5,832,000 barrels of refined oil products were imported; this was a rise of 725,000 barrels from March, 1949.

The vast holdings and concessions of Standard Oil and the Texas Co. in the Middle East are actually **subsidized** by the American taxpayers, including the American oil workers, who might be said to have paid for the axe that lopped off their heads. In "lend-lease," loans, bribes, and "Marshall Plan aid," billions have been poured into the governments of Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey. This keeps them sweet to the American oil companies, "convinces" them to favor "our" oil trusts over British competitors, furnishes them with plenty of armed police and soldiers against their own people (the "red menace").

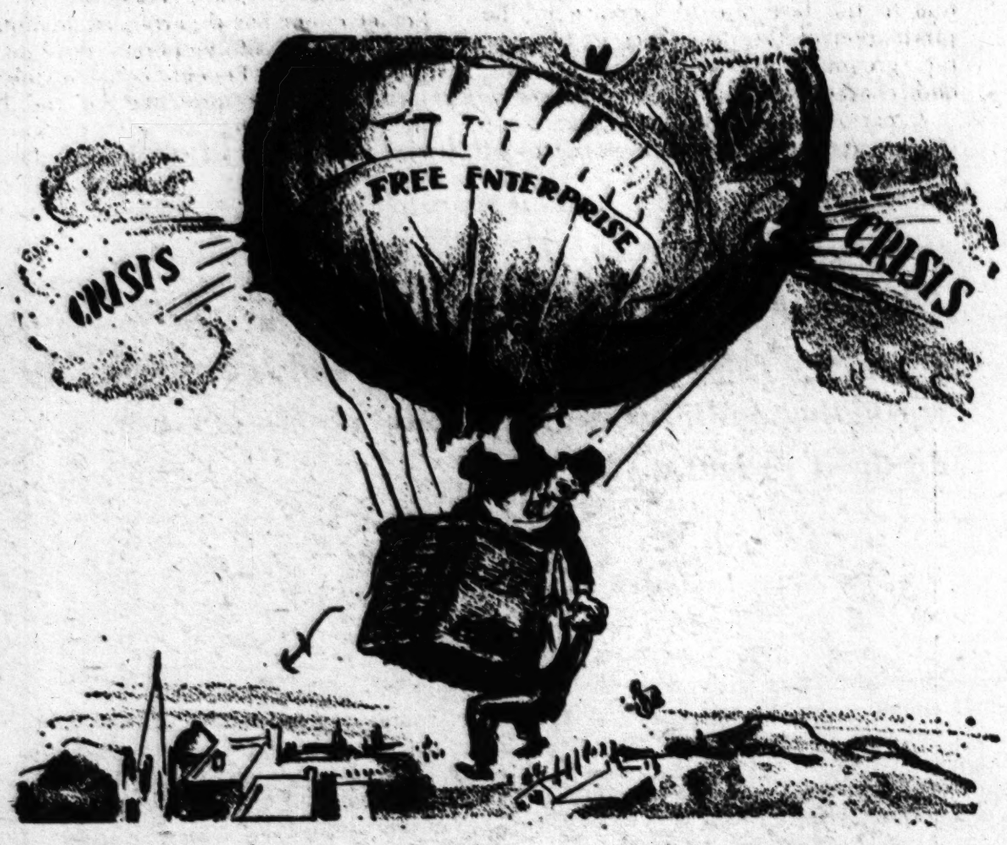
While it is brazenly admitted in the capitalist press and magazines that a central purpose of Marshall Plan "aid" to countries in the Middle East, and of our military intervention in Greece, is to enable American trusts to exploit the "strategic oil" of that area, we find the following deceitful nonsense printed in the "Oil Worker," paper of the OWIU-CIO:

"Knight knows . . . that the Marshall Plan is not responsible for importation of foreign products into the United States. On the contrary, the Marshall Plan encourages exports and thus builds up U. S. markets. There is absolutely no connection between imports of foreign oil and the Marshall Plan." (July 25, 1949)

To cover up Knight's role as a faithful servants of the oil trusts by throwing dust into the workers' eyes, the same issue goes on to add:

Marshall Plan Supporters In Labor Ranks

"Knight did criticize the major oil companies for profiteering from Marshall Plan dollars. He pointed out that the major oil companies are selling petroleum products in Europe, for Marshall plan money, at exorbitantly high prices."



The real truth is that the Rockefellers, Morgans, Mellons and others – tycoons of the oil trusts–are **running** the Marshall Plan, their plan. It enables them to sell cheap oil very dearly in Europe and very dearly in the United States. It also gives them a most excellent chance to drive smaller companies to the wall, and to beat the American oil workers over the head and undermine the strength of their union.

With O. A. Knight's propaganda, it is no wonder that he was mentioned as a possible Under-Secretary of State to Dean Acheson! But whether his brand of talk qualifies him to lead the oil workers in struggle against the big corporation is quite another matter.

Not only have thousands of oil workers been tossed out of jobs, but the union has been taking a beating in the new contracts being negotiated. The brave slogan was raised by the OWIU-CIO of "A 36-hour week in the industry" (–and in the contract signed with Sinclair Oil, the union agreed to a 36 hour week in case layoffs come)–**at 36 hours pay!**

This is a mockery of the workers' demands for a shorter work week at a full 40 hours pay. All that is being done is to help the bosses organize the layoffs and wage cuts in a quiet, harmonious way. No significant demands were won; the practically unanimous opinion of the workers about the contract: "it stinks!" It was accepted with apathy and disgust.

Hundreds of oil workers, at the moment of this writing, are locked out at Crown Central and Mathiessen Chemical in the Houston area. Consolidated Chemical forced a strike; two pickets were beaten up. The companies are stalling negotiations, making it as tough as they can. Speed-up, elimination of men, slow-motion on settling grievances–this is the story all down the line in every plant.

Having become salesmen of the Marshall Plan, the scheme of American big business and the oil trusts for dominating the world, how could the union's top leadership be expected for one moment to lead the workers in a militant fight for their deamnds against these same trusts? O. A. Knight can hardly be looking the boss square in the eye and kissing his backside at the same time. It just can't be done, and the oil workers are beginning to take sharp notice.

Jimcrow Policies Hit Oilworkers

In addition to the worsening of employment conditions, and wage and grievance situations, the vicious Jimcrow maintained by the oil monopolies has been kept and sharpened, unchallenged in any serious way by this CIO union. **Rather the union goes along with and itself practices Jimcrow, a suicidal policy for union labor.**

The Negro refinery worker does not find his union fighting to upgrade him, to win his right to do skilled work at equal pay, to end the sharper speed-up to which he is subjected, to win his more numerous grievances. Here and there the decent rank and file white members and shop committee-men will put up a fight for the rights of the Negro workers.

But in the union as a whole, there are separate Jimcrow locals in Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas. In such a leading local as 227 in Houston, there are Jimcrow seating arrangments in the union hall. The representation of the thousands of Negro members in the top councils of the union is practically nil.

The oil trust magnates of Wall St., and the oil barons of Texas, who poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into the anti-labor, anti-Negro Dixiecrat movement, must laugh up their sleeves to see this CIO union sapping its strength and power by tolerating and accepting Jimcrow.

But how can O. A. Knight and the top leadership of the OWIU-CIO give leadership to end the oppression of the Negro workers and at the same time be helping the "Marshall Planners" to extend the tenacles of the American trusts into countries inhabited by millions of super-exploited colored peoples in Africa, the Middle East and Asia?

The oil workers of the colonial countries are part of the 70 million strong World Federation of Trade Unions, which fights to organize them and improve their miserably low wages and conditions, against the exploitation of the American oil monopolies.

That fight is in the interests of the American oil workers, it is a fight against having crude oil delivered to the U.S.A. at one-half the price of Texas crude, while prices to the consumer are boosted up!

How can O. A. Knight be helping the American oil workers by trying, under the banner of Phillip Murray of the CIO, to split the World Federation of Trade Unions after having pulled the CIO out of it? This again, is to do the bidding of the oil trust Marshall Planners, to gladden their hearts–but it is not to serve the interests of the American oil workers!

In November, 1947, in an editorial in the "Oil Worker," the OWIU leadership told the membership that the Marshall Plan was a humanitarian idea for helping the needy overseas, and that it would provide more exports, more jobs.

This fairy tale has been thoroughly exposed; the oil workers are today facing the bitter reality: joblessness, worsening conditions, sharp attacks by the companies. Meanwhile, in accordance with the Marshall Plan and the "cold war" of which it is a part, the huge markets of the Soviet Union, of the people's governments of Eastern Europe, of the new China, are **boycotted.**

The vast quantities of oil and refined products which they want to buy for rebuilding their industries and war-torn countries, for five to fifteen years plans of peaceful reconstruction, are denied them. The American capitalists don't approve of doing normal business with governments run by workers and farmers any more than they like negotiating with American trade unions!

So the oil worker pays again through the nose for the "cold war"; pounding the pavements out of work is his "patriotic bit." Later on, if the capitalists can work up to the "hot war," the shooting war, they'll take his head, too.

A Plan to Change Union Policies

If the oil workers allow themselves to follow the piping tune of O. A. Knight and other Marshall Plan supporters, they are going to be drowned like the rats of Hamelin–only in crude oil! They are already finding that the union's leadership is throwing powder-puff punches at the big companies instead of rallying the workers for militant struggles for their demands.

The elements of a program that will meet the needs of the oil workers include:

1. Fight for jobs: against the Marshall Plan which is helping monopoly, putting a club in their hands against the union, throwing thousands out of jobs. For a program of genuine aid, without political strings, administered through the United Nations. End the "cold war," and do normal business with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China.

2. Fight the speed-up in all its forms.

3. For a thirty-hour week at forty hours pay.

4. Eliminate Jimcrow. No Jimcrow locals. Fight for the upgrading of Negro workers; establish as a union principle that layoffs shall not be permitted to eliminate the Negro workers from plants; fight all forms of discrimination practiced by the companies; promote Negroes to all levels of leadership of the union. End the sharp discrimination practiced against Mexican-American workers.

5. For a 25c an hour wage increase.

6. For an adequate pension plan, to be paid entirely by the corporations out of their huge profits.

The splendid history of the oil workers; their record of courage and heroism in bitter battles to establish and advance their union; their realization that they are up against corporate, financial interests that control foreign and domestic policy–these factors guarantee that the oil workers will find the way and produce the leadership to win their demands.

Miners Under Socialism

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

Mechanization of the Soviet Union's coal industry surpasses that of the USA. And the Soviet social system enables the workers to establish a secure basis for an abundant life.

THE LAST SUNDAY in August was celebrated in the Soviet Union as Miners' Day. Two years ago the Supreme Soviet decreed it an annual holiday in recognition of the heroic sacrifices of the miners in the last World War and their remarkably swift reconstruction of the devastated mining areas after its end.

The coal industry of the Soviet Union had to be rebuilt from the wreckage of the First World War and the long-continued sabotage of the foreign intervention period. Mining operations had to be reorganized on a geographical basis, modern equipment and technique introduced, and hundreds of thousands of peasant youth, who had never been inside a mine, had to be trained as miners. However, by the end of the First Five Year Plan—in 1932—the industry ranked third in the world for mechanization, though almost hand labor operated in 1917.

Mechanization has proceeded even faster since World War II ended. Ugol (Coal), the scientific and technical journal of the inudustry, declares that Soviet mines now surpass the best European and American mines in their degree of mechanization. Last year coal cutting was 97 percent mechanized. Haulage within the mines—mostly by electric locomotives—was from 83 to 96 percent mechanized.

This success in mechanization has been possible through the rapid development of the Soviet machine-building industry, which is now turning out the most complicated machines and equipment for every need of the nation.

In articles last year in **Colliery Engineering** and the **Anglo-Soviet Journal**, Hugh P. Vowles, a leading British industrial engineer and journalist, stated that electrical automatic machinery and electric lighting have been introduced on a wide scale in Soviet mines.

One of the most generally used combination coal cutter and loader in 1947 split the coal seam into several narrow layers, broke these up and dumped them onto a conveyor in a single operation. Vowles quotes from a report by Soviet Academician A. Terpigorev that Soviet experts have perfected complete systems of portable roof supports to replace timbering by hand.

Vowles describes the huge new "Makarov" machine now in production. This combines three coal-cutting machines, a coal crusher and a loader—all operated automatically as a unit. The combination is approximately 12 feet long, 8 feet wide and 6 feet high.

Rising Standard Of Living

Soviet miners welcome this mechanization and themselves participate in designing new machines to help rid themselves of the drudgery of their work and increase output. They have also greatly raised their own individual productivity by scientifically organizing their work. The Soviet government has allotted enormous funds for the modernization and expansion of the industry.

Unlike conditions in a capitalist country like our own, where increasing production further enriches the small class of absentee owners and brings about increased unemployment for the workers themselves, every additional ton of coal produced and every saving in the cost of production mean a higher standard of living for the Soviet miner and for the Soviet people as a whole. This is because production there is for use, not private profit; and because of the planned economy, with the people owning the industry, banks, land and other natural resources.

American miners may find it hard to realize that Soviet miners are better off in some respects. Miners' average earnings for the first quarter of this year in the Soviet Union increased about 40 percent over the same period a year ago (2,274 roubles compared to 1,673), according to an article by P. Potapov in the Aug. 26 issue of this year's USSR **Information Bulletin.** The UMWA is maneuvering to prevent any cut this year in the real wages of its members.

The standard of living for Soviet miners is on the upgrade, as it is for the people of that country generally. This is due to the fast rate of increase in the production of the necessities of life and the growing productiveness of labor, both characteristic of a socialist economy.

A particular gain is in the thousands of individual dwellings and hundreds of big apartment houses constructed each year by the Ministry of the Coal Industry for its miners. Imagine the coal barons of America putting up such homes for their working force, furnished with the latest conveniences and renting for a few percent of the wages paid, or purchaseable by the workers at cost of construction, spread over a period of years!

It is in the field of social insurance and social welfare benefits that the Soviet miner has a particular advantage. Thus in case of temporary disability, a miner receives benefits equal to the pay he was getting, provided he had been in the mines for at least a year. If employed under a year, he gets 60 percent. He gets such benefits for the entire period of disability. If the temporary disability was caused by an occupational disease, such as miner's asthma—a common sickness here—or by an accident on the job, he gets the full amount of his regular earnings, regardless of the length of his employment.

Disability Benefits And Pensions

On reaching the age of 50, a Soviet miner who has worked at the industry for 20 years or longer receives from the state social welfare fund a pension for life equivalent to 60 percent of his earnings. He may continue at work, in which case he will get both his regular wages and the pension.

Under the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund, disability and widows' assistance grants are at the rate of $100 a month—much less than 60 percent of the miner's monthly earnings. For eligibility the age is 60 years instead of 50. The financing of the UMWA fund is much more insecure, since it rests on a contract with the operators by which they pledge themselves to turn over to the fund an agreed-upon royalty (now 20 cents) a ton on all coal they produce.

Already the union has had to sue a number of operators to secure payment of such royalties. The social welfare fund from which the Soviet miner gets his benefits is provided for in the national budget. He and his union have a voice in its determination.

Housing and Recreation

An additional source of income open to all miners of the Soviet Union is the annual bonuses paid by the government to those having especially good working records. Miners who have worked a year or more in the industry are eligible. Payments range from 10 to 30 percent of the annual earnings, depending on his length of service in mining. Last year hundreds of thousands of miners received such bonuses, according to the government reports.

American mining camps or "patches" have always been notorious for their isolation, filthy sanitary conditions, poor housing, etc. Things are quite otherwise in Soviet mining communities.

Potapov declares that since the war "29 magnificent Palaces of Culture have been built and luxuriously furnished for Soviet miners, as well as 590 clubs, many sport stadiums and hundreds of well-laid out and equipped parks and gardens. The Central Committee of the Miners Union of the USSR owns and operates rest homes and sanatoriums in the best health resorts of the country—in the Caucasus and Crimea, the most picturesque places in the Ukraine, the Moscow region, Siberia, the Urals and in Central Asia."

Last year, according to his report, "more than 100,000 miners spent their annual vacations at these resorts. They paid only 30 percent of the cost of their accommodations. The other 70 percent was covered by the state social insurance fund."

This is all quite a contrast to the neighborhood saloon or poolroom of the ordinary American mining patch, and the utter lack of any recreational and cultural provisions for the families of the miners.

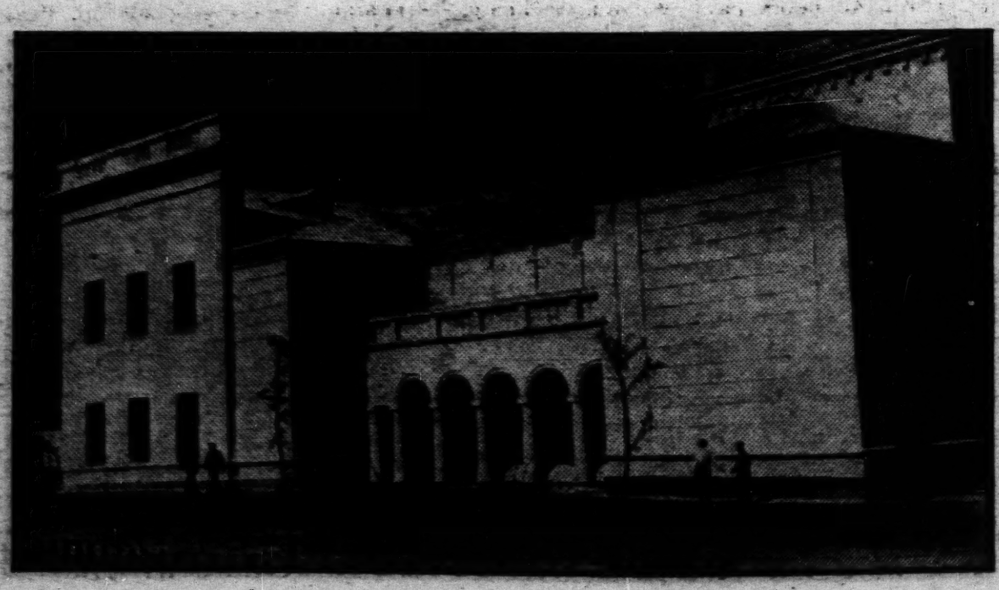
Regardless of their temporary lack of the refinements which our huge mass-production industries turn out for those workers here who can afford them, it is evident that the Russian miners are forging ahead under the socialist system and that they have it within their power to raise their living standards to unheard of heights.

The role of their union in these achievements is decisive, but it would take as much space again to relate this. The story must be put off to another issue.

It must be emphasized, however, that these achievements of our Soviet fellow workers would be seriously threatened by the outbreak of another world war. They look to the American miners for a struggle against the war provocateurs who include the same big monopoly forces which fight every demand for higher wages and better working conditions.



A coal cutting machine at work in the Donbas mining area. Below is the House of Culture for the miners of the Donbas. Books, lectures, movies and other recreational activities are made available here. —Sovfoto



Books:

Howard Fast's New Book of Short Stories

By DAVID CARPENTER

In most of Departure and Other Stories, Howard Fast, one of our country's leading novelists, demonstrates his mastery of art of compression that is the distinctive mark of the short story. He also proves that it is not necessary to resort to sensationalism, tricky writing, vulgarity to tell a story that has meaning for the people.

DEPARTURE AND OTHER STORIES. By Howard Fast. 238 pp. Boston. Little, Brown. $3.

In this collection of short stories, Fast, who is an active participant in the struggles of the working class and the common people for democracy and a decent way of life, tells, in the main, the stories of these people. He writes with a deep love for the workers and the ordinary people. His heroes achieve the stature of which they are deserving, but which they are denied in most of the literature of our time. The sweetness and bitterness of their lives glow like a luminous light in these stories. The everyday simple courage with which they accept the necessary struggles of life pervade practically every page.

And the style of Fast's writing fits exactly the subject matter of most of the stories. There is a simple beauty of writing that is like the melodic rhythms of folk songs.

In Departure, the title story of the book, Fast gives us the superb picture of a young American soldier of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion in the war against fascism in Spain. The story literally sings with the sweetness of struggle, the bitterness of betrayal, the hopes and aspirations of these great heroes, who, in the red-baiting of the post-war period, have been labeled by our government as "premature anti-fascists," and therefore are considered criminals by the FBI.

An Epitaph for Sidney depicts in full colors the life of



HOWARD FAST

a young New York Jew, who fought in Spain, who fought and died in World War II. Encompassed within less than 21 pages are the dreams, desires and heroism of an ordinary boy who wanted to defeat fascism.

In this story and others in this book, Fast does an excellent job in linking his Jewish heritage to the mainstream of American life. Unlike so many writers who deal with national groups in isolation from the rest of American society, Fast, without artificiality, shows the relationship of American Jews to the other segments of our common life.

No review of this book would be complete without comment on Fast's treatment of children in his stories. Very few writers can achieve the tenderness with which he handles the portraits of children. With a skill that is all too rare he depicts their bewilderment at the cruelty of a world they did not make. And what is even rarer in our capitalist society, which seeks to treat children as ignorant, helpless pawns of the capitalist class, Fast shows the intelligence and ability of children to respond to crises in their lives and those of their families.

Where Fast fails, in the stories in this book, however, in the opinion of this reader, is when he seeks to give us pictures of middle-class intellectuals and racketeers. His beautiful writing style is happily wedded to the content of the stories, when he is dealing with workers, anti-fascists and children. But it clashes unharmoniously with the subject matter, when he seeks to present unsympathetic portrait of a middle-class intellectual as in The Gentle Virtue, or when he tries to make fun of a Broadway hanger-on in The Suckling Pig.

But this is only a minor criticism, dealing as it does only with a small segment of Fast's stories. Altogether, Departure and Other Stories is a very satisfying book to read.

Book Note

Bantam book releases for September include The Sun Also Rises by Ernest Hemingway; What Makes Sammy Run? by Budd Schulberg; Hollywood Without Makeup by Pete Martin; The Pitfall by Jay Dratler.

Movies:

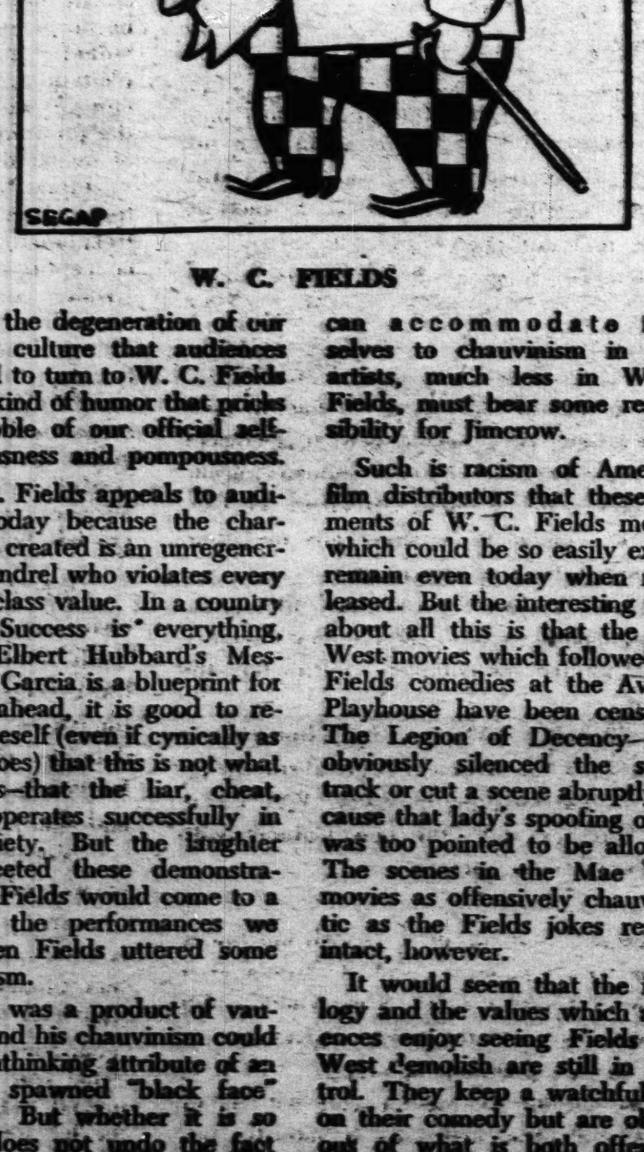
'Time,' 'Newsweek' Promote Racism in Movies

By JOSE YGLESIAS

Recently David Platt and myself while scanning the movies currently playing in New York theaters stopped at the W. C. Fields revivals and decided not to include them in the movie guide despite our admiration for Fields as a comedian. Scattered throughout his films, standing alone, were anti-Negro jokes that made it a matter of course for us not to recommend the films. When Platt explained this to a reader in his column, both Time and Newsweek picked up his explanation and reprinted it almost without comment, as if it were ludicrous in itself.

We could conclude that Time (who headlining their story "Dictum" made of our decision some sort of "orders from Moscow") and Newsweek do not find white chauvinism distasteful or dangerous. And we shall. One could also surmise that perhaps these magazines are worried about discarding a fine work of art because of "minor" flaws, such as anti-Semitism in Dostoevsky or Balzac. (Curious how intransigent they are about keeping the worst aspects of an artist.)

Now the truth is, of course, that W. C. Fields is neither a great artist nor his films fine examples of an art form. The reason his comedies have been successfully revived is because our strictly controlled films have not develop the kind of caustic commentator on mores and attitudes that every generation needs.



W. C. FIELDS

Such is the degeneration of our popular culture that audiences are glad to turn to W. C. Fields for the kind of humor that pricks the bubble of our official self-righteousness and pompousness.

W. C. Fields appeals to audiences today because the character he created is an unregenerate scoundrel who violates every middle class value. In a country where Success is everything, where Elbert Hubbard's Message To Garcia is a blueprint for getting ahead, it is good to remind oneself (even if cynically as Fields does) that this is not what it seems—that the liar, cheat, loafer operates successfully in our society. But the laughter that greeted these demonstrations of Fields would come to a stop at the performances we saw when Fields uttered some chauvinism.

Fields was a product of vaudeville and his chauvinism could be an unthinking attribute of an art that spawned "black face" routines. But whether it is so or not does not undo the fact that we live in a nation riddled with racism and that Jimcrow and Peekskill riots thrive on such chauvinism. And those who can accommodate themselves to chauvinism in great artists, much less in W. C. Fields, must bear some responsibility for Jimcrow.

Such is racism of American film distributors that these moments of W. C. Fields movies, which could be so easily exised, remain even today when re-released. But the interesting thing about all this is that the Mae West movies which followed the Fields comedies at the Avenue Playhouse have been censored. The Legion of Decency—have obviously silenced the sound track or cut a scene abruptly because that lady's spoofing of sex was too pointed to be allowed. The scenes in the Mae West movies as offensively chauvinistic as the Fields jokes remain intact, however.

It would seem that the ideology and the values which audiences enjoy seeing Fields and West demolish are still in control. They keep a watchful eye on their comedy but are oblivious of what is both offensive and dangerous in them. We recommend that Time and Newsweek investigate this and explain it to us.



HENRY LUCE

Around the Dial:

Radio Programs' 'Colorful Characters'

By BOB LAUTER

THe anatomy of some of radio's "colorful characters" is a curious thing. I am thinking now of a program called **The Affairs of Peter Salem** (WOR, 8:30 PM, Mondays), a run-of-the mill mystery show complete with organ accompaniment, orchestral fanfare, and sinister laughs laughs. The announcer promises you that the program will offer you a story of "mystery, malice, and murder."

When last I heard the program, Peter Salem had a companion whom I assume is always with him. His companion used "colorful" dialog, by which is meant dialog so preposterously inflated, so completely divorced from human speech, that it exists only in the mind of a script writer.

Peter Salem, for instance, stops with his companion at a shabby roadside eatery. They look the place over. Salem's companion then remarks, "Maybe if the wolf came around he wouldn't have to huff and puff to blow it down, but—" and so on, to the end of the sentence. His entire role consists of this absolutely impossible lines.

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Later, the companion remarked, "I lend a guy my tomato, he lends me his car," by which he means he swapped his girl friend for the use of an auto. No one is supposed to conclude the obvious: that the man is a degenerate pig. Not at all. He is "colorful." He is supposed to lend humor and variety to the show.

Needless to say, the discovery of a dead man in the trunk of the automobile affects neither the mood nor the quality of subsequent conversations between Mr. Salem and his pal.

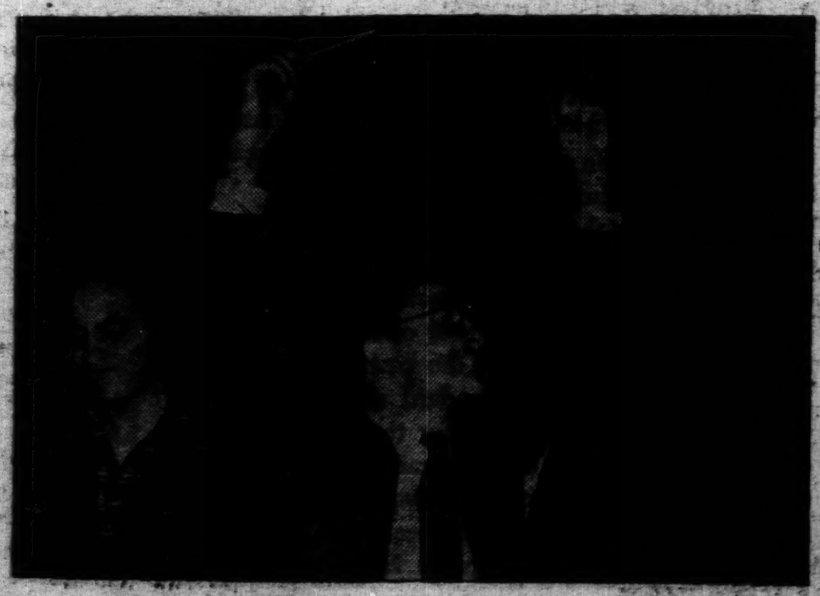
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Sunday, October 1, at 8:30 PM, WOR-Mutual will premiere a new talent show about which there promises to be nothing unusual except its emcee. It will be called **The Gabriel Heatter Opportunity Show**, and its introduces Heatter, the radio commentator, in a new role.

Heatter will introduce participants in the show, help screen candidates for the broadcast, and take a hand in the show's production.

The usual prizes will be awarded: a $5000 radio or TV contract to the winner of each 13-week cycle of broadcasts. The winner of each weekly competition will receive a $1000 savings bond.

No one has explained exactly what experience has equipped Gabriel Heatter to judge entertainment talent. But if the new show cuts into time which Heatter would ordinarily use for news commentary, it can be considered a blessing in disguise. Mr. Heatter will undoubtedly do better with accordions than political progooses. No offense meant to accordionists.



MARC BLITZSTEIN: His opera version of Lillian Hellman's play, "The Little Foxes," entitled "Regina," opens next month in New York. Above he is seen conducting a rehearsal of his classic, "The Cradle Will Rock."

World of Labor

Who Was Right on The Marshall Plan?

By George Morris

THE CONVENTION HAL was very tense on that October, 1947, afternoon in Boston. There wasn't even standing room in the galleries. Gen. George Marshall had just completed his address. That was the first time that a Secretary of State addressed a labor convention. His speech from that labor platform was carried through the Voice of America to many parts of the world.

Philip Murray was visibly satisfied. He shared the spotlight and it contributed much to his eloquence some time later when he rounded out the debate on the Marshall Plan. His voice came down to a whisper as he concluded that the "Marshall idea, to me, is simply to feed the hungry and clothe the naked—that and no more."



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SOME WEEKS LATER James B. Carey, whom Murray calls "my secretary of state," told Washington newsmen that the European workers won't look at the Marshall Plan as a scheme of Wall Street "if the CIO endorses it."

Those in the CIO who opposed the "plan" were called "Moscow agents." The stand on the Marshall Plan was the basis upon which the CIO's right wing launched its drive to deprive CIO affiliates of autonomous and democratic rights. But time decided far more than the debates and strife within the CIO.

The convention of the British Trade Union Congress that just ended and the British-American talks on the fast-developing economic crisis in Britain should tell decisively who was right. The British labor leaders, who are working hand-in-hand with the CIO heads for the Marshall Plan, have forced through a policy of putting a ban on wage demands and strikes. They say a speed-up of labor productivity is Britain's only remedy for the situation.

Four years after V-J- Day, the workers must tighten their belts and still live under wartime standards. What good did they get out of the billions of Marshall Plan funds and loans America poured into Britain?

AMERICAN POLICY and the Marshall Plan have been the means through which Britain became dependent upon American economy and bankers while her own markets and sources of raw materials are methodically falling under Wall Street's influence. Her right to expand trade and barter with the Soviet Union and the new democracies was greatly limited. Her ability to import what she needs from America is nearing the vanishing point because, despite the Marshall Plan's billions, she continues to be short in dollars. If the pound sterling is devalued, so it could buy less abroad, the price of imported food products would rise, and that would be still greater pressure on freezing wages.

Having so neatly outwitted the present rulers of the dwindling British Empire, our generous American bankers are doing a job on Britain's laborites. Their troubles are charged to their "socialism." The workers of Britain are "spoiled" by "statism" and should be forced to be more "efficient" and, of course, more frugal.

THE BUGLE BLOWING for the Marshall Plan by the leaders of the TUC, CIO and AFL turns out to be essentially a campaign to help our Wall Streeters impose their rule over Britain AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BRITISH WORKING CLASS. Sir William Lawther, the TUC's president, found it necessary to shout at the convention that "we will not accept any dictation." But someone shouted right back at him "Only from Wall Street."

Our own industrialists and bankers, meanwhile, are not losing the opportunity to make the most of the plight of British "socialism" to teach the American workers a "lesson." They launched an all-out propaganda drive against "statism," the "welfare state" and "collectivism," meaning, of course, housing, social security, health, legislation and higher wages. "You don't want to be as badly off as the British workers, do you?" runs their propaganda.

The CIO, recognizing how the weapon is being turned against its own domestic program, is forced to correctly charge, as it does in the CIO News, that there is a campaign under way to discredit the social and welfare services the British people receive.

"Their interest lies in their own determination to block social welfare measures in this country," says the CIO News. "And what could serve them better than the 'horrible example' set by the British?"

But the CIO's leaders are still for the Marshall Plan.



Hollywood:

Southern Censors-- And Weird Notions

By The Tattler

"IN TIME OF WAR . . ."

HOLLYWOOD.—Tattler wondered, the other day, why "Lost Boundaries" was receiving a cool reception from Southern censors while "Home of the Brave" was playing everywhere and doing record business.

One answer is the statement by Lloyd T. Binford, Memphis censor, appended to his order outlawing film showing in that city. The picture "deals with social equality between whites and Negroes in a way that we do not have in the South," he says. "We banned it for that reason. On the other hand, 'Home of the Brave' deals with a Negro associating with white soldiers. It's a military picture and that could happen."

You figure it out!

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Have you heard the story of the Hollywood biggie who recently sold out his business interests to his partner and decided to celebrate by taking a number of important film friends on yachting trip to Alaska? He took along quantities of the new seasick remedy and, when the Pacific turned terrific en route to San Francisco, and brought out the very worst in everybody on board, he passed out his pills to his pals but passed up his crew. When the yacht reached San Francisco, the crew walked off. Tattler wishes he could report that the yacht is still stranded in SF, but its owner managed to recruit a new crew before word got around the Embarcadero.

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"The Loves of Carmen," Rita Hayworth starrer, has been banned in—of all places—India, home land of hubby Ali Khan. The picture is too erotic and lustful for Bombay audiences, according to the Censor Board . . . Ida Lupino and Collier Young who broke up partnership with Anson Bond after "Not Wanted," will make "Never Fear," polio story, as their next in association with Malvin Wald. Second, on their six-picture slate, will be "Pachues" from the recently-acquired Irving Shulman novel . . . Columbia Pictures will make three in Britain next year as part of a 63-picture slate, representing a one-third increase over the 47 made last year. United Artists will show more than $500,000 profit for 1949, first time the company has been out of red ink since 1946—all because of "Champion" and "Home of the Brave." There's nothing wrong with the box-office that TWO good pictures won't cure. . . .

LOUD NOISES FROM GERMANY

Germans are yelling bloody murder at U. S. insistence on breaking up the UFA film combine, declaring the move is for "one-sided benefit of foreign movie interests." U. S. film industry is not taking a chance on having rival in foreign fields, wants to control German theaters to get biggest possible returns for U. S. pictures shown there, German studios to block competition.

Back in 1925, U. S. attempted to grab off UFA, then almost bankrupt. Paramount and Loew's (MGM) stepped in and got UFA to sign an agreement providing for a considerable loan in exchange for control over UFA's quota certificates and numerous movie theatres. The loan was the kiss of death to UFA which had to meet this new obligation b e s i d e s liquidating its old debt to Deutsche Bank. In 1927, Hugenberg, representative of heavy industry, armament manufacturers and Junkers, came to rescue. Head of the German National Peoples' Party and actual big-business ally of Hitler, Hugenberg also controlled vast sections of the press.

Hugenberg got Paramount and Loew's to amend the agreement, though they still maintained controls over German theaters. But U. S. industry has always wanted the complete control that the original agreement gave them.

Interestingly enough on Feb. 2, 1933, one day after Hitler's accession to power, Hugenberg's UEA released nationalistic "Morgenrot," story of Germany's U-boat victories in World War I. Variety's Berlin correspondent reported that "the new Cabinet with Hitler, Dr. Hugenberg and Papen, were present."

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MGM's "Command Decision" is an insult to British audiences, says the influential Reynolds News, newspaper of the cooperative movement in England. Review's headline says: "Gen. Clark Gable Wins War," and the critic points out that the pictures gives the impression that the U. S. won war by precision bombing. . . . On its 10th anniversary in November, Motion Picture Pioneers will set up Foundation to offer "financial and other assistance to industry pioneers who find themselves in distress," due undoubtedly, to cut-throat maneuvering of the big-shots now offering distress assistance.

John Bright is scripting Tom Lea's "The Brave Bulls" for Robert Rossen at Columbia. . . .

As We See It

Two Ways of "Getting Ahead"—A Contrast

By Milton Howard

THE PHILOSOPHY of capitalism which preaches to the American worker that he too can "get ahead" if he wants to is trotted out as the major glory of our profit-crazy culture. In reality, it is the most sordid expression of a morality which is immoral and disgusting, a remorseless wrecker of the individual human personality.

The noble moral aim of Communism was expressed by Karl Marx, founder of scientific Socialism, as follows: "The condition for the free development of each is the free development of all." The savage and degraded morality of capitalism is "dog eat dog," climb up on the backs others, kick the man below in the face, the "devil take the hindmost."

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WHAT EXACTLY IS IT that the lyricists of Wall St. capitalism offer to the average American worker when they tell him that he too can "get ahead?"

They are telling him that he too can get other men and women to work for him, to produce profits for him so that he can live better than they—and at their expense. It is as if the old plantation masters justified chattel slavery of the past, and of wage slavery of the present—it is tacitly admitted that some must work while some must live on the work of others. The sole choice offered is that of master or slave, capitalist owner of the factories or worker in these factories.

But does not this alleged glory of the capitalist system confess that it is a system of depraved and degraded war of man against man to see who shall wield the whip and who shall do the work?

To those who do the nation's work in the factories, this capitalist "get ahead" propaganda says that they are inferior to those who own the machines in intelligence. The owners of the machines praise themselves as the master race, the elite.

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BUT THE MARXIAN SOCIALIST IDEAL of human freedom is at the very opposite pole from all this ferocious "get ahead" swinishness where freedom is measured by the possession of money which you can use to get others to work for you.

In the morality of the Communists, there can be no genuinely human development of the individual if he develops at the expense of the exploitation of others. There can be no truly human culture which is based on the shutting out of the propertyless millions from the art and science of mankind.

Marxian Socialism envisages the greatest leap forward in the development of true individual freedom the world has ever known. For in this conception, the human personality and individual freedom develop in collective, brotherly, self-critical cooperation with others. "The condition for the free development of each is the free development of all."

To "get ahead" under such a society is to surpass one's fellows in producing benefits for the entire society, community or nation, not in successfully climbing up out of the abyss of economic insecurity and slavish necessity where the others are left behind.

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CAN A STEAL WORKER HOPE to buy his own steel mill? Or a trainman start his own railroad? The success which is proffered as bait is the success of the anxiety-ridden small business, the store, the "lucky break" which saves one daughter of a coal miner from having to work for Woolworths at $18-25 a week. What a shabby and shaky ideal for human beings that is!

Very pertinent are Stalin's words on this when he was interviewed by Roy Howard in 1936:

"We have not built this society in order to cramp individual freedom; we built it in order that human personality shall feel itself actually free. We built it for the sake of genuine personal freedom, freedom without quotation marks. What can be the personal freedom of an unemployed worker who goes hungry and finds no use for his toil? Only where exploitation is annihilated, where there is no oppression of some by others, no unemployment, no beggary, and no trembling for fear that a man may on the morrow lose his job, his home, and his bread—only there is true freedom found."

JUST FOR US



By VALENTINE KATAEV

(Copyright by Colonial House, 1947. Translated by Zina Voynow and Florence Watts. Printed with the permission of Helen Black, literary agent.)

WHAT HAPPENED SO FAR: A little girl, Zhenya, got a magic flower from a kind old lady. It did two magic things for her—it brought her home when she was lost and made a broken vase whole again. Just now, Zhenya wanted to play North Pole with some boys who wouldn't let her. So Zhenya wished with the magic flower to go to the REAL North Pole.

PART III

Suddenly a whirlwind swooped down from the sky. The sun went down, leaving a terrible darkness, and the earth began to spin like a top under Zhenya's feet. It was freezing cold! Eight degrees below zero! All Zhenya was wearing was a thin summer dress and her legs were bare.

"Mama, Mama, I'm freezing!" she cried. Her tears turned into icicles and hung from the tip of her nose as they do from the eaves of a roof.

More snow than Zhenya had ever seen covered the ground and there were icebergs surrounding her. From behind one of them came seven huge white bears. Each one was more frightening than the other, and they came straight towards the terrified girl. The first bear was tremendous, and the second was even bigger. The third was growling and the fourth was snarling at her. The fifth bear stood up on his hind legs and shook his furry paws at Zhenya. The sixth snapped his teeth angrily, but the seventh bear looked most ferocious of all. It seemed as though his angry eyes were spouting fire at her.

Zhenya could hardly move, she was so frightened. The wind howled around her, blowing the cold, cold snow through her thin dress and into her eyes and ears. With frozen fingers, she fumbled for a petal of the Magic Flower. Finally she grasped the green one. As fast as she could, she pulled off the petal and shouted as loudly as she could:

"Magic Petal, fly away,
Round the world this very day.
Travel north, south, east and west,
Then come back and do your best.
I'll be here to wait for you,
While you make my wish come true.
I wish, oh, how I wish I were back in my own yard."

At that very moment, Zhenya found herself in the yard again, and the boys were laughing at her.

"Well, smartie, where is your North Pole?"

"I've just come from there," she replied.

"Prove it. We didn't see you there."

"I was there, I was! Look, there's an icicle on my nose."

"What icicle? We don't see an icicle. That's only water."

Zhenya saw that they would never believe her. What dull little boys they were! She was never going to play with them again.

She went next door to join the little girls who were playing there. As she passed through the gate, she saw that they had many, many toys. One had a doll carriage, another a big bouncing ball. They even had a blue and white tricycle and a new jump rope. One little girl had a talking doll, almost as big as herself, dressed in a beautiful pink dress and sun bonnet. Zhenya was very jealous—so jealous that her eyes turned yellow like a cat's. The girls had looked up when Zhenya came in and were waiting for her to come and play with them. They could not understand why she looked so angry.

"What's the matter with you, Zhenya?" they asked.

"Never mind, never mind," she said nastily, "I'll show you who has the most toys."

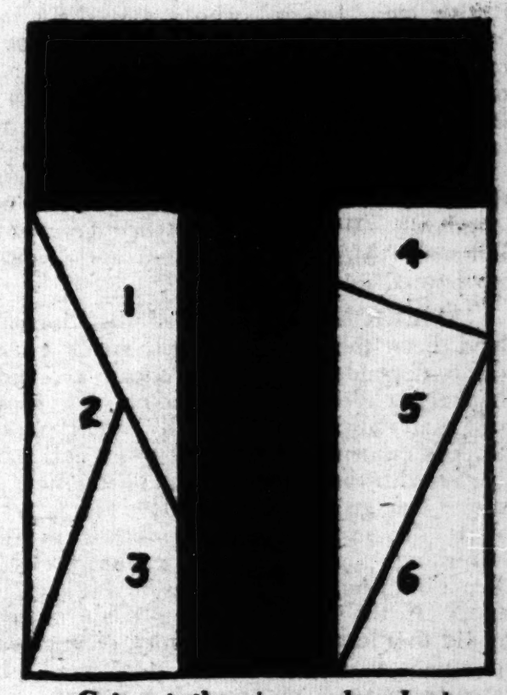
Grabbing the Magic Flower, Zhenya tore off the orange petal, tossed it to the wind and repeated the verse:

"Magic Petal, fly away,
Round the world this very day.
Travel north, south, east and west,
Then come back and do your best.
I'll be here to wait for you,
While you make my wish come true.
I wish I had all the toys there are in the whole world."

From out of the sky toys of every kind began to pour down on Zhenya. The very first to come, of course, were the dolls, all blinking their eyes and all squeaking, over and over again "Papa-Mama," "Papa-Mama." Zhenya was overjoyed to have all those dolls, but soon there were so many that they filled the whole yard. Still they came. The dolls fell over the fence into the street and in a little while they filled the entire block. It was impossible to take a step without tripping over a doll. Zhenya couldn't move, and the noise was deafening.

(To be finished next Sunday)

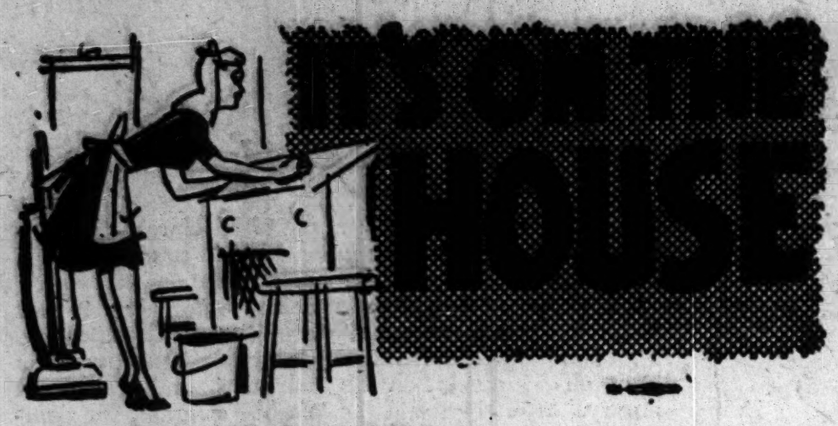
Try this one



Cut out the six numbered pieces around the letter T, and fit them over the black T. See if you can make them fit exactly, so that they make the letter by themselves. It's not easy.



(From "Magic for All" by Bob Dunn, by special permission of Citadel Press, New York City.)



By Joe Lynne (Federated Press)

CLEAN UP THAT STOVE

Take advantage of the first cool day to get your range in shape for its return to active duty in the fall.

It's worth all the trouble it takes to get your stove spic and and span inside and out, for a spotless stove not only looks better but it cooks better and keeps the kitchen clean and free of unnecessary smoke and odors.

First of all, you should wipe up all spills and spatters quickly with a dry cloth or paper. Acid foods eat into enamel surfaces if left on, but a wet cloth should not be used on a hot stove for fear of cracking the enamel.

Grease also comes off best when fresh and hot. Try to prevent spattering by keeping a small tray at one side of the stove for stirring spoons, tools and seasonings. Turn down the food as soon as food comes to a boil over high heat and let it simmer.

REGULAR CLEANING

Be sure, also, that you use containers large enough for the food you are cooking so that they don't cook over. Don't fill casseroles more than two-thirds full, so that the food has room to expand. If you have a juicy fruit pie that will probably bubble over, put a small cookie sheet with water in it under the pie pan.

After the stove is cool, clean metal and porcelain surfaces with mild suds. Don't use too much water, though. If water drips down sides or into burners it will leave streaks and rusty spots. Charred particles on burners or heating units should be brushed out. If gas burners become clogged, clean them with a hairpin or wire. For a big cleaning, lift the units from the range and clean the rims underneath with a damp cloth. Use steel wool on burned particles clinging to the units.

OVEN CARE

If you have consistently used the low temperature method of roasting meat, the oven probably will have a minimum of brease spatters. But the walls, racks and bottom of nearly every oven eventually become stained. Scour well with scouring powder and steel wool or use one of the new degreasing fluids on the market.

Dilute ammonia helps remove scorched on grease in ovens. The oven is often neglected because it is closed and out of sight. Wipe the walls and bottom of the oven with a cloth dipped in ammonia. Then put a little ammonia in a dish, set it on the bottom, close the door and allow to remain overnight. It should be easy to get the grease off next morning with a little rubbing.

Incidentally, if you remember to leave the oven optn to cool, you can keep it clean and fresh and prevent rusting from enclosed steam.

Then there is the broiler. A broiler should be cleaned after each use, of course, but there are a number of way you can make the job easier for oyurself. First of all, using the new aluminum foil on the broiler will cut down on the amount of scouring to be done afterward. (Some grease will leak over the edges occasionally.)

Always pour off the hot fat as soon as you are finished with the broiler. Otherwise the fat will cook on the coiling broiler section and be even more difficult to get rid of. Wipe off excess grease with paper and wash pan in hot soapy water. Scour with steel wool or scouring powder to get burned particles off the pan.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES

Some Hints and Five New Designs By Government Clothing Specialists . . .

What kind of dresses are most comfortable for little girls 2 to 6 years old? Mothers would like to know the answers whether they are studying pattern books or rummaging through racks of dresses at the store.

Clothing specialists of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, suggest for little girls dresse without waistlines and belts, roomy sleeves without cuffs or bands, and collarless necklines—low enough in front to be comfortable. Short sleeves, they say, are good for all year round—and for summer, sleeveless dresses with wings or ruffles.

These suggestions plus ideas about hem trimmings, fastenings, material, and workmanship are features of the Bureau's new leaflet called, "Dresses Designed for Little Girls." Mothers can use these principles whether sewing at home or buying readymades. The bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. for 5 cents a copy.

Illustrating the principles for both comfort and beauty, the bulletin presents five new dress designs for tiny youngsters. The dresses—simply styled—show how beauty and usefulness can be combined in children's clothing. Four of the designs have been made in paper patterns by the Advance Pattern Company and may be purchased at local stores or directly from the company.



Pretty and practical, this coat dress is easy for a little girl to put on and take off by herself. It is one of five dress designs in the new leaflet.

If Junior Swallows Poison

It's not only the stuff that's deadly for adults that you must watch, but many common household items can harm or even kill a child. Here are some hints on what to watch for. . . .

CHILDREN AND HOUSEHOLD POISONS—II

By the Physicians Forum (Federated Press)

As any mother knows, the child from one to three needs more supervision than at any other age. As he learns to get about, a fascinating new world is opened to him and he is completely ignorant of its dangers. One of his natural methods of investigation is to put every object into his mouth.

A pleasant taste is helpful in persuading a child to take medicine, but sometimes he likes it too well and drinks up the whole bottle. He particularly likes the chocolate flavored laxatives, flavored aspirin, cough syrups and the liquid sulfonamide preparations.

The laxatives, although they make him very uncomfortable, are not likely to cause serious damage. Cough syrups and aspirin are harmful only in large doses, more than the usual dose



for an adult. Overdose of sulfonamides can cause serious symptoms.

When the toddler climbs up and opens the medicine cabinet he is apt to find many dangerous substances therein, including medicines intended for adult consumption. Even worse are the things meant for external use, such as boric acid, bichloride of mercury, iodine and oil of wintergreen (contained in certain liniments).

When you lock up all the medicines that is a good start in your safety campaign. Next remember to do the same for many of the articles commonly used around the household.

Eating a little soap will not hurt the baby, but eating the lye which goes into the making of home made soap certainly will. Because it burns his mouth and throat, the child is not apt to swallow a fatal dose of lye. In fact, he may not seem ill except for the sore mouth.

A few weeks later the trouble starts when the burns heal and the scar tissue constricts his esophagus causing difficulty in swallowing. Prompt and prolonged hospital treatment is necessary if he is ever to swallow normally. Other caustics which produce similar effects are ammonia, drain cleaners, washing soda, certain bleaches, and strong acids.

Families using wood for fuel often keep kerosene around the house for starting fires. When it is put into a soft drink bottle the child may mistake it for his favorite beverage. While kerosene poisoning is seldom fatal, it can make the child very sick for a few days with symptoms similar to those of pneumonia. Similar to kerosene in their action are dry cleaning fluids, floor and furniture polish, and gasoline.

Certain dyes contained in black shoe polish and children's wax crayons can cause alarming symptoms.

Better give yourself that home permanent wave while the youngster is safely tucked in for his nap. One of the ingredients is highly poisonous when taken internally and there is no known antidote.

Rat poisons and roach powders are too dangerous to use in the house where there is a small child. There are ant powders on the market which are not poisonous to humans.

Lead poisoning may be caused by eating paint. Children's toys and furniture are made with non-lead paint so it is safe to let the baby cut his teeth on them. An occasional bite on ordinary painted woodwork is no cause for alarm but it should not be allowed to become a habit.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Suds and Cleaning

The amount of foam is no more guide to the cleaning ability of the new detergent soap substitutes. . . .

Suds don't clean, is the advice to housewives who want to make the best buy in synthetic detergents for dish-washing or other household washing. The amount of soapsuds in the dishpan or wash tub has long been used as a rough guide to indicate whether the water contained enough soap for efficient washing. But what holds true for soap does not hold true for all detergents.

To meet the popular demand for suds—and the common idea that suds do the cleaning—manufacturers of detergents have had to make products which foam easily in water. Advertisements sometimes picture foamy suds to make the detergent appeal to buyers. Tests show that some of the sudeless solutions removed soil in dish-washing better than others with abundant foam.

The cleaning ability of any detergent depends largely on two qualities: first, how well it dissolves oil, and, second, on how much it aids water in getting the soiled articles wet so that the dirt can be carried away quickly and thoroughly. Water alone cannot wet materials as well as water containing soap or other detergents. Thus, one test of a good detergent is how much it increases the "wetting power" of water.

The value of any soap, detergent or other cleaning compound should be judged by how it cleans, not by how it foams or suds. Foam is an attractive and pleasant characteristic, indicating that some detergent is in the washing solution. But it is not the guide to its cleaning effectiveness.

The synthetic detergents are not sanitizers but simply soil removers and therefore cannot be counted on for germicidal value.

Firm Fastenings . . .

Put buttons, zippers and other clothing fasteners on to stay. Here are some tips . . .

To save clothing, mending, time and temper, put on buttons and other fastenings to stay. If put on right in the first place, neither ordinary wear nor washing and ironing should loosen buttons, zipper or snaps.

To put on buttons so they won't budge, remember to use thread strong enough for the weight of the button; to use tape or other reinforcement underneath if the fabric is thin; and, perhaps most important, to arrange for a shank of thread which gives room for the buttonhole to slide under the button without pull on the fabric. When sewing on a button, lay a pin or darning needle over the top and sew over it. Then withdraw the pin and wind thread around the shank underneath. Fasten the thread on the wrong side of the garment, first with a buttonhole stitch, then with a couple of over-and-over stitches.

To make snaps fast, use at least four or five stitches to each hole. Buttonhole stitches hold snaps better than ordinary stitches.

Zippers hold best if they are stitched on by machine rather than by hand. Stitch the zipper tape to the folds of the goods, close to the metal of the zipper, then trim off any extra fabric to the width of the tape and stitch so there will be no loose ends to catch in the zipper.

One of the newest and most time-saving fasteners is the snap fastener which is hammered on rather than stitched. These fasteners now come in light and heavy weight, plain and in color. The hammering gadget comes with them. The clothing specialists advise that snap fasteners should be used on firm fabric and are best suited to sports or work clothes. On thin or fragile cloth a pounded-on fastener may strain or break through and leave a hole. Machine-stitching on both sides of the row of snap fasteners is recommended to take part of the pull and save strain on the fabric.

Clothes Care . . .

A little care in storing summer clothing will pay dividends when warm weather returns. . . .

Care in packing away summer clothes this fall will pay dividends next year when warm weather returns. Stains and soil, easy to remove now, may be "set" if left to age on clothing. Thus, it pays to put clothes away clean.

Store clothes where they are protected from dust, rust, moisture, mice, insect pests—and also from unnecessary wrinkling or crushing. Remove any pins or metal ornaments which may leave marks. For clothes that hang up over the winter, sturdy wooden or plastic hangers are recommended rather than metal hangers which may leave rust marks.

Clothes worth keeping are worth keeping in good condition.

Ted Tinsley Says....

SHED A TEAR FOR H. MEDINA

The World-Telegram recently uncovered a pitiful tale of a poor harassed judge. The judge in question, one Harold R. Medina, certainly has a tough job. Few other judges act both as judge and chief prosecutor. This double job puts a strain on a man.

The poor fellow's home life has been terribly disrupted. The World-Telegram opines that he is practically in solitary confinement. "From a sociable guy who likes cocktails and theatre parties," said his wife, "he has been virtually turned into a recluse, isolated from the world." The strain of keeping Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green in jail during the trial is proving too much for him.

Let us list the horrible sacrifices which the judge has had to make:

1. According to his wife, "he simply cannot spare his energy talking to people." Insulting the defendants and their attorneys all day wears him out, and as if that weren't enough, think of the energy he expends in rocking back and forth as he hams the part of St. Francis of Foley Square, and mugs for the newsmen.

2. He has had to live in his New York apartment on 75th Street during the week, rather than in his country home on Long Island.

3. He still drinks his two pre-dinner Martinis, but so great is the burden of dispensing justice that today, according to Mrs. Medina, "there's only a suspicion of vermouth" mixed with the lemon peel and gin. Remember now, if this guy ends up on pure gin, it's our fault!



4. He has had to give up his Latin lessons, a horrible blow to a man who once wanted to erect a stone monument to his dead pooch so that he might write a Latin inscription for it.

On and on goes the heart-rending World-Telegram account, accompanied by a photo of Harold the Sufferer, brows contracted, face sad, his pose that of a martyr half-way down the lion's throat.

The World-Telegram also has something to say about the man's character, something worth repeating. The 1938 hurricane destroyed Medina's plushy estate built on 55 good Long Island acres, and ruined his library. After that, said the World-Telegram, "he courageously rebuilt and called the place 'Still to the Windward.'" (Is this still the one from which he gets his gin?)

Now I'm an old cynic, and I suspect that he rebuilt the place not so much with courage as with money. If anyone thinks I haven't got that much courage, just give me $75,000 and take a look at the brave house I build.

Not that Medina's life is all a crown of thorns. He still has his gay moments. "One of his few weekend diversions here," comments the World-Telegram, "is shooting rabbits which devastate the gardens. For the purpose of year-to-year comparisons, he keeps a daily tally."

On safari with Medina! The only thing missing from the World-Telegram's account is a description of Medina's uncomplaining courage in the face of a charging rabbit who tore through the petunias, fangs bared, and leaped at his lettuce!

And now let us leave this sorrowful household where the judge sits with his Martinis, suffers and wonders how long he will have to carry the ball for McGohey. (By God, he must be awfully sick of that McGohey!)

Solomon Jones and the Senator

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

truth. He repeated the things he had said, adding a few as they asked questions. He remembered being invited to a Communist meeting at the Cartwright house and becoming disillusioned when he learned he would have to let his wife dance with a Negro. He was vague, however, about the Reds in the building. It was of concrete blocks and was kept locked. There was a window, high up, and he had seen them having meetings. They sang a lot and said a lot of things a regular human couldn't understand. He knew they were Reds because —well, a guy could just tell by looking. Who else would stay locked up in a house like that?

The Senator sat and frowned. Finally, he gave the news to the editor of the county paper, but had it put on the wires without any names and with a lot of "allegeds."

SOLOMON'S PICTURE took time. The barber insisted that he have a bath before getting a hair cut and shave and the Senator's brother's wife made them get out of her bathroom and go to the river. He was allowed to keep the coat and tie, but still there was no six dollars.

"All these things have to be accounted for," the Senator explained. "We'll give you an acknowledgement of a day's work and you'll get your money when we are finished here in town."

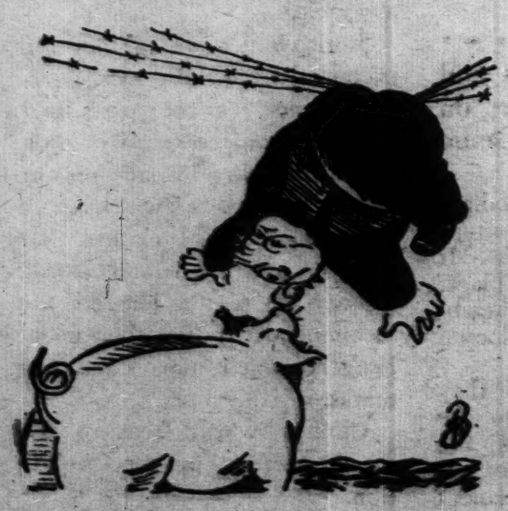
"But how'll I get home?" Solomon asked. "I spent my last dollar,and —"

The Senator jumped up. "By God, I'll take you home. I aim to climb up to that window and see them dirty, revolutin' Reds with my own eyes."

Solomon protested, but the Senator was determined.

"This," he said, "is the biggest thing that ever happened. If I pull this off, I'll be Governor of Arkabama and a bigger man than John Rankin. He never caught a bunch of Communists with his bare hands. Not that I wouldn't call the proper authorities to make the arrest, of course, but they could take my picture walking in by myself."

They went, taking along the editor of the Harper County Weekly Times, but leaving the Sheriff. He belonged to a rival faction of the Democratic Party and might try to hog the credit. Everybody felt good except Solomon, and even he warmed up when they gave him what was left in the first bottle while they passed around the second.



• • •

WHILE THE OTHERS laughed and laid plans for future greatness, Solomon tried to lay plans too. He had no more than reached a statement of the problem: how to get six dollars at the cost of no more than six dollars worth of hide, when they parked around a curve from the Cartwright house.

"I'm going home," Solomon said, "unless I got paid right now."

They argued, but Mr. Jones become bolder. He demanded ten dollars; pay, expenses and overtime. He had read of overtime as something un-American, but this was his last chance. Besides, he had not seen a ten dollar bill closeup since his father had died.

Finally the Senator gave in. What was ten dollars to the future Governor of Arkabama?

With the money tucked into his shirt pocket, Solomon led the way. His plan was clear now, he would send the Senator up that mulberry tree, run like hell, hide out in the brush, and trust to God.

"You have to climb this tree to see in," he said, pointing to the mulberry by the big pen.

"I have to climb the tree!" said the Senator. "You're climbing first."

"What kind of gag is this?' the editor asked. "This looks like a chicken house to me."

"Looks more like a fort to me," said the Senator. Probably a hundred guns in there."

The editor didn't think anybody would get shot. He didn't believe there was a Red in the place, and if there were what good would it do to shoot anybody. But the Senator wasn't convinced; he was still going after Solomon.

There was no chance to run. Solomon was in a corner of the fence and the chicken house and the Committee was between him and freedom. He calculated how much hide he could spare for ten bucks and decided it might be a good deal if he could keep the money. He climbed, taking the precaution of putting the bill into a crack of the bark. They'd never get that back, whatever came.

• • •

A HALF MOON lighted the stark branches of the tree. A kerosene lantern outlined the window through which they would peep. It was just possible that, in the dim light, the Senator would think the rows of roosting chickens were the Reds he was hunting.

"Sh-h," Solomon said as he pulled himself up by the window.

The Senator struggled to a place beside him, panting from the climb. He was a well-fed official and twice Solomon's weight. Under the two of them, the branch bent far down so that they had to stretch to reach the window.

"I can't see anything," the Senator said.

Solomon reported. "Looks kinda like they're having prayer or something."

"They don't pray to God like Americans," the Senator explained. "They've got an idol called Leneen."

He stretched higher to see. There was a sudden crash and the great branch splintered from the mulberry tree.

Solomon cleared the fence and landed face down in the mud of the pig pen. The Senator came down, rear first, and sat on the four slanted barbed wires at the top of the linked wire fence. A dozen pigs squeeled in fright and a very large and very maternal sow charged out of the pig house. Solomon rose running and gained the top of the shelter. The sow turned her attention to the Senator, suspended by his stout trousers and delicate skin from four imbedded wires. He hung, head and feet down, bottom high, just an inch or so from the champing jaws of the mother pig.

Dogs barked and lights went on in the Cartwright house. That part of the committee not occupied left quietly and quickly. Solomon tried to make himself small against the roof of the pig house as men and dogs rushed to the scene.

• • •

THE CARTWRIGHTS, father and sons, turned flash lights on the helpless investigators and went into consultation. The boys wanted to shoot them for target practice, but the old man objected. A stray shot might injure a pig. The boys had to content themselves with throwing mud and corncobs while they got the sow into another pen. Then Cartwright cut off the Senator's pants. The wires tore themselves out of the skin and the would-be Governor of Arkabama fell in the mud and pig manure.

Both investigators were trussed up, somewhat painfully, in bailing wire and left in the mud to wait the arrival of the Sheriff. Solomon was silent but the Senator said many things that it is not necessary to repeat.

Now, muddy, bloody, and pantless as the Senator was, it is possible that the Sheriff did not recognize him. The same can hardly be said for the editor who was waiting at the jail to take pictures. As he worked he asked questions, some of them embarrassing to the Senator. He even hinted that he, himself, might be the next Senator and if so, he certainly wouldn't be caught in anybody's pig pen or chicken house.

There were more pictures next day: of the Senator walking in to court, leaning heavily on his attorney's arm; of the Senator in borrowed pants sitting carefully on a stack of pillows, et cetera.

Amid much laughter from the spectators, the judge heard the plea that the Senator was hunting Reds and not stealing chickens. He asked, and got, all the details, only rapping for order when the people laughed too loud to hear his remarks. Then he dismissed the case, for the Senator.

Solomon?? He had no lawyer and the judge lectured him severely on making a mock of a serious thing, then committed him to jail to wait grand jury action on charges of stealing chickens, stealing pigs, trespassing, malicious destruction of the mulberry tree, interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty, loitering, vagrancy and perjury.

Solomon passes his time wondering if that ten dollar bill was lodged in the main trunk of the mulberry tree or in a crevice of the branch that broke.



The Worker

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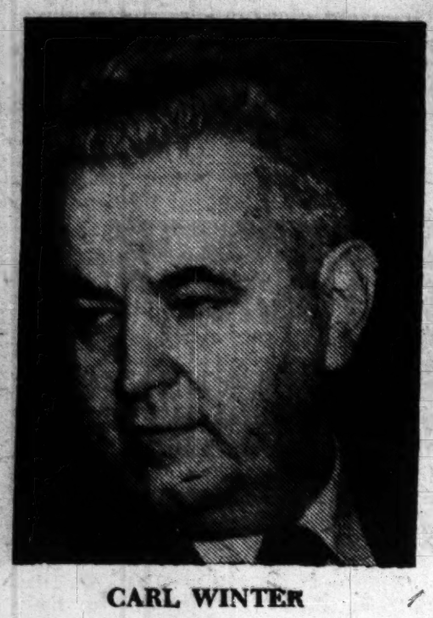
DEWEY ASKS PROSECUTION OF PEEKSKILL MOB VICTIMS

—See Page 3—

Medina Jails Winter

The week at Foley Square also saw the judge refuse to remove a juror serving illegally and deny a mistrial based on the mob violence at Peekskill.

—See Page 3



CARL WINTER

20,000 Sign Communist Petitions to Nominate Ben Davis to City Council

—See Page 2—



America's Peoples Act for Peace

Delegates from both American continents get together in Mexico City to map fight for world peace.

—See Page 6

From Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq

An editorial showing the relationship between the frameup conviction of 3 Florida youths and the heresy trial of the national Communist leaders.—See Page 6

Can't Shout Down Depression

Truman and his aides are trying their best to convince the people there is no depression, but unemployment is still here.

—See Page 7

$$ Parley OK's Wall St. Invasion

American imperialists get the go-ahead signal to buy into or buy out British holdings in their colonial empire.

—See Page 7

To Ask UN Aid to Free Ingrams

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be asked this Wednesday to aid in freeing Mrs. Ingram and two of her teen-aged sons, who were railroaded to jail for life for defending themselves from the attack of a white farmer.

—See Page 4



Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn Negro woman leader; Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Henry A. Wallace lead the applause for Paul Robeson at dinner for Wallace this week.

Wallace Spikes Phony Tale He's Quitting Progressives

As the American Labor Party opened its aggressive drive this past week to win New York City from the corrupt, reactionary major party machines, it ran at once into the inevitable red-baiting and rumor-mongering of the commercial press.

The first big tale spread was that Henry Wallace had "broken" with the "Communist-controlled ALP," and was getting out of politics. The idea was to try to dissociate the Wallace name from the ALP ticket, headed by dynamic Congressman Vito Marcantonio as mayoralty candidate, and to give the impression that only the "reds" are left in the ALP.

Wallace commands enormous prestige among the progressive-minded voters of New York.

The former vice-president quickly spiked that phony tale.

"In election years this kind of rumor-mongering is to be expected," he declared in a statement, "particularly in view of the important New York City campaign in which the American Labor Party is sharply challenging the two old parties.

"The press has consistently tried to write us off, to divide us, and to destroy us—all without success. This latest effort will fail like all others.

"I don't think either my friends or my enemies will be misled by rumors of this kind. They know I have never run away from a good fight. The Progressive Party stands for the principles to which I have devoted my life and is today more important than ever. I am staying in this one all the way."

THE EXCUSE for the tale was an announcement by Rep. Marcantonio that Wallace did not intend to run for public office this year. His name had previously been mentioned as a possible candidate for the U. S. Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Robert F. Wagner, who resigned a few months ago. The term ends next year, when the election for a full six-year term will take place.

At its state committee last week, the ALP formally decided not to name any candidate for the Senate special election, or for a vacancy in the State Court of Appeals. Both contests would entail statewide campaigns with no chance of winning.

★

THE STATE COMMITTEE reolution made it plain that the

(Continued on Page 11)

20,000 Sign CP Petition for Davis Nomination

By Max Gordon

The more-than-20,000 signatures on the Communist nominating petition for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in Manhattan's 21st Senatorial District include those of active Democratic and Republican party workers who say bluntly that the re-election of Councilman Davis is not a matter of party politics.

Councilman Davis is the official American Labor Party candidate for Council in the 21st district. With the filing of the Communist petition this past week, he also became the Communist Party nominee. Officially, 3,000 signatures were needed on the Communist petition. Party workers had originally set a goal of 15,000 signatures, but went away over that mark.

Opposing the Councilman is a discredited Life magazine writer, one Earl Brown, who was nominated by the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Parties in a desperate "unity" move to defeat the Councilman.

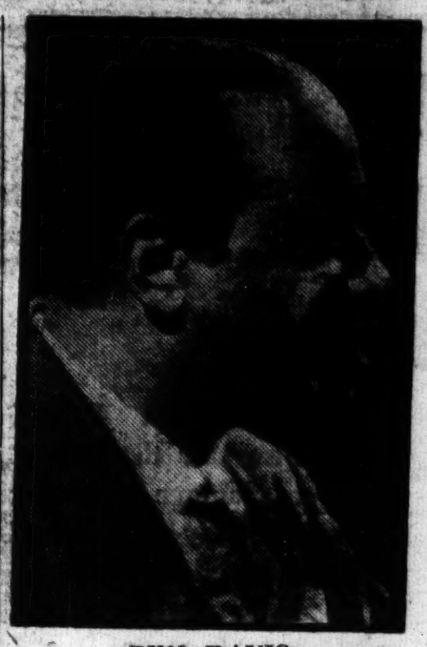
Brown is the only Negro candidate in the entire city on the Republican, Democratic or Liberal Party tickets. Nothing he has ever done suggests even faintly that he is interested in the struggle for Negro rights. In sharp contrast, the American Labor Party has named outstanding Negro fighters as candidates for borough president of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and for several Council seats.

★

COUNCILMAN Davis' 21st senatorial district includes the 11th, 13th and 7th Assembly Districts. The 11th is solidly Negro, and was the center of attention in collecting signatures for the Councilman's nominating petition. A survey among campaign workers show a remarkably heavy sentiment for the Councilman among the Negro people, running consistently at 80 percent, or close to it.

Since Negro voters make up less than half of the district, Davis backers believe it will be necessary to register that proportion at the polls on Election Day in order to re-elect him; to see to it that a much larger percentage of Negro voters qualify to vote during registration week (Oct. 10 to 15), and to ensure that the Councilman's record and activities are widely publicized in the white sections of the district.

Several Davis campaigners reported that their petitions were signed by political workers of the two major parties, and in some cases that they were even aided



BEN DAVIS

by those political workers in collection of other signatures.

"Forget this business of party," a Republican worker was reported to have told neighbors who hesitated about signing because the petition was Communist. "It doesn't make any difference what the party is, as long as Ben Davis is the candidate. He is the man for the Negroes and the working-people."

Other campaigners reported they came across a lot of major party workers who would not sign the petition, but who made it clear they were for the Councilman.

CAMPAIGN workers reported almost universally that the Peekskill events have profoundly affected the voters in the district, making them more vigorous and conscious in their backing of the Councilman.

"Three or four of the people I saw (out of 35) told me they were never interested in voting before, but that this was the time to protect our right," a Communist campaign worker declared.

Police terror in Harlem, against which Councilman Davis has led the struggle, was intimately associated in the minds of Harlem's Negro citizens with the fascist violence at Peekskill. One man said the Peekskill affair was the same thing on a "wholesale scale."

Below brief summary reports by three of the heroic band of full-

(Continued on Page 11)

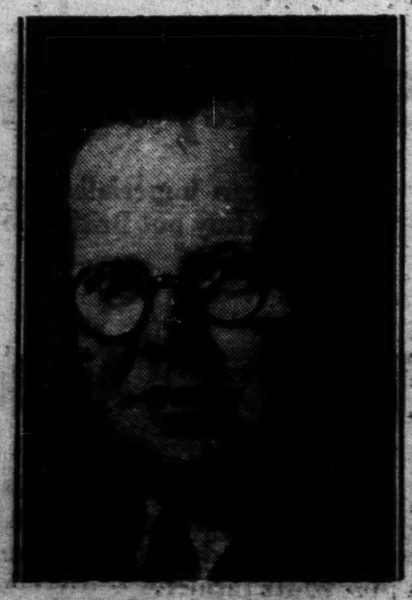
Jammed Hearing Blasts Rent Hike

By Louise Mitchell

Vociferous opposition by tenants against the unfair procedure of the New York Rent Advisory Board in permitting the landlords' group to present its case for a 15 percent rent boost for the first four hours of a jammed public hearing this week brought a victory for the tenants in a change of program giving both sides alternate times to be heard.

Starting at 2 p.m. at Manhattan Center, the large hall was packed with 2,000 tenants, landlords and the landlords' unruly claque. After an hour and a half of speaking by Elias H. Jacobs, president of the Federal Landlords Committee, Inc., requesting the rent increase, cheering and booing interrupted him. Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, speaking also for Isidore Blumberg of the New York City Tenants Council, jumped to the microphone and called on Joseph T. McGoldrick, chairman of the Board, to give each side an hour at a time to present its side.

At previous hearings the Board had permitted the landlord to use



JOSEPH T. McGOLDRICK

up the afternoon hour leaving the tenants the evening and night hours.

WIN TIME CHANGE

McGoldrick refused to honor Schutzer's motion and continued the hearing. Within 10 minutes, loud booing and applause again drowned out Jacobs' remarks dealing with the "need" of landlords for a rent increase. McGoldrick was then forced to convene the session for 10 minutes while the Board considered the situation. The hearing was finally called to order with the announcement that both sides would be heard for an hour at a time as Schutzer had recommended.

While Jacobs was speaking, tenants from 102 and 104 W 61 St.

(Continued on Page 11)

ALP Opens Drive for Record Registration in Davis District

By Elihu S. Hicks

Raymond Tillman, American Labor Party Campaign manager for the reelection of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, announced this week that the ALP will launch an intense campaign to register the highest number of voters in the city's history.

Emphasizing the fact that maximum registration is vital to the reelection of Councilman Davis, Tillman said that every available canvasser and all media of communication, including radio, newspaper ads, giant posters, limitless leaflets and fact sheets, literacy classes, street-corner rallies, and indoor meetings—all of these forms and many more will be used.

With the abolition of Proportional Representation, the system by which Councilmen have been elected in former years, Tillman estimated that there will have to be an increase of 40,000 registered voters over the 113,000 registered in the 1948 election, from the 21st. Senatorial district in which Davis is running.

The campaign to remind the voters of the 21st which includes the 7th, 11th and 13th Assembly districts, of the necessity of registering, and to include preparation of first voters for literacy tests, will begin immediately and is expected to be in full swing within two weeks.

The first street corner rallies in the current registration campaign will be held on Saturday, Sept. 17. There will be a giant rally on the corner of 145th Street and Broadway from 5 p.m. until 8 p.m. at which speakers will include Councilman Davis and Representative Vito Marcantonio. Other rallies will be held in each of the Assembly districts all through next week.

CHICAGO CLERICS HIT TRIAL OF 12



Some of the Chicago clergymen who came to New York to protest the heresy trial of Communists are shown at their Hotel Commodore press conference. Left to right are the Revs. Verle Blair, Dr. H. M. Hooper, H. Grandy. Standing, Rev. Ralph Bushee, Jr.

Dewey to Persecute Victims of Peekskill

By Joseph North

ALBANY.—Gov. Dewey last Wednesday ordered a special grand jury probe against the victims of the Peekskill attack by organized hoodlums who were aided by state troopers and local police. And he placed in charge of the probe Westchester Distict Attorney George Fanelli, who, by his actions, had made possible the assault in which more than 200 people, who attended the Robeson concert, were seriously injured.

This was Dewey's contemptuous answer to the hundreds of organizations, such as the national and New York State CIO, the NAACP, and the New York Jewish War Veterans, which had demanded that Dewey institute a genuine investigation of the outrage and prosecute those responsible. Many of the protests had also urged that Fanelli be superseded by Dewey, to guarantee an unbiased probe.

The grand jury was ordered by Dewey to probe those unionists, Negroes and other guards who had protected the concert from attack, and against the organizations to which they belong.

★

DEWEY indicated the purposes of the probe in a redbaiting statement accompanying the announcement. He smeared the concert guards as "Communist storm troopers or private militia."



TOM CLARK

He excused the guilty hoodlums by saying they "fell into a Communist booby trap."

Dewey's action followed his earlier release to the press of reports to him by Fanelli and State Police Superintendent Gaffney, which alibied their active aid to the KKK, fascist-minded mobsters.

THE POLICE and municipal authorities of Westchester County—as all sensible observers predicted—cleared themselves of any blame. District Attorney Fanelli fulsomely praised the work of the State Police; so did Chief of State Police Gaffney.

There were, however, telling discrepancies on the reports the authorities made to Dewey. Fannelli blamed "teen-ager" for the rock-throwing at the second concert. Gaffney admitted adults from the "veterans" parades were involved.

The chief of the state troopers came up with the most flagrant lie to date: he said that the Robeson concertgoers sought to provoke trouble.

Gaffney's "explanation" consciously bypasses a number of facts which even the commercial press in New York reported.

First, the 25,000 who came to Peekskill came to a concert. It was not the first time Robeson had sung here. He sang undisturbed in this area four previous summers. Many thousands of vacationers and local residents had come from miles around each year to hear him. Two years ago the Peekskill Stadium itself was the scene of the concert. Families of all political and racial origins came.

★

AT EACH concert Robeson sang the songs that have made him justly famous throughout the world. A similar concert was scheduled here Aug. 27. It was ambushed by gangs of hoodlums who assaulted a small number of early comers, mostly women and children, and was held off for several hours by a group of 42 men who were outnumbered ten to one.

The vigilantes had received a permit from the Westchester County authorities for their dirty work.

Robeson and his audience said they would return, that he had a right to sing anywhere he pleased and anywhere people wanted to hear him.

Sunday, Sept. 4—twenty-five thousand came. They had been assured safety by Governor Dewey himself in a public statement he made earlier that week.

They came, bringing children, as to a great picnic. Anybody present, and the reporters of all the press, reported the holiday air on the concert grounds.

Several thousand young men, mostly trade-unionists and veterans formed a line around the grounds to guarantee no ambush would

(Continued on Page 10)

Medina Jails Winter, Keeps Juror Now Serving Illegally

By A. B. Magil

In the space of four days Judge Harold Medina hit below the belt three times in the trial of the leaders of the Communist Party on trumped-up charges of conspiring to advocate and teach the overthrow of the government by force and violence. This, of course, doesn't count the innumerable lesser foul blows that are part of the judge's daily routine.

First, the judge denied a defense motion that he either declare a mistrial because of the organized mob assault on the Paul Robeson concert Sept. 4, or order an investigation of the attack. Second, for the fifth time he ordered the jailing of one of the defendants, in this case Carl Winter, Michigan Communist chairman, because he refused to turn stoolpigeon against his own father-in-law. Third, Medina denied a defense motion to disqualify juror No. 6, Mrs. Lillian Berliner, despite evidence that when being chosen for jury duty, she had sworn falsely that she lived in New York City, whereas since June, 1948, she has resided in Long Beach, N. Y.

★

IN REGARD to the Peekskill outrage the defense argued that the actions of the mob were "conclusive manifestations of the prejudice existing in the Southern District of New York against the defendants, their principles and policies, which are the issues in this case, and of the hysteria which has been created against them in the community, substantially stimulated and aggravated by action of officials and agencies of the United States and New York state governments."

The defense maintained that under these circumstances a fair trial and fair verdict were impossible.

The defense motion was supported by sworn affidavits by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, one of the defendants, who was among those stoned by the hoodlums; Howard Fast, noted novelist; Mrs. Gita Potash, wife of defendant Irving Potash, who suffered a serious eye injury in the attack; Tom Lloyd and John F. Norman.

Judge Medina refused to entertain the motion for a mistrial and denied the motion for an investigation "without prejudice," saying it would "disrupt this trial" and should be referred to another judge.

★

"IT SEEMS TO ME," protested defendant Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, who is acting as his own attorney, "that the court is duty-bound, in view of what took place in Peekskill, to determine not only the actual perpetrators of the force and violence that was directed at that great American Paul Robeson, trade unionists, Negro people,

(Continued on Page 8)



JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA

Murray OK's Pay Freeze For the Steel Workers

By George Morris

A wage-freezing pattern even more vicious than the wartime "Little Steel Formula" was rapidly taking shape following Philip Murray's surprise move accepting in toto the report of the President's Steel Fact-Finding Board's report.

No sooner had Murray accepted and the steel companies hastened to finalize the details of the deal, that other right-wing CIO leaders notably Walter Reuther, were reported working to make the new formula stick in their fields.

On the other hand the United Mine Workers, the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, and other unions stepped up their negotiations to challenge the wage freeze.

In the steel industry contracts are not brought to the membership for approval. But unless the members of the United Steelworkers of America express their sentiment strongly enough to block the deal, the "pattern" will work out as follows:

- **Wage raises are out and are expected to be out for a long time to come.**
- **An improvement is to take place in the existing welfare funds, but the total cost to the company mustn't exceed 4 cents per hour worked by each worker.**
- **Existing pension plans are to be improved but the total cost to the company is not to go over six cents for every hour worked. A joint study for a plan is recommended to be completed by March 1, in time for negotiations for the 1950 contract when, presumably, the plan is to go into effect.**

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THUS, IN PLACE of the 30-cent hourly package demanded by the union the companies will be out for the "fourth-round" an estimated one to three cents an hour to bring up their welfare plans to the extremely inadequate four-cent level. There was considerable doubt when even this plan would go into effect because an agreement on the machinery of the plan and date for its effectiveness must still be reached. Actually, the two plans, when fully in effect, according to the estimate of the fact-finders, will cost the companies only eight cents per hour owrked.

With these concessions due to run into the next contract, there is strong indication that the next negotiations, too, will become prejudged by the agreement reached. Unless, of course, the steel companies follow their victory with a demand for wage cuts or elimination of the maintenance of membership clause in the contract.

★

FOR THE STEEL workers it means forgetting the loss of purchasing power since the war's end. In its case before the fact-finders, the steel union said:

"Real weekly earnings in 1949 were off 15.2 percent from 1944, due to the reduction in hours and

(Continued on Page 5)

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Klan Terror Spreads To North from Dixie

By John Hudson Jones

The Peekskill mob and police attacks on Negroes and whites were the culmination of a growing wave of terror surging up from the South. Indeed Ku Klux Klan officials said the cross would burn across the nation and it has—even in the nation's capitol, in Nassau County just 20 miles from New York, and in Chicago. In Alabama the Klan burned Paul Robeson's effigy. If the people don't smash the Klan, who knows but that it would try the real thing in New York City, or Chicago, or Washington, or Philadelphia or any where in the land of democracy.

MOB VIOLENCE IN GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Angered by the successful Beach for Democracy established at the Marquette Municipal Beach in late August by 100 Negroes and whites of the Young Citizens Committee, a mob of KKK-led hoodlums carried on a week-long campaign of terror against the beachhead participants.

Bricks and rocks were thrown through the windows of homes and cars of three active beachhead participants, and a cross was burned in front of the home of Chatman Wailes, a Negro steel worker.

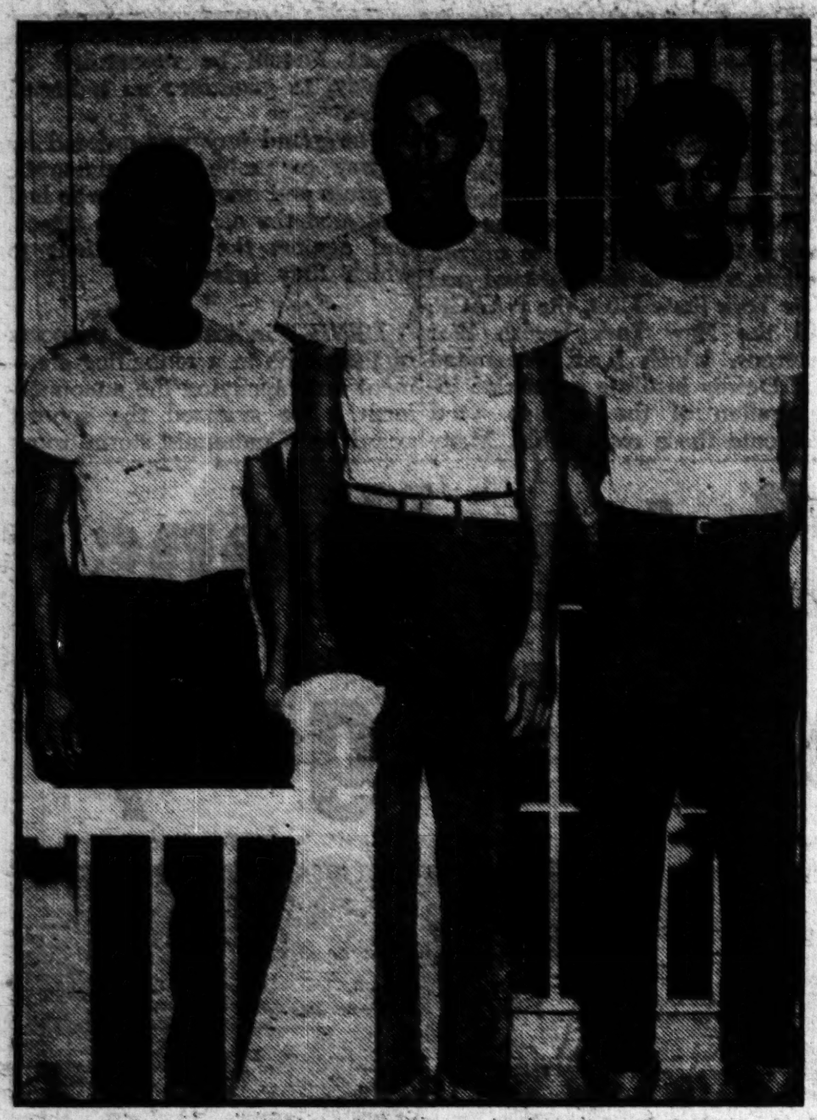
One of the chief targets of the terror has been the home of Ralph and Katherine Hyndman. A brick was hurled bearing a note signed KKK, warning them to get out of town.

FRAMEUP OF 3 IN FLORIDA

GROVELAND, Fla. — There wasn't much difference in what happened at Peekskill and what a bloodthirsty mob did to the Negro community this summer when the estranged husband of a white girl claimed she had been raped by four Negroes.

The community was razed by fire. Three Negroes picked up and charged with the alleged rape. A third was shot to a bloody mess by hundreds in a sheriff's posse.

The old rape frameup was pulled. The youths were hustled to trial before an all-white jury. Attorneys for the youth retained by the NAACP were prevented from presenting evidence disproving the charges. Indeed, the prosecution didn't even present evidence to substaniate its case. All the jury needed was the tale told by a white woman and her husband. One of the youths got life, and two others death. The case is being appealed.



The Groveland Three, Walter Irvin, Charles Greenlee and Samuel Shepard, in the Tavares, Fla., prison, after being sentenced on a frameup charge of "rape," which was used as an excuse by the white supremacists for a reign of terror against the Negro community of Groveland.

KLAN DYNAMITES BIRMINGHAM HOMES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When Negro ministers and others began buying homes in a "white" neighborhood, the Klan dynamited them.

But the Negroes didn't turn their other cheek, they got themselves some guns and threw a few hot bullets at the getaway car that threw the explosives. Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene "Bull" Connor, a Democratic Party stalwart didn't like this.

Connor, who had Sen. Glen Taylor arrested during the presidential campaign, for daring to meet with Negroes, has set up a zoning law to prohibit Negroes from living in certain areas. The Birmingham Negroes answered both Connor and the dynamite throwers by a 5,000-strong mass meeting that formed a permanent committee to fight the terror and the zoning law.

'Free Ingram Week' To See Petition to UN

"The only United Nations representatives out of 30 visited who expressed annoyanee when we presented them with a brief on Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram were those of our own country."

This is the way Mrs. Maude White Katz summed up recent delegations to Lake Success to present the story of how a Georgia Negro mother and her two sons were imprisoned for life for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who molested Mrs. Ingram.

The brief prepared by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, was presented to Porter McKeever and Fred Rope, U. S. representatives, Mrs. Katz declared.

"They were extremely annoyed and told us the fight to free Mrs. Ingram 'should follow the regular processes.'"

Evidently, Mrs. Katz, administrative secretary of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, commented, they meant, the same courts, state and federal officials, including President Truman and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, who have showed by their lack of action they fully agree the Ingrams shouldn't be free.

★

MRS. KATZ said that already two powerful Negro church organizations have decided to observe "Ingram Sunday" on Sept. 18 as a part of an entire week of activity to free the mother and her teen-age sons. These are the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church covering Ohio, and the CME Church District covering Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Pennsylvania.



MRS. MAUDE WHITE KATZ

She said a conference of AME ministers recently meeting at Wilberforce University, O., decided to support the Ingram Committee's fight. The AME presiding Bishop is the Rev. Alexander J. Allen, while the CME presiding Bishop is the Rev. H. P. Porter.

Mrs. Katz said the brief will be formally presented to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and that General Secretary Trygve Lie, has already acknowledged receiving a copy.

"During Ingram Week," Mrs. Katz urged, "all groups interested in freeing the Ingrams should make pilgrimages to Lake Success."

"They should urge these representatives to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram brief before the General Assembly."

Generally during Ingram Week, Mrs. Katz asked that letters be sent to the local press throughout the country calling the people's attention to the Ingram case.



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

Appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court!

By Pettis Perry

IN THEIR CONVENTIONS in 1948, both the Republican and Democratic Parties pledged to fight for civil rights of the Negro people. Since those conventions both these parties have by their policies betrayed civil rights. Only the most intense campaign by honest advocates of democracy can prevent the 81st Congress from adjourning without putting through any of the basic points of a civil rights program. The 81st Congress has continued the despicable record of the strongly condemned 80th Congress.



PETTIS PERRY

The death of Justice Rutledge gives Truman his fourth appointment to the Supreme Court, the second in the past two months. A Negro can now be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

Upon the passing of Justice Murphy, the President was supported on both sides of the Congress in his appointment of the polltaxer Tom Clark. Thus the U. S. high court now includes a major sponsor of the anti-Communist hoax. Clark's appointment was a step backward.

SINCE THE FOUNDING of the U. S. Supreme Court no Negro has ever been on it. Hence the legal fate of Negro Americans has ever, so to speak, been determined behind their backs.

Now, more than ever, when reaction has stepped up its mob violence against the Negro people throughout America, as seen in Florida, Birmingham, Chicago, Peekskill, etc., the all-out fight for Negro rights is imperative. Since its inception, the Communist Party has consistently fought and insisted that only through complete economic, political and social equality for Negroes can true democracy be achieved in our country.

WE CALL not only upon all Negro organizations, but upon all friends of the Negro people to join in this demand. Let it be remembered that during the recent crucial civil rights fight in Congress, the President chose to vacation, of all places, in Florida.

This fight can be won only by the most determined action of all freedom-loving Americans. It is therefore urgent that all organizations, groups and individuals interested in the rights of the Negro people flood Truman with wires demanding:

- That a Negro be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.
- That Truman use his authority upon the Democratic Party leaders in the Senate to begin putting their campaign pledges into life.

Wires should be sent to Scott W. Lucas, Truman's whip in the Senate, demanding that he support and fight for the appointment of a Negro to the Supreme Court.

Wires should be sent to Minority Leader Taft of the Republican Party to put his Senate delegation on record for such an appointment.

Every Senator should receive wires from his constituents demanding that he support and vote for a Negro U. S. Supreme Court Justice.

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—THE EDITORS.

Rightwing Threatens Progressives at State CIO Parley

By Bernard Burton

The tenth annual New York State CIO convention held last week in Saratoga Springs provided a preview, in the opinion of many, of the rule-or-ruin policies to be pursued by the right wing at the national convention in Cleveland Oct. 31. But it also showed that the progressive-led unions refuse to be intimidated and will fight to return CIO to its founding principles of autonomy, democracy and fighting unity.

In its zeal to work up a red-baiting orgy and ensure endorsements of the political line of the rightwing (which is the political line of the Truman Administration), the state CIO machine wound up the convention without taking any real action on wages, hours and working conditions.

The main aim of the machine was veered to passage of its final resolution, over the opposition of one-fourth of the delegates, calling for strick adherence to national CIO dictates—or else.

The "or else" was spelled out by Allan Haywood, CIO national director of organization, within the State CIO Executive Board, where Haywood even went so far as to issue open threats of physical violence to progressive delegates to the national convention.

He asserted that unions which refuse to conform on such issues as support for Mayor O'Dwyer, the cold war, opposition to the World Federation of Trade Unions, and no criticism of Philip Murray, will find their existence threatened by dual unions chartered by national CIO.

DESPITE THESE THREATS the "conform - or - get - out" edict passed in the executive board by the close vote of 17 to 11. This, with the absence of representatives of four unions which general support the fight for autonomy—Food and Tobacco, Packinghouse, Furniture and Shoe.

A minority resolution, introduced by Joseph Kehoe, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association, on behalf of the 11 unions, called upon the CIO to "reaffirm the founding principles of the CIO and to reject the 'conform or get out' edict."

"We condemn," said the minority resolution, "any attempts to further divide the labor movement by policies of interference with the internal problems of international unions by the national CIO or by the use of CIO funds and machinery to harass affiliates of the CIO, or any policy of expulsion or dissolving of unions and their jurisdiction.

"We express without qualification our resolve to fight to unite the CIO and to exert all our influence to return the CIO to its founding principles of democracy and autonomy. We express support to all unions in the CIO against attempts to deny them representation or to interfere with their jurisdiction."

Among the "loyalty" standards set by the right wing in the resolution and in speeches were support for the candidacies of Mayor O'Dwyer and former governor Lehman, support for the Marshall Plan and opposition to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Allan Haywood, CIO national director of organization, issued the warning that unions which do not submit by the time of the national convention may find that charters have been issued for dual unions to raid their jurisdictions.

Within the executive board Friday night, where the majority resolution was adopted by a narrow 17 to 11 vote, Haywood, it was understood, went so far as to issue threats of physical violence against progressive delegates to the national convention.

In addition to Kehoe, the right wing resolution was fought on the convention floor by Leo Jandreau, of the United Electrical Workers, and Irving Potash, of the Fur and Leather Workers.

Potash, who came to the convention Friday night directly from the Foley Square trial, silenced right wing hecklers as he gave the delegates some elemntary lessons in trade unionism.

He warned, "A trade union is not a political party. You cannot tell the workers or officials of a union that they've got to agree or get out. If you do that you turn a labor union into a political organization and wreck it."

★

THE TASK, he said, was to stay united around the immediate questions affecting the workers, such as the approaching economic crisis, the employers' fight against wage increases, organization of the unorganized.

Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page 3)

to the fact that post-war wage increases were largely offset by price increases."

C. M. White, president of Republic Steel, gave the main results of the fact-finding report in a nutshell when he declared that it "has effectively put an end to the demands of labor unions in the country for general wage increases in industry."

The same White told the fact-finders that "there are worse things than strikes."

No sooner had Murray announced his acceptance of the report, than steel company officials did the same but they revived their demand that workers share 50 percent of the cost of the pension and welfare plans. Bargaining for that objective, they hold, is still possible on the basis of the Fact-finding Board's report.

Murray's haste to commit the union for the report and thereby block opposition to it in union ranks, is not, however, taken for granted in the plants and other CIO affiliates.

★

AN INDICATION of that was at a membership meeting of Local 1014 in Gary, the largest local of the union, urging a renewal of a fight for the original 30-cent package.

Progressive-led unions, among the United Electrical workers, were quick to express their opposition to the wage-freezing formula.

John L. Lewis who is stepping up his own negotiation in coal was reportedly very contemptful of the Murray strategy and warned of a "new wage freezing Little Steel formula."

MISS AMERICA AND RUNNERS-UP



The cream of America's beauty crop is in this group of the top five who ran for the title of Miss America of 1949 in Atlantic City pageant. Title was won by Miss Jacque Mercer (Miss Arizona), who is shown with runners-up. (Left to right) Joan Ann Pederson (Miss California), Trudi Germi (Miss Illinois), Miss America, Katherine Wright (Miss Mississippi), and Sylvia Canaday (Miss Colorado).

Mayor's Puerto Rican Scheme Backfires

By Michael Singer

Democratic strategists are still stunned by the backfire from Mayor O'Dwyer's campaign "solution" to the Puerto Rican problems here. The Mayor's announcement, carefully prepared last week, that the city would name 50 Spanish-speaking relief workers on Puerto Rican welfare cases, institute a job and vocational training program, and begin a series of "improvement" steps for Puerto Rican citizens, was O'Dwyer's first campaign effort to whittle down the tremendous prestige of American Labor Party mayoralty candidate Rep. Vito Marcantonio among the 600,000 Puerto Ricans here.

The last-minute interest by O'Dwyer in the Puerto Ricans evoked a series of angry blasts from leaders in Spanish-speaking Harlem who saw the election demagogy in the mayor's announcement. Marcantonio and Communist-ALP councilmanic candidate Benjamin J. Davis quickly ripped to pieces O'Dwyer's phony pretenses.

Davis, pointing out that the mayor's pre-elction motives were "too little and pretty late," scored the mayor's unprincipled attempt to make political capital out of the plight of Puerto Ricans.

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THE COMMUNIST councilman, waging a dramatic re-election fight against the Tammany-Republican gangup in the Manhattan 21st Senatorial District, said:

"The Puerto Rican people want jobs with decent pay and union conditions. They want public housing and they want them free of Jimcrow restrictions. They want adequate relief and the end of exhausting red-tape processes. The 50 social investigators, if we ever get them, are not enough."

Davis, who for years has been exposing police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the City Council, and whose list of cases has been whitewashed by O'Dwyer and the Police Department, demanded an end to wholesale cop assaults in the Puerto Rican community. "Why doesn't O'Dwyer speak about improving housing, providing housing inspectors, ending rent gouges, building more schools and playgrounds, ending police brutality for the Puerto Ricans?" Davis asked. "The answer is simple. He doesn't, because he has no intention of doing any of these things."

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MARCANTONIO pointed out that he had recommended appointment of Spanish-speaking relief investigators for years. "Now O'Dwyer waits until 58 days before election to say the same thing. That's pure political demagogy."

The people's congressman, whose mayoralty fight is giving O'Dwyer and Republican candidate Newbold Morris sleepless nights, charged the Welfare Dept. with "rank discrimination" against Puerto Ricans.

Marcantonio declared that not a single housing project in the Puerto Rican community has been built since O'Dwyer took office. "The Lincoln Johnson houses were planned and built by the late Mayor LaGuardia. The present mayor hasn't lifted a finger to build a single project, to extend a single job program, to break down the vicious anti-Puerto Rican relief and police brutality for which his administration is responsible," Marcantonio declared.

That the Puerto Ricans were not being fooled by O'Dwyer was evident in a statement from Francisco Achilla, chairman of the Puerto Rican ALP Club, who asserted that the Puerto Rican voters "know who are their friends and who are their enemies. We know that both Democrats and Republicans will promise us many things before the elections. They promised the Negroes homes, civil liberties, jobs. They gave them slums worse than ever, lynchings, firings.

"It is the same with their election pledges to the Puerto Ricans. Only Rep. Marcantonio has proved by actual deed that he deserves the Puerto Rican vote and 95 per cent of our people will elect him this November," Achilla said.

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Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq.

FROM GROVELAND, FLA., to New York state is a long jump in miles.

But politically they are becoming one.

A 17-year-old white girl in Groveland said someone "raped" her. She couldn't say who. One Negro was shot to death. Two—one 17, the other 18—face death in the electric chair after a typical frame-up trial which lasted half an hour. The prosecution did not dare to put on the stand the doctor who examined the girl. Nothing was presented to link the Negro youth to the alleged crime. No evidence was ever presented that any rape had taken place. But the jury swiftly called for death.



Was the Southern judge's name Medina, perhaps? No. Some other name. But the style is the same.

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THE JURORS WHO eagerly handed down the lynch verdict at Groveland, Fla., were asked whether they would judge fairly, on the basis of evidence, regardless of color, race or creed.

They all said yes, while the courtroom rocked with laughter. The Southern judge proudly points to the written record. It proves the trial was fair, he says. Did not every juror say he would judge solely on the basis of evidence?

But the court record does not record the roaring laughter of the jurors and their friends as this mockery was carried out before a judge who knew well the part he was playing in the organization of a legal lynching by "white supremacy" Kluxers.

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IN NEW YORK CITY, at Foley Square, the judge knows his part, too.

A juror is shown to have called for a "war to the death" against Communists one month before he swore to the court he was impartial. This does not disturb Judge Medina. He cooly dismisses the facts as unimportant. There was no mocking laughter in Foley Square court as there was in Groveland's courtroom lynching. But was there one person present who did not know what was going on?

Another Foley Square juror is shown to have lied about her place of residence. This means little to Judge Medina. He will not hear of any mistrial. What does a lie matter in a case where the powerful Wall Street circles have commanded a witchhunt against the political party of the working-class?

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, James Montgomery, Negro-American, was sent to jail for life in Illinois on a charge of "rape." The KKK and the District Attorney faked the "evidence" that convicted him. Today, he is out of jail because it was discovered that not only had Montgomery been framed but there had not even been a crime committed. Was the jury deceived 25 years ago? Did the judge know nothing of the horrible frameup? The record speaks their guilt.

• • •

THE FAKE "RAPE" CHARGE is the club with which the Southern masters and their Northern banker-bosses maintain the economic enslavement of the Negro people.

The "force and violence" charge, the "conspiracy" hoax, are the vile weapons with which Big Business is trying at Foley Square to outlaw a political party as the prelude to smashing the U. S. Constitution for the entire nation.

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IF THIS FRAMEUP tactic is not defeated, how long will it take to destroy the liberties and legal rights of Jews, trade union members, the foreign-born, and any other American who seeks peace, higher wages, and social progress for his country?

The pro-fascist enemy is coming out into the open. The American people can lose no time in uniting to defeat him. Fascism is not inevitable. Neither is war. But the way to save American democracy is first of all to smash the frameup system which unrolled at Groveland, Fla., and now displays itself at Foley Square.

America's People Get Together In the Fight for World Peace

By Joseph Starobin

MEXICO CITY.—"You have no idea how agreeable it is to see North Americans at this peace conference," the great Brazilian painter, Emiliano Di Cabalcanti was telling us, as a group of us sat listening to the stories of the bloody repression of Brazil's movement for peace.

It was the day after the closing of the five-day Congress, which had brought together more than 1,200 delegates from 19 American countries. Two hundred and fifty-six North Americans had attended, two-thirds of them delegates, almost half of them from California and Texas — rank and file members for the most part of local peace committees, the Progressive Party, the left-wing trade unions and Negro organizations. And the delegations from other countries — in the case of Cuba, Argentina, Mexico and Chile, they represented a very wide united front — were most happy to see North American progressives in their midst.



DELEGATES to the Mexican Peace Conference (l. to r.) Juan Marinello, Cuban Communist leader, Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, who brought a message from her husband, and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader.

"You know," Di Cabalcanti continued. "The press in our country is always saying that there is no peace movement in the United States. That in itself is part of their war propaganda." The grey-haired, rotund painter of Brazil paused. "It is so good to see you here."

Another Brazilian broke in. He is a professor of mathematics in a leading university. It had taken him and a companion almost 10 days to come, and they had arrived just before the final meeting of 5,000 people at the Coliseo.

In a halting English, this professor had told us what a strange feeling it was to be in a country where a peace conference could be held in relative freedom, where it was possible to see all the forces of Latin America assembled to demand peace. And then he added: "The story of what happened in Peekskill, it is so important for us. I think that Mrs. Robeson's speech at the Coliseo (reporting on the battle between "the Americans and un-Americans" at Peekskill) must be reprinted everywhere in Latin America. For in it, we see the real America fighting our own enemies. It gives us inspiration and hope."

IT WAS a week of many, many speeches from artists, from labor leaders, from men of letters. It was a week in which 10 separate commissions were meeting to discuss aspects of the peace movement: the role of women, of youth, of religion, of labor. But there were a few moments, among the very many, which were truly high points — unforgettable in their drama and meaning.

The first one came when the Mexican artist, David Alfaro Siqueiros jumped to the platform one night, and then was followed by Diego Rivera (they are friends now, these two) and the two of them stood at each shoulder of Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet, who is hunted by the traitorous government of Gonzales Videla, because Neruda represents the unity in action of the Chilean workers and intellectuals in the battle for national sovereignty against imperialism.

There was a second high moment a day later. That came after the speech of the Catholic jurist, former head of the department of justice in Cuba, Domingo Villamil. He made one of the sharpest declarations of the entire parley, a call for cooperation of Catholics and Communists in the interests of peace, and a clear criticism of the Vatican's decree against such cooperation.

A THIRD moment had a more specifically North American meaning. It came when John T. Bernard, the former Congressman and now representing the National Labor Conference for Peace which will be held in Chicago Oct. 1, brought greetings from American labor. In the course of his speech, he took issue with some of the ideas presented just previously by the Progressive Party leader, O. John Rogge. The latter had struck hard at the denial of civil liberties in the United States, and he reviewed some of the cases that show the growth of the loyalty-oath, and war-hysteria atmosphere in our country. For this, he had been applauded generously.

But he also found it important to put in a plug for Tito, some ill-chosen and thoughtless observations on the Soviet Union, accusing her, of all things, of "colonialism," and "turning a deaf ear to the struggles of the colonial peoples for independence."

Bernard disagreed sharply, and even sharper was the speech a day later by the educational director of the New York State Communist Party, Howard Johnson. He brought greetings from the Twelve at Foley Square, and spared no words with Rogge, while acknowledging the positive things which the Progressive Party figure had said. The audience responded to Johnson's address with a standing ovation.

Two other moments must be included: the closing Saturday night of the conference proper, with addresses by the genial Juan Marinello, of Cuba; by Neruda; by the tall, grey-haired spokesmen for the World Committee for Peace, the French poet, Paul Eluard.

Neruda's speech, in itself a virtual poem, must be read again and again. It contrasted the voyage which a Chilean general had recently made to the United States for purposes of militarizing his own country, and the voyage which Neruda had made at the same time to the Soviet Union, for the centenary of the poet, Alexander Pushkin.

It was an appeal to the writers and artists of the Americas to leave off their depiction of the shadowy, the pessimistic, the hopeless, and to turn their talent toward the hopeful, the embattled aspects of life: the struggle of their peoples for a way out of their misery and backwardness.

One sentence will convey something of Neruda's tone and purpose: **"It's some time now that the general returned to my country," the poet said. "But I have not been able to return, among other reasons, because I am not sure that among the bullets which the general procured in his voyage, there may not be one intended for me."**

And then there was the final morning. Mexico's leading specialist in tuberculosis, Dr. Ismael Cosio Villegas, enchanted the audience as he described why he, as a professor of the university, as a public health specialist, and as a citizen, defies the reactionary whelping of the Mexican press to support the Congress. And finally, in the report of Mrs. Robeson, and the message from Paul Robeson—among greetings from Henry Wallace, from Charles Chaplin and many others the conference reached its close.



TWO FRENCH DELEGATES stop for a moment with a leader of the Indian people. Left to right, Paul Eluard, poet, Toluca and Roger Garaudy, Marxist critic.

Truman Can't Shout Down Facts About Depression

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—President Truman and his cabinet aides who've been shouting "the depression is over" in recent weeks are talking through their hats, according to labor economists here. The silver lining statements made by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin are contradicted by a mass of statistics, collected by statistical workers in the Commerce and Labor Departments, revealing just the opposite, these economists told The Worker.



Snyder took the Commerce Department's Census Bureau report which revealed that unemployment was 1,750,000 higher than it was a year ago and hailed it as evidence that the "end of the recession may be at hand."

Tobin took the same figures and maintained that the U.S. was on the threshold of another "golden age of prosperity."

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN after hearing Tobin and Snyder, repeated their views and cited still another report by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Nourse said a reported six-point increase in manufacturing activity reflected a "normal seasonal upturn."

Figures issued by the Federal Reserve Board, however, indicate that the in lustrial production index has fallen from 169 in June to 167 in August.

Economists for the CIO United Electrical Workers maintain that President Truman and his economis soothsayers are spreading "Hoover-like phrases" to provide excuses for government inaction to cope with the economic situation and rising unemployment.

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AT PRESENT, UE estimates, there are 15 million persons in families affected by unemployment who must manage to live on the substandard incomes provided by unemployment compensation and relief. By asserting that the nation is in a "fundamentally sound condition," Sawyer is trying "to accustom the American people to a high volume of 'normal' unemployment, the union said.

A recent Federal Reserve Board study of the amount of savings in the hands of the American people gives the lie to Sawyer's statement of the nation's "fundamentally sound condition."

The study revealed that 16 million families ate up their savings of $15,000,000,000 in order to make ends meet in 1948. Another 34 million families lived on current income and were not able to save anything during the year.

The belief that "pent-up" consumer purchasing power will give business a new lease on life is dispelled by the Federal Reserve Board's statement that "an increasing proportion of the growing potential market for goods and services does not possess any liquid assets and therefore may require credit in order to be able to buy."

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THE DECLINE of real wages, reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals that current wages are far below the amount required to enable the average family to live in security.

In July, 1949, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average worker needed $63 a week in order to buy what $47.50 bought in July, 1945. Instead of the $63, the average workman got $53.66.

Increased rents and food costs are now putting the bite to greater portions of the $53.66 average wage increases.

The statements of Truman's glad-handers shrivel up and shrink to nothing beside the cold statistics presented by their government agencies.

$ Talks OK Wall St. Invasion of Britain

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The Anglo-American-Canadian dollar talks ended Monday, having decided that Wall Street would be encouraged to buy out and buy into British holdings throughout the world. But the prices to be paid was left hanging, to be settled apparently in the discussions of the governors of the International Monetary Fund which began Tuesday.

This statement is undoubtedly an over-simplified version of what has been taking place here in the talks between Treasury Secretary John Snyder, British Finance Minister Sir Stafford Cripps, and Canadian representative Douglas Abbott. Over-simplified, but essentially accurate.

If you read the accounts of the dollar talks in the commercial press you will be told that the representatives of the three powers ended their conference in complete harmony and cordiality and that they felt they had made an important contribution to solving Britain's dollar shortage. In addition to the agreement to encourage private U. S. investments in the sterling area, these papers recount one or two other steps to be taken, plus an agreement to give "further study" to a half dozen requests made by the British.

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THE FACT IS, however, that aside from the investment program, none of the agreements which were made public will affect the British situation to any appreciable extent.

There remains the possibility, however, that there may have been secret agreements about which we will hear later. If such there are, one can be sure that they are depending on British consent to lower the dollar value of pound sterling from $4 to about $3.

The American capitalists, by and large, have been very insistent on this step, since it would permit them to buy up British holdings at what amounts to a 25 percent discount. It would also permit them to buy up rubber, jute and tin at prices one-fourth lower than they have been paying.

The British have been reluctant to take this step because the British worker, who is on the whole a politically astute person, knows that devaluation means a wage cut for him. The British capitalists, on the other hand, who would like to slash wages, are nevertheless unhappy to see their holdings snapped up by rival American capitalists at bargain prices.

IF BRITAIN has agreed to devalue, therefore, she has made that decision only under terrific pressure from Snyder and the American delegation. The indications here are, however, that Britain has indeed consented to devalue the pound.

The discussions on this matter have been transferred to the joint meeting of the governors of the International Fund and the World Bank. The fourth annual report of the directors of the fund issued on Tuesday takes a clear position in favor of devaluation.

It argues that the so-called deficit countries can earn dollars only through lowering their costs of production and sales prices from 15 to 20 percent. Direct wage cuts, the report said, would "encounter formidable opposition," meaning strikes and perhaps the overturn of some of these social democratic governments. Profit margins, the report says, cannot be cut. It concludes that devaluation is the only course open to the governments of western Europe.

THE STAGE is thus set for the fund to go on record in favor of devaluation. Sir Stafford may make a speech voicing disagreement, but apparently he will go along. The American capitalists will have their bargains and the British people—and eventually the Americans—will get it in the neck.

RAIL STRIKE: 282 Grievances

Missouri Pacific trains are at a standstill as the result of 100 percent effective walkout by four operating railroad brotherhoods. Cause of the walkout is 282 unsettled grievances, some 11 years old and involving more than $3 million in claims, snarled for years in Railroad Adjustment Board files.

New UN Assembly Faces Changes in World Picture

By Robert Friedman

The United Nations Assembly reconvenes Tuesday at Flushing Meadows. Whatever the actual agenda will be, dominating the atmosphere of the Assembly's deliberations will be certain iron realities of the world situation. These are: the victories of the people's liberation movement in China which virtually assure an all-China people's government in the foreseeable future; the continued succeses of the Greek Democrtic Army; the deep crisis of the British economy, and the increasingly-admitted failure of the Marshall Plan.

The last Assembly session, controlled as those previous, by the Anglo-American bloc, concluded last May after having functioned primarily as a sounding board for anti-Soviet, anti-new democracies propaganda and as an instrument for imperialist policy. The trial of the Hungarian traitor and black marketeer, Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, was seized upon by the dominant State Department bloc, using the UN as a forum for interference in the internal affairs of Hungary and denunciation of alieged violation of human rights. Another propaganda jam-session was put on around the Chilean resolution condemning hte Soviet Union for allegedly refusing to permit the departure of the Russian daughter-in-law of the Chilean ambassador.

Perhas the only affirmative action taken by the last Assembly was the decision, after long delay engineered by Whitehall and the State Department, to admit Israel to UN membership. However, there were other victories for the people registered. A move to rescind the ban on relations by UN member nations with Franco was defeated as a result of the fight put up by the Soviet Union and the new democracies. On the other hand, the U. S., Britain and France gave tacit endorsement to the pro-Franco move by failing to vote against it. Another deal cooked up in Washington and London, this time for a behind-the-scenes carving of the former African colonies of Italy, was also rejected by the Assembly.

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THE FORTHCOMING SESSION already has part of its work cut out for it, in the issues referred to it by the last meeting. These include the disposition of the Italian colonies; the Dutch-Indonesian dispute; the question of establishing a UN police-army. Also to come up is the UN Palestine Commission's proposal for the internationalizing of the Jerusalem area.

One of the major issues to confront the Assembly will be the conflict in Greece. The Royalist government, with its eye cocked on the Flushing Meadows meeting, boasted last month of the alleged destruction of the guerilla forces at Vitsi, in order to demonstrate thereby the academic nature of the Provisional Democratic Government's note to the UN expressing willingnes to accept an honorable, democratic peace agreement. But the Royalists' claims of victory were soon deflated, and it will be difficult for the Assembly to evade the Democratic Government's proposal for UN efforts to bring peace to Greece.

IN WHAT MANNER the now Wall Street-owned Tito regime of Yugoslavia will serve its masters at the UN meeting is questionable. If, in order to maintain their flimsy facade of adherence to the anti-imperialist camp, the Tito-ites do not directly attempt to use the UN as a weapon against the Greek Democrats and neighboring Albania, others may be found to front for the Tito charges against the Soviet Union and the other eastern democracies.

Whether or not the anticipated People's Government of China is formed during the life of this Assembly session or not, the continuing advance of the Liberation Armies is hastening the day when the UN must recognize as the legitimate representative of China, not the spokesman for the Kuomintang but those of the government of Mao Tze-tung.

Finally, this Assembly session will register, despite its likely use as an Anglo-American instrument in the cold war, the economic and political crises racking what's left of the capitalist world, as well as the tremendous growth of the world peace movement, registered in recent months in such congresses as those in Paris, New York, Budapest, Prague and Mexico City.

LANCHOW VICTORY SPEEDS LIBERATION OF N.W. CHINA

(By Telepress)

The knockout of over 20,000 Kuomintang troops at Lanchow—the main forces of warlords Ma Hung-kuei and Ma Pu-fang, has speeded the liberation of all Northwest China, states an editorial in the first issue of the Kansu Daily, published in the newly liberated capital of Kansu province.

Lanchow is the political, economic and cultural centre of Kansu province and the communication centre of Northwest China. Its capture has cut off communications of the remaining Kuomintang troops, accelerating the approaching collapse of the Kuomintang forces in Northwest China.

Over a thousand Mohammedans and Uighurs met in Lanchow to celebrate the city's liberation. They pledged support to Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh in the struggle to eliminate the Kuomintang troops and liberate Northwest and all of China. In the meeting, many Mohammedans and Uighurs condemned the Kuomintang for their crimes and intrigues to create dissension among the Mohammedan and Han peoples. A representative of the Uighurs requested the People's Liberation Army to liberate Sinkiang province and the national minorities there.

A CORRECTION

The National Education Department of the Communist Party this week expressed its deep regret that a number of serious errors were made by a volunteer worker who assisted the Educational Department in the editing of the article "We Seek Full Equality for Women," by Claudia Jones, which it submitted to The Worker and which appeared in the Magazine Section of the Communist Party anniversary issue of The Worker.

The Education Department said that these errors, which were made in the process of reducing the article to its published length, were all the more deplorable because they were not only incorrect in themselves, but contrary to the sense of the original manuscript submitted by Claudia Jones. The statement of the Education Department said:

The most serious error is to be found in the following formulation, which appears at the very opening of the article as published: "The leading role of the Communist Party in the struggle to **emancipate women from male oppression. . . .**" The italicized phrase was written in the editing, did not appear in the original, and—as a bourgeois feminist view of the woman question—is definitely contrary to Marxism-Leninism and to the whole context of Claudia Jones' article.

The original paragraph in the submitted manuscript is as follows:

"The role and leadership of the Communist Party on the woman question is one of the proud contributions of Marxism-Leninism to a better society—to a socialist society. In fighting to project the true significance of women's role in society, Marxism-Leninism contributes not solely to the obvious restatement of the bare fact that women are oppressed, or that they are the victims of legal and political discrimination. Marxism-Leninism does not assess women's inequality as the result of Eve's assumed sin and the apple."

The article continues as follows: "Marxism-Leninism exposes the core of the woman question and shows that the position of women in society is not always and everywhere the same, but derives from woman's relation to the mode of production."

The editing, further, tended to weaken the author's emphasis in the article concerning—and we quote the original manuscript—Comrade William Z. Foster's "qualitatively new contribution . . . to the thinking of the American Communist Party on the woman question."

In editing the article down to its present length, finally, there was a tendency to tone down the need for a class approach to the woman question, which was emphasized in the original article.

The National Education Department said it was especially desirous of correcting these errors, not only in order to do justice to the author, but also because our Party is now launching an intensive ideological struggle on the theory of the woman question."

Jack Stachel, who is chairman of the Educational Department, emphasized that the Educational Department must assume full responsibility for the error in this case even though the error was committed by one who is not a member of the Educational Department. This should be a lesson, he said, of the great vigilance that must be observed in making sure that no errors are allowed to creep into our ideological work.

Medina Jails Winter, Keeps Juror Who Is Serving Illegally

(Continued from Page 3)

Jewish people, some of the defendants and others, but find out also who aided and abetted it and the responsibility of the district attorney's office in the Southern District of New York." The district attorney's office referred to is the office of John F. X. McGohey, chief government prosecutor in the trial of the Communist leaders.

JUDGE MEDINA, however, lost no time in acting when Carl Winter, the 31st defense witness, refused to provide names of new potential victims for the government's unconstitutional witchhunt. The moment McGohey began his cross-examination, after defense attorney George W. Crockett had concluded his direct examination of Winter, he asked Winter whether Ruth Young, an official of the CIO United Electrical Workers, had been a delegate at the July, 1945, convention that changed the Communist Political Association into the Communist Party.

Winter refused to answer, stating: "I don't intend to become a prosecution witness." Later McGohey asked whether Winter's father-in-law, Alfred Wagenknecht, a founder of the Communist Party, had been at the convention. When defense lawyers objected, the judge went through the motions of calling a recess and considering the matter, and then, as usual, ruled that Winter must answer. Winter then stated:

"I must respectfully decline to answer that question on the grounds that to do otherwise would be in violation of my rights under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guarantees the right to all citizens of freedom of speech and assembly; and, in the context of the prosecutions pending for association in Communist gatherings, the naming of persons participating in that convention could lay them and me open to further prosecution."

WINTER also invoked the Fifth Amendment and moral grounds to support his refusal to answer. "Furthermore," he concluded, "I must protest against the barbarity of this question which invades the family relationship, having no bearing or relation to the case here."

Judge Medina rebuffed pleas of defense counsel that he reconsider and ordered Winter imprisoned for contempt of court for a maximum of 30 days. He joined three other defendants, Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party, Gus Hall, Ohio Party chairman, and Gil Green, Illinois Communist chairman.

While this exhibition of class prejudice and judicial tyranny was taking place, five Protestant clergymen, two of them Negroes, sat in the courtroom directly under Medina's eye. They were part of a delegation of more than 100 Illinois citizens who picketed the courthouse for an entire day and tried to present to Medina a petition with 10,000 signatures asking for the release of Winston, Green and Hall.

THE DELEGATION, which was organized by the Illinois division of the Civil Rights Congress, represented trade unions, fraternal, veterans, youth and Negro organizations. A group of ministers and other members of the delegation also went to Washington to present their petition to Attorney General McGrath.

Foul blow number three marked the second time in less than three weeks that Medina had refused to disqualify a juror despite evidence that he or she had sworn falsely. On Aug. 25 he denied a defense motion that he remove juror number two, Russell Janney, on the grounds that he had expressed strong anti-Communist bias both shortly before being chosen for the jury as well as during the trial.

In the case of Mrs. Berliner the defense motion pointed out that Long Beach, to which she had moved in 1948, was outside the Southern District of New York, where the trial is taking place. Her presence on the jury, the motion maintained, was therefore a violation of the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution and of the U.S. criminal code. McGohey opposed the motion, arguing that even if all the defense claims were true, the request could be granted under the law only at the time the jury was impanelled.

After mulling over the matter for an hour and a quarter, Judge Medina failed to surprise anyone when he upheld McGohey.

While the team of McGohey and Medina—or maybe it's vice-versa—showed no interest in whether a 1949 address was true or false, they displayed very keen interest in addresses dating back to 1915, 1925 and 1927. The addresses in question were those of Carl Winter.

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SATURDAY

Manhattan

MEET our Councilman-Elect, Sol Tischler, at Gala Affair sponsored by ALP 4th South. IWO Hall, 88 Clinton St., 8:30 p.m. Entertainment, refreshments. Contribution $1. Square dancing with Irwin Silber.

DOWNTOWN Ambijan Reunion. House Party at Fradin's, 236 E. 5th St., Sat., 8 p. m. Food, entertainment. All friends invited.

PROFOUND fun, good dancing, every Fri., Sat., Sun., 8:30 p. m. 6 Fifth Ave. (8th St.). 75c & tax.

JOIN our fun, members, friends! Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere; folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

WHAT COLOR is Folksay's piano? Anyone guessing correctly will be admitted to American Folksay Group's Housewarming Party. Singing, square & social dancing featuring Folksay callers and band. Sat. nite, Sept. 17, 8:30 p. m. at 25 W. 19th St. Adm. 75c.

GALA PARTY to raise funds for the "12" and to fight Peekskill fascists. Games, dancing, food, refreshments. 447 E. 77th St., 4th floor. Yorkville C.P. Sub. 75c. All nite Sat.

MEET your girl or fellow at our social. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments, plenty of fun. ALP 5th South, 220 W. 80th St., 9 p. m. Donation 75c.

CHICKEN dinner and dance. Home-fried chicken — dancing — entertainment. Sat., Sept. 17, 8 p. m., 171 E. 116th St. (1 fl. up). Adm. $1. Free the 12. Kingston Club, C.P.

BACK to School Party of Wilfred Mendelsohn Section. Entertainment, food and dancing. Ben Davis Club, 2315 7th Ave., nr. 136th St. Contr. 75c.

HARLEM Unity Theatre extends it's run. "Plant in the Sun"—"Talk in Darkness." H.U.T. Dance Group, H.U.T. Caravans. 2½ hour show. All seats 75c. 554 W. 146th St. (near Bway.). Sat and Sun., 8:45 p.m.

Bronx

COME ALL—Fund Raising Party. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment. 2700 Olinville Ave., 8:30 p.m. Donation 50c. Club Debs Youth, C.P.

CLUB Renaissance YPA is running a party at 862 East Tremont Ave. Entertainment and folk dancing. Contributions 35c for YPA members, 50c for non-members.

BAINBRIDGE ALP, Sat. eve., Sept. 17. Square dancing, entertainment. Compare Summer suntans and Peekskill scars. Adm. 59c. 3230 Bainbridge Ave.

ALL ABOARD for the 12. Spaghetti Party and Dance with "University Players," skit at 1530 Walton Ave., 8:30 p.m. 'til. . . . Subs. $1. Mt. Eden & Morrisania RR, CP.

Brooklyn

STAND UP and rejoice—a great day is here! Brooklyn YPA Dance—Fest. Hear—Mrs. Ada Jackson, Paul Ross. Listen to Hope Foye, Ernie Lieberman. Dance to hottest band in Brooklyn. Eat, drink, be merry. 3200 Coney Island Ave. Subs 75c.

WILLIAMSBURG—Bang up party to bid farewell to Sandy and welcome to Dick. Food, fun and entertainment. All for 50c. 8:30 p. m. 13 Graham Ave.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SAMMY LEVENSON, outstanding Jewish-American humorist, in a new program—"Meet the Folks." Win an autographed Levenson book. Dance to Jerry Malcolm Oroh. The Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. $1.25 plus tax.

THE IDEOLOGY of Titoism. What Titoism is and where it is going. Speaker, David Goldway. 8:30 p. m. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Sub. 50c.

STUDIO Party! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

SPEND a stimulating evening—Hear Aaron Kramer, popular poet, read his own work and other poets—Discussion and social follow. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (Bway). Subs. 75c.

THE PROGRESSIVE Three present a great French film, Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths," starring Jean Gabin. English titles. Social after film. 75c. 29 W. 125th St., 2nd floor, 8:30 p. m. Sunday.

Bronx

"JANOSIK" — famous Czechoslovakian film being shown at American Labor Party Club, 683 Allerton Ave. Tonight at 8. Subs 60c.

MEMORIAL meeting in honor of our late beloved president Leon Kessler of Lodge 190 JPFO, will be held Sunday, Sept. 18, 7 p. m. 1590 Westchester Ave., Bronx. Elder Ave. Sta. on Pelham Bay Pk. line.

FOLK DANCE—Folk games—Folks Fall in—1029 E. 163rd St., 8 p. m. Refreshments. Mike Quin LYL. Subs—donation.

Schools and Instructions

CONCERT PIANIST, union teacher, accepting new students. studio or home; GLenmore 3-0565.

N. Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orch. announces opening classes for beginners, adults, children. Instr. free to members; 35c weekly dues; non-profit organization. Classes meet Mon. eves., 7:30-9 p. m. Apply by mail, 106 E. 14th St., N. Y. 3.

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Meet
ADA B. JACKSON
PAUL ROSS
Gala Dance ★ Sherman Lewis Band ★ Hope Foye ★ Ernie Lieberman
Fun - Refreshments — Don. 75c
3200 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE
(BMT Brighton Station)
THIS SAT., 8:30 P.M.

Sunday, Sept. 18—8:30 P.M.
The Ideology of Titoism
What Titoism Is and Where It Is Heading
DAVID GOLDWAY, *Speaker*
JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 Sixth Ave. • Sub 50¢

THERE'S A HOOTENANNY COMING ON SEPT. 30 WITH PEOPLE'S ARTISTS

THE INIMITABLE SAMMY LEVENSON
Foremost Jewish-American humorist in a new hilarious program
"MEET THE FOLKS"
SUNDAY, SEPT. 18 — 8:30 P.M.
Also DANCE to the music of JERRY MALCOLM Orchestra
12 ASTOR PLACE (140 E. 8 St., nr. B'way) THE PENTHOUSE Adm. $1.25 (plus tax)

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VET'S DANCE
MANHATTAN CENTER—34th ST. and EIGHTH AVE.—$1.50 TAX INCL.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WILB — 1190 kc. WHN — 1050 kc. WBNY — 1480 kc. WOV — 1290 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Jay Stewart Fun Fair
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles F McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Americans Abroad
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—Recorded Music
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WOR—The Tremaynes
2:00-WJZ—Western Music
WOR—Julie and Red
WNBC—Jose Bethencourt
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—Great Masters Opera
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Farm News
WJZ—Junior Junction
WQXR—Movie Music
2:45-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—Ivan Sanderson
WOR—International Airport
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
WCBS—Dave Stephens Orch.
WCBS—Geo. Towne
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30 WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WJZ—Football Game
WCBS—At the Chase
4:45-Hit Tunes
5:00-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
WOR—Summer Theatre
WCBS—Music
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Scatterood Baines
WCBS—Make Way for Youth
5:45-WNBC—Geo. Fisher

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Baughart
WCBS—News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
WNYC—Ballet Program
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WCBS—Spin-to-Win
WJZ—Here's Hollywood
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Dragnet
WOR—True or False
WJZ—Bronislav Gimpel
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Heinie and Band
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Tommy Dorsey
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Bovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond—Sketch.
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Record Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—Music Under the Stars

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—The Words We Live By
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—To be announced
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—Song Salesman
WOR—Enchanted Hour
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh. Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Elmo Roper
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Salute to NBC Symphony
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNBC—For Us, the Living
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, September 17)

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
10:00—Theatre of the Air. WOR.

TV

7:30—Nature of Things. WNBT.
8:00—Meet Your Congress. WNBT.
9:00—Who Said That? WNBT.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, September 18)

P.M.
12:00—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
2:00—Documentary: "Sometime Before Morning." WNBC.
3:00—CBS Symphony. WCBS.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
7:00—Jack Benny Show. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.

TV

7:30—Television Players. WJZ.
9:00—Television Playhouse. WNBT.
9:30—Music Room. WJZ.

2:30-WNBC—Design for Listening
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Syncopation Piece
WQXR—Americana
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—To be announced
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clock, Songs
3:30-WNBC—Army Band
WOR—Straight Arrow Preview
4:00-WNBC—Living—1949
WOR—House of Mystery
WLIB—William B. Gallmor
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—To be announced
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Family Gossip
WCBS—Music for You
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WCBS—Symphonette
WJZ—The Great Story
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—Pop Concert
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Family Hour
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—To be announced
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Thing Fast
WMCA—American Folk Music
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Guy Lombardo
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—Recorded Music
8:00-WNBC—Four Star Playhouse
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Step the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra...
WMCA—Ave Maria Drama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; To Be Announced
9:00-WMCA—News; Music
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Ethel Merman Show
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Who Said That
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Murder By Experts
WCBS—Dress Parade
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WJZ—George Henninger, Organ
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—To Be Announced
WMCA—Afternoon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

MOVIE GUIDE

• • Excellent

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

THE TRAIN GOES EAST. A Soviet comedy in color of a romance that spans the continent from Moscow to Vladivostok. Manhattan—Stanley.

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious shortcomings, a pioneering film against Jimcrow. Now playing in Manhattan and Brooklyn Loew's Theatres which are being boycotted by the Screen Office and Publicists Guilds. It is expected to open later in other theatres.

MAGIC HORSE. The Soviet's delightful full-length animated cartoon on a double-bill with Pagliacci. Manhattan—Irving Place.

STONE FLOWER. Magnificently filmed Soviet fairytale. Manhattan—Beverly.

OUTCRY. Fine Italian film of Partisan resistance. Brooklyn—Astor and Vogue.

LIFE IN BLOOM. Soviet film on the scientist Michurin by Dovzhenko, on a double bill with the Italian OUTCRY. Brooklyn—Hopkinson.

MARRIAGE IN THE SHADOWS. One of the best of postwar German films. Manhattan—Apollo, 42nd St.

LONG VOYAGE HOME. The John Ford classic from the plays of Eugene O'Neill. Brooklyn—Bell Cinema. Sun.-Mon. only.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a boy who sees a murder committed. Victoria—Manhattan.

I WAS A MALE WAR BRIDE. Cary Grant and Ann Sheridan tangle with Army red-tape. Manhattan—Roxy.

THE WENCH. A French film about a country girl. Manhattan—Beverly.

ACT OF VIOLENCE. An interesting melodrama about a veteran haunted by his collaboration with the Nazis, with Van Heflin, Mary Astor. Manhattan—52nd St. Trans-Lux.

DEDEE. A French movie of the habitues of an Antwerp waterfront cafe, with Simone Signoret. Manhattan—Bryant.

ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV. Soviet film of Crimean War directed by V. I. Pudovkin. Brooklyn—Vogue.

GREEN FOR ANGER. British detective story well done. Manhattan—Translux, 60th St.

THE SEARCH. Moving drama of displaced children, with Montgomery Clift. Manhattan—68th St. Playhouse.

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

'Lower Depths' French Film in Harlem Tonight

Jean Renoir's French film Lower Depths based on the Maxim Gorky play will be shown tonight (Sunday) in Harlem at 29 W. 125 St. (near Fifth Ave.). This is the first of a series of Sunday night showings at this address.

• • •

The first of a series of film programs sponsored by the cultural committee of the American Labor Party 10th A.D. will be shown tonight, Sunday at 683 Allerton Ave. at 8:30. A Czechoslovakian feature Janosik and a documentary short Prague Is Calling You will be shown.

ART

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"The array of star performers was an overwhelming one." —N. Y. Star

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SUNDAY THRU TUESDAY
'ART OF LOVE'
and
'Bedroom Diplomat'

HOPKINSON
'OUTCRY'
'LIFE IN BLOOM'

DEWEY TO PROSECUTE PEEKSKILL VICTIMS



(Continued from Page 3)

occur this time. Though Dewey had said there would be ample police protection, they recalled the local authorities had said the same the previous week when there was an ambush.

SO GAFFFNEY'S story falls of its own weight; Robeson had sung peaceably in this area for years before; he had a right to sing and his listeners a right to hear.

Nobody came to hear Robeson "seeking trouble"; they came in accordance with the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

There could have no trouble whatsoever if the authorities did not cooperate with the hoolums, whose anti-Semitic and anti-Negro threats were heard by thousands.

Nothing happened on the grounds throughout the concert; the savage events happened on the roadway to the concert grounds, even during its course. Stones were thrown at late-comers, one state trooper was struck on the head before even the first car emerged from the grounds. The hoodlum who led the "pickets" was arrested when he tried to ride into the grounds on a hore.

In other words, where the concertgoers took their own precautions there was no disorder. Where the police were responsible, there was.

★

COUNTLESS affidavits and photographs taken by the Civil Rights Congress attest to the fact that rock-throwing was heaviest where there were police. The hoodlums felt encouraged by the attitude of the State Troopers. Many of the police were photographed smiling and laughing; some affidavits swear that cops handed hoodlums rocks to throw.

County District Attorney Fanelli's report was too raw even for the New York Times reporter, Warren Moscow. He disagreed with Fanelli's statement that nothing occurred until the concertgoers left the grounds, and that the stone-throwing was mainly the work of teen-agers.

"This appears to ignore the fact" the Times reporter wrote, "that Harold Davis, who led the picketing parade, was arrested for assault while the concert was still on—it ended at 3:30 and that Michael Murray, the state trooper who was most seriously injured, was hit by one of the shower of stones thrown at late arrivals to the concert escorted on foot between police lines. . . ."

★

THE TRUTH IS, as the Westchester Committee for Law and Order established, there were about as many police as there were hoodlums. They could have halted the stone-throwing at any moment—had they wanted to. Instead, they directed the cars and busses directly into the line of fire, and warned the concert-goers representatives "to keep going even if rocks were thrown."

Though the authorities are busily whitewashing their own grisly role in the affair, sufficient truth emerged to bring unprecedented condemnation of the authorities.

The national office of the Congress of Industrial Organization demanded Congressional action against the hoodlums and officials responsible; so did the State CIO meeting at Saratoga Springs. So did the NAACP nationally and through innumerable local chapters; so did the state office of the Jewish War Veterans.

President Truman himself felt obliged to comment on the naked fascism revealed at Peekskill. He resorted to endorsing a column written by Mrs. Roosevelt who called the assaults "shameful." But the President did not call for any action, and, as is his custom, substituted the word for the deed, Mrs. Roosevelt declares Robeson had a right to freedom of speech and assembly, even though she differed with his politics.

Mayor O'Dwyer took his cue from Truman, and in his address to the state CIO, found a weasel-worded formula to decry the rock-throwing.

★

AMONG the thousands who who protested were figures like Newbold Morris, New York candidate for mayor, Paul O'Dwyer, prominent New York labor lawyer, Ted O. Thackrey, publisher of The Daily Compass, of New York.

Most forthright of all were leaders of the American Labor Party like Vito Marcantonio and Henry Wallace. Wallace also blamed the newspapers which "day after day and year after year have preached hatred. He included "religious bigots" and Governor Dewey "whose assistant I vainly warned early Sunday night of what was going on."

Meanwhile, Local 65, hard-fighting New York union, took vigorous action to prosecute the vigilantes guilty of the assault on Anthony Lavazerri, who is still in the Ossining hospital with serious skull injuries.

Lavazerri is the father of two children, one an infant, the other 3.

Leonard Boudin, union counsel, presented Westchester authorities with evidence that can lead to the conviction of those who attacked Lavazerri. It includes photograps showing the car in which the unionist was stoned, clearly revealing the faces of the hoodlums.

★

THEY CLEARLY show the following, which demolishes Westchester County District Attorney Fanelli's report: 1—those throwing stones were men; 2—they include men in army uniform; 3—they show two policemen clearly on the scene. Fanelli said the stoners were teen-agers; were not those who marched in the vigilante parade. He said policemen were not on the scene where stone-throwing occurred.

Boudin asked District Attorney Fanelli to advise the union of the steps taken to apprehend the men who sought to commit murder. The union is taking measures under state and federal statutes to affect the arrests.

NMU Convention Starts Off Slowly, Picking Committees

The seventh biennial convention of the CIO National Maritime Union got off to a slow start this week with the election of its convention committees. At this writing only one committee, the Credentials Committee, has been elected, with the Curran forces holding a minimum of ten of the 15 posts.

The convention began with Curran receiving a rebuff in his efforts to completely steamroller the convention and to change the rules for this purpose. He failed to muster the necessary two-thirds vote required under the Constitution for changing the rules.

Two main groups, working along parallel lines, are working to return NMU to its traditional principles of rank-and-file democracy and fighting unity. They consist of the Independent Rank and File, composed of the forces around Vice President Jack Lawrenson and New York Port Agent David Drummond, and NMU Delegates for Unity and Democracy, the core of which is a large group of ship delegates.

These groups are backing joint slates for committees, under the heading of United Rank and File, and are both opposed to red-baiting.

Autumn at ALLABEN NAPANOCH, N.Y. Ellenville 625
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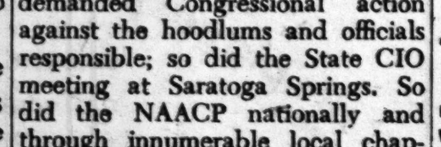
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Jammed Hearings Blast Rent Hike

(Continued from Page 2)

picketed outside of Manhattan Center to tell the story of Jacobs' ruthless gouging of slum residents. Jacobs charged one of the tenants over 170 percent over the legal limit.

More than 200 people were scheduled to speak, with only some 20 spokesmen from landlord and taxpayer groups for the increase.

By 4:30 p.m. only two persons had spoken and the meeting was scheduled to last until midnight. But it was believed another hearing would be necessary to cover all remarks.

Schutzer charged that there was a political deal between Democratic candidate for Mayor William O'Dwyer and the Republican-Liberal Party candidate Newbold Morris to "hike rents and to time the rent increase immediately after Election Day."

He exposed the fact that McGoldrick, head of the Board, is campaign manager for Harry Ubillier, Republican-Liberal candidate for city comptroller and a running mate of Newbold Morris. Schutzer said both sides were going through the motions of the hearing but that they would recommend an increase after the elections.

"Thus we are witnessing a cynical political maneuver in which both Tammany candidates and the Dewey-Dubinsky candidates are being used as puppets by their real masters, the real estate operators," Schutzer said.

Paul Ross, chairman of the New York Tenants Council led off for the tenants and charged that the Board had no reason to call a hearing since the landlords group was not a bona fide organization. He said that its petition was not substantial as a matter of law or as a matter of fact and that the hearing was invalid because evidence could not be examined and cross-examined. As the leader of tenants in New York City, he demanded a 10 percent rollback in rent and an unequivocal denial to the increase.

Lillian Gates, legislative representative of the New York State Communist Party, called upon the Board if it is sincere to support the City Council's bill by Benjamin J. Davis which calls for rollback in rents to June, 1947, and enforces a rent freeze. This position is taken by all tenants groups.

Scheduled to speak against the increase were the New York City Tenants Council, and 40 affiliated groups; the American Labor Party and 30 local ALP clubs; the Communist Party; United Neighborhood Houses; Congress of American Women; New York City CIO Council; New York Central Trades Council; AFL Machine locals; CIO Electrical locals; CIO Office locals; Retail, Wholesale and Department Store locals; International Workers Order; Furriers Joint Council; Harlem Trade Union Council; AFL Restaurant workers; Jewish War Veterans of the United States and county organizations; Bronx Youth Council of the NAACP; Liberal Party; Americans for Democratic Action; Socialist Party; Bronx Democratic County Committee; New York Consumers Council spokesmen for 21 organized houses; and 75 individual tenants.

Landlord spokesmen attacked opponents of rent boosts as being against the "American way of life."

Tenant spokesmen repeatedly stressed that the Board had previously rejected a landlord petition for a rent boost and that the same reasons still hold for another rejection. It was repeatedly pointed out that half of the New York tenants had received a rent boost during the past two years and that the Housing Expeditor's office was continually granting boosts under the "hardship" and "fair net operating income" formulas.

Wallace Spikes Tale He's Quitting Progressives

(Continued from Page 2)

decision not to enter the contest for these two statewide offices was based on the fact that the ALP is aiming at victory in the municipal campaign, and believes nothing should be allowed to impede this.

"After consultation with Henry Wallace and other leaders of the National Progressive Party, we have determined that no candidate be nominated for the position of U. S. Senator," the resolution declared. "Moreover, we endorse no candidate of any party for that office."

"The American Labor Party is determined to win this campaign to elect the Mayor of the City of New York which office has long been regarded as the second most important office in the country.

"We deem it of first importance that we win a victory in the municipal election for the slate headed by Vito Marcantonio, Paul L. Ross and Minneola Ingersol because such a victory will be decisive blow against the bi-partisan Dem-Rep-Lib betrayal of the people's welfare. Such a victory can be achieved only by following a policy of concentration, which was adopted by the National Committee meeting of the Progressive Party held in New York City on June 17-18, 1949. For the ALP to nominate a candidate for the U. S. Senate for the short term of only one year, and a candidate for the New York State Court of Appeals, could not detract from the policy of concentration and would only diffuse our strength from the important major objective of winning in the municipal campaign."

★

THE RESOLUTION charged that the "tripartisan (Republican, Democratic and Liberal) policy of war and empire" has meant a betryal of the economic welfare and democratic rights of the American people. It charged that John Foster Dulles, GOP candidate for Senate, was the "architect" of this policy. And it declared it "tragic" that Herbert Lehman, Democratic-Liberal Party Senate nominee, "supinely endorses this Truman-Dulles policy."

Living Standards Decline in Conn.

BRIDGEPORT.—A serious drop in the standard of living of Connecticut workers was shown this week by the State Labor Department in its announcement that wages of Connecticut workers covered By unemployment insurance were 75 million dollars less for the first three months of 1949 than the last three months of 1948 Total wages paid to covered workers fell from 516 million to 442 million, a drop of 14.4 percent.

In the Bridgeport area the total weekly manufacturing payroll has dropped from $4,000,000 weekly in June, 1948 to $2,700,000 in June, 1949—a drop of almost 33 percent. Average weekly wages paid to workers in manufacturing have dropped practically $5 per week per worker from July, 1948 to July, 1949.

We share the sorrow of our dear friend and her family on the death of her father

TOM DAVIS

—Bert, Bea, Is, Rose.

The memory of our dear, beloved comrade

MURIEL GLASS

will live in our future struggles.

"Died of polio"

Jan. 15, 1930 - Sept. 1, 1949

WEST BRIGHTON LYL

In Memoriam

THE CHERISHED memory of our beloved MURIEL GLASS will remain to inspire all who, knowing her, have been enriched. Truly a comrade, fighter and friend. Our heartfelt loss.
—MAURICE.

Condolences

BROOKLYN Labor Youth League mourns the loss of our fighting sister MURIEL GLASS. Our deepest sympathy to her family.

20,000 Sign Communist Nominating Petition for Davis

(Continued from Page 2)

time workers who plugged away day after day, getting signatures for the Councilman on the Communist nominating petition. Their work was supplemented by many hundreds of part-time canvassers evenings and week-ends.

★

GEORGE GARST, husky middle-aged white ex-engineer: Averaged 60 signatures a day out of 80 people talked to. About six of the 80 were flatly against Councilman Davis, but about the same number were for him but would not sign a Communist petition for one or another reason. The rest said they were non-voters and knew nothing about it.

ELIZABETH VERWEY, slender, quiet-spoken young Negro woman: Averaged about 40 signatures daily out of some 60 people seen. About 6 flatly opposed to him, another six not interested. The other 8 for him, but would not sign a Communist petition.

"I came across dozens of people who told me they were Democratic and Republican workers and were solidly for Ben, but could not sign," Miss Verwey reported. "More people seemed to be conscious of the election after the Peekskill events, and I believe more people will come out to vote this year. . . . They seem to realize they have to fight for their civil rights.

ARNOLD KOLODNY, slight white youth who said his results did not quite measure up to others: Averaged about 30 signatures daily out of 50 people he spoke to, but insisted that some 15 out of the 20 who did not sign expressed support for Councilman Davis. Came across an average of only about one daily definitely opposed to Councilman Davis. The other four were not interested.

"A Democratic committeewoman not only signed," Kolodny reported, "but went around with me and raised hell with anyone who balked at signing. She brought people over from the street, saying the issue was not Communism but Ben Davis. She boosted his record better than I could ever do. . . . People were mighty sore about Peekskill."

★

CAMPAIGN leaders are, of course highly conscious of the fact that these reports do not automatically assure the kind of vote in the 11th A.D. needed to reelect Councilman Davis. For one thing, the people must be gotten out to register in much larger numbers than in the past. For another, the bitter redbaiting campaign of the opposition, which has not yet gotten into full swing, will have to be countered, and the people kept clear on the issues of the election.

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MEMO TO 'SPORTING NEWS': HERE ARE REAL FACTS ABOUT ROBINSON

By Bill Wolff

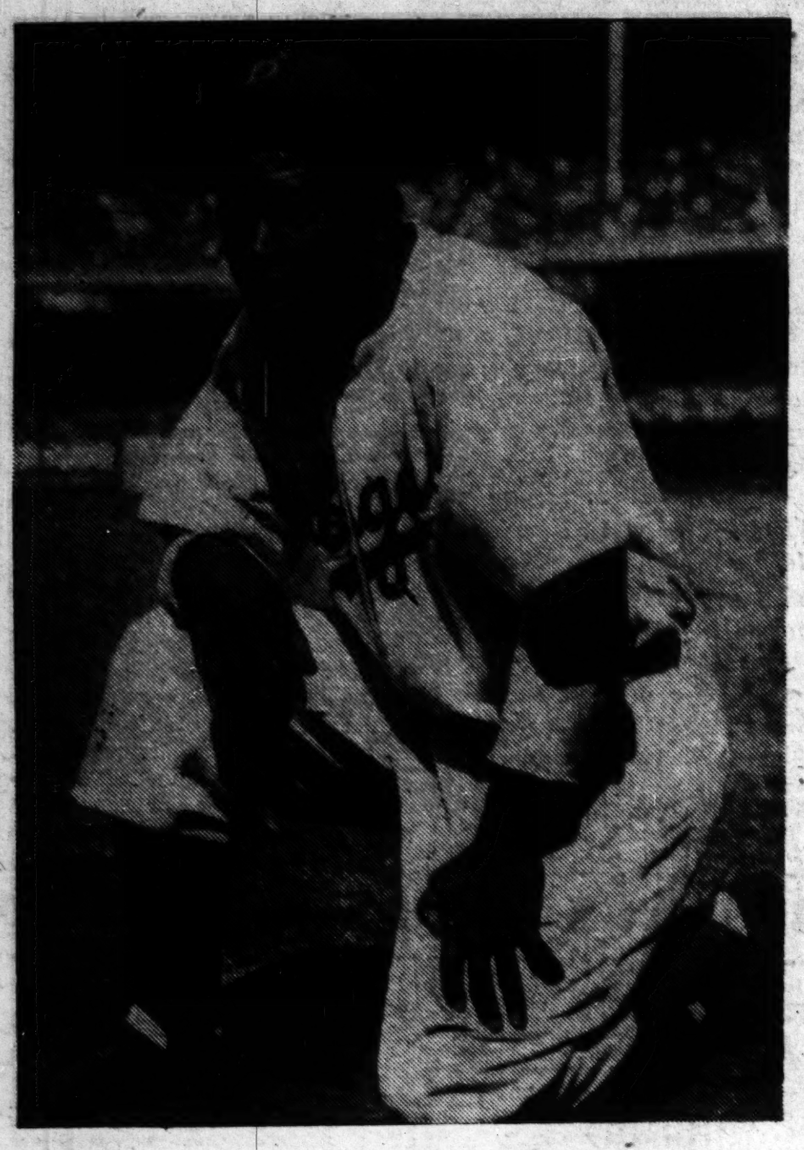
Last week's issue of **Sporting News**, "Baseball's Bible," carried a full page article on Jackie Robinson that bears comment. The weekly publication peddled the white supremacist charge by an unnamed big league manager who claims that Robby gives dazzling performances only before large and cheering crowds, but when there is no applause from the fans Jackie is quite ordinary.

No figures are given, no data is presented to substantiate this charge. It is an attempt to perpetuate the vile myth that still exists among Ku Klux Klan minded that Negro players are at their best only when they are ahead, or before friendly crowds.

Your reporter checked through 139 ball games in which Jackie Robinson participated and came up with certain facts which explode this phony attempt to stereotype Brooklyn's talented second sacker.

In the first place, Brooklyn has been playing before record crowds both home and away so that he has had relatively few opportunities to play before sparse attendances. In the second place, over the season's play, no particular pattern has developed to indicate anything. Before large crowds he has enjoyed many stellar days at bat but he has also been held hitless on numerous other occasions. Similarly, with the stands fairly empty he has had both good and bad days.

But to nail the lie once and for all here are some of Jackie's good days before very ordinary crowds:



May 17—Playing at Chicago's Wrigley Field which holds 45,000, Robbie put on a one man show before the 15,579 paying customers. The Dodger's won 8-5 with the hard hitting second baseman contributing three hits, two of them doubles, besides knocking in two tallies and scoring a third.

May 21—Out at St. Louis, with 13,320 admissions (less than 1/3 capacity) Robinson spearheaded the Dodgers 15-6 win over the Cards by belting in six runs, scoring three more, socking a pair of doubles and a single, and swiping a base for good measure.

May 25—At Pittsburgh this time (with capacity of 42,000) and 13,988 in the stands Robinson drove home two runs and scored two others to provide the Brooks winning margin, 8-6.

June 8—At home against the Cubs, before a slim crowd of 8,059, Jackie tripled in the first run and singled some a second marker as the Dodgers won 3-1.

June 22—In hostile Crosley field at Cincinnati (holding 34,000), before 9,539 which the Dodgers dropped 4-3 in 11 innings, all Robbie did was belt three hits, one a double, score a run, and afield handled five putouts, four assists and started two fast double plays.

June 30—Nine thousand six hundred and sixty Philly fans watched Robbie sock two hits, steal a base, handle seven chances, and start a twin killing as the Dodgers went down to defeat 4-2.

July 10—In friendly Ebbets Field (seating 34,000), against the traditional borough rivals, the Giants, with 17,896 partisans present, Jack powered Flatbushites to a 7-3 decision. A bases loaded single in the third gave the Brooks a 2-1 edge. In the seventh with the score tied 3-3, his single put the Dodgers ahead 4-3. In addition to his three hits, he had nine chances and won in two double plays.

July 16—Still in Brooklyn, before 11,839, Dodgers dropped a thriller to the Reds, 7-8 in 10 innings, but not because of Robinson. The fleet footed infielder was on the scoring end of a triple steal in the second inning to account for the first run. He scored another run and climaxed with a tenth inning homer that left the Dodgers one shy.

Aug. 10—With 16,426 in the stands at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Robinson's homer and single gave the Brooks a 7-5 edge.

Aug. 27—In Flatbush, with 12,911 cheering, Robbie paced the Dodgers to a 6-1 win over the Cubs on his 2 RBI and one scored, not to mention his nine chances and three double plays.

Sept. 1—In the opener of a twin bill against the Reds, at Ebbets Field, with a crowd of 18,925, Robbie's big bat provided the 11-8 margin. He slammed a homer, double, and single, driving in three runs.

And thus by documentary evidence are the foul insinuations by an anonymous National League pilot exposed as an expression of white chauvinism.

How Midwest Grid Power Shapes Up

A new set of football powers will rise in the midwest this year with Ohio State, Minnesota and Michigan state the pre-season choices for the Big Ten Championship, the Rose Bowl berth and national acclaim.

The 1947 and 1948 kings, Michigan, Notre Dame and Northwestern, won't be pushovers, and the two Big Ten teams probably will be in the thick of the title race, but losses from last year indicate somewhat slimmer chances for a big season.

•

OHIO STATE, on the surface, looks like best bet for the Big Ten crown. Guards Ray Di Pierro and Dave Templeton are missing from the 1948 club which finished with a 3-3 conference rating for fourth place. So is fullback Joe Whisler.

But Wes Fesler has a standout sophomore prospect in Vic Janowicz who can play fullback or halfback, Gerry Krall and Jim Clark at halfback, and sophomore Ray Hamilton, highly touted as another speedboy.

•

MINNESOTA again will have the toughest line in the area, despite losses of some 1948 stars. Leo Nomellini, who plays either guard or tackle, and center Clayton Tonnemaker will be strong contenders for All American. And if the Gopher backfield can click — if halfback Billy Bye can hold up, if Frank Kuzma, Ken Beiersdorf or Dave Skrien can play a strong game at fullback, and if either sophomore backs Dick May or George Hudak come through—the Gophers will go.

•

MICHIGAN STATE, a toughie in '48, lost Warren Huey, George Guerre, and Bob McCurry and all will be hard to replace. But the Spartans, under coach Clarence Munn, figure they'll find some capable fill-ins and are aiming for national fame prior to entry in Big Ten competition in 1943. And Michigan State plans for reknown with wins over Michigan and Notre Dame in '49.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Little Men

ONCE UPON A TIME a year ago a little fellow with a big bow tie told a lot of people at Philadelphia's Convention Hall that come hell or high water or Dixiecrat secessions from the great Democratic Party he, Harry S. (s as in soooo wunnerful) would seek continued office as President of these United States on the issue of fighting for the civil liberties of the Negro people. That's what the man said. One year ago. He called it his Civil Rights Program.

So one year after the Democratic Party convention the lynchings still continue North and South. Up north they do it with a gun in the hand of a trigger-happy sop or a Trenton frameup, and down South it doesn't always mean the tar and the rope because it can be a bullet in the back if you happen to be a Negro trying to vote at the polls. It can be an all-white jury of poisoned crackers trying you for "rape," it can be an entire Negro community razed to the ground around Groveland, Florida. Yes, one year after Convention Hall it can be the burning the crosses in front of the home of a Negro family living within sight of the nation's capitol housing a great Democratic Party President and the fable of his Civil Rights Program. It can be a Peekskill one year after Convention Hall too, and when they ask the little man with the big bow tie and the big promises what does he think of Peekskill and the coldblooded fascist attack which was levelled first of all against the Negro people, well, the little fellow with the big bow tie and the big promises squeaks up a cough and a shrug and do you think the Peekskill police were a little "apathetic," maybe, huh?

So it's still only one year after Convention Hall and over in Pittsburgh last week a lot of interesting things are happening. The Pittsburgh president of the Baseball Writers Association local chapter, another very great man although I am not quite certain that he wears a bow tie, cannot see the justice of a request to admit Negro baseball writers into the Pittsburgh BWA. This great man's name is John Hernon. And he tells columnist Vince Johnson of the **Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**, who made the original end-Jimcrow request, to go quit the Pittsburgh chapter if he doesn't like its lily-white motif which applies not only in Pittsburgh but throughout every other local in the country. Yes, says Hernon, if you don't like it, quit.

So I think now it's only right to tell you that this same John Hernon happens to also be a big wheel in the Pittsburgh Democratic Party, heads the Allegheny County Fair which is a political plum of no small import and puts a fellow on the party's payroll. And wasn't the Allegheny County Fair the place where the little man with the big tie made a recent Labor Day speech?

And whatever happened to the Civil Rights Program, Harry? Or maybe the Democratic Party brother over in Pittsburgh would like to answer that one for the sports writers of the Negro press? Care to try, Hernon?

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Rounding It Up . . .

HANGING OUT THE weekend wash. . . . Win or lose the Red Sox can't say those ex-Brownies they bought didn't come through for them. Lads like Kramer, Stephens and Zarilla. . . . But the Yanks, of course, weren't quite as fortunate with the purchase of Fred Sanford, another old Brownie. . . .

Wonder whether Penn's footballers will be quite as awesome as before now that the legendary Chuck Bednarik is gone from the center of the line. Have a hunch, however, that coach George Munger won't be as bad off as one might think. His backfield for example, should constitute one of the mightiest goal-bound units in the land. Big factor there will be the return of broken-field powerhouse Bob Deuber, the 185-pound halfback who was lost last year with an elbow injury sustained in pole-vault hi jinks for the Penn track squad. . . . But Bob is back again and ready to team up with dynamic Ray Dooney. . . .

The Athletics had a sad comedown this season after the surprising college try for most of last season's American League scramble But despite it all, it's been a good homerun year for Eddie Joost and Sam Chapman. Both boys should finish out with at least 25 round-trippers apiece. They collected their number 22's against the Red Sox in that fateful Sunday last, remember? . . .

Jake Mintz, manager of Ezzard Charles, foolishly lending himself to the Louis-comeback pressure. And while the great retired champ continues to laugh off such reports, believe me, the pressure rests real heavy to get him to come back against Charles next year in what would be a million dollar gate for the IBC promoters. Those guys aren't content with letting Louis serve on the promotional end. They'd like the big killing they can get at the gate out of a Louis ring return. . . .

If you're to believe pilot Eddie Sawyer, the only Phillies sure of their jobs next year are Willie Jones, Ralph Hamner, Robin Robert and Ken Heintzelman. . . .

Talk that Marty Servo, the retired Schnectady welter, may hit the comeback trail if Ray Robinson vacates the 147-pound throne. Sad news, if true. Marty is over the hill, suffers from a nose condition which forced his original retirement, and that three-round knockout he took from Rocky Graziano three years ago never helped him any either. . . .

Boston's Red Hose have the best batting average in the league for four-masters. And going into this week's action, they made many of them count too, with a grand total of 225 rbi's rammed home via the long blows. . . . The league-leading Yanks aren't too far off the pace in that department, either. Also heading into the past week's games, the Bronxites had totalled 105 homers, good for 173 runs. It does mean something, y'know. . . .

Leaders Predict Victory for Davis

—See Page 2

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



Inside . . .

Mobs and Courts Against Negro Life And Property

—See Page 4

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XIV, No. 38 — 26 — September 18, 1949 — IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 — 28 Pages, Price 10 Cents

LANDLORD GRABS 20 G's IN RELIEF $$

See Page 2-A



Mrs. Ingram's Freedom Up to U. N. Next Week

—See Page 4

From Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq

An editorial showing the relationship between the frameup conviction of 3 Florida youths and the heresy trial of the national Communist leaders.—See Page 13

Balk St. Loo Thug's Attack on Larry Doby

Larry Doby's Cleveland teammates, acting quickly and forcefully in the absence of park cops, restrained a Negro-hating St. Louis fan from starting a fight with the star outfielder on the field last Saturday at Sportsmans Park, The Worker has learned. St. Louis papers decided to "kill" the story.

The hoodlum, a big six footer, yelled an anti-Negro insult to Doby from his box seat. Larry answered him fittingly. The guy climbed onto the field, Larry stood fast and got ready to greet him. Then the other Indian players rushed into action and pushed the fan right back into the stands.

The Worker is printing this story because we think it shows that the current Negro baiting and hysteria whipped up by the big money papers over affairs like Paul Robeson's Peekskill concert have given some punks the feeling they can come right onto a big league field to attack a Negro, with immunity from the law!

DEPRESSION BLIGHT IS HERE

The summer is over in the South, but the crop that is harvested here in some areas will not pay farmers' debts. Unemployment through the summer increased in the South, store sales are off, and in some cities there is no relief to take care of the needy.

Alabama's cotton farmers will will have a tough time paying off their loans this fall, according to Julian Brown, State director of the Farmers Home Administration. The 1949 crop of peanuts and cotton in Georgia and Alabama will be about 25 percent less valuable than the 1948 crop. This was disclosed in a report by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

The report also said that Mississippi's cotton crop will be worth 35 percent less than last year's crop.

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UNEMPLOYMENT in the South swung sharply upward. Job-seekers during June in Maryland totaled about 85,000 persons, more than double the number in June of last year.

In Texas unemployment in the 17 major labor market areas of the state rose almost 10 percent between mid-May and mid-June of this year. Four of them have increases of 1,000 or more. They are San Antonio, Fort Worth, Beaumont-Port Arthur, and Houston-Baytown.

In Dallas a delegation from the Council of Social Agencies asked the city to reconsider its proposed budget and earmark a bigger share for relief of needy families.

In asking for more funds for unemployed Joseph Ross, spokesman for CSA said: ". . . in 1949 unemployment is rising. The Texas Employment Commission now reports 9,000 people unemployed in Dallas, county compared to 6,000 a year ago. We have twice as many people out of work as we had in 1939-1940."

In 1939-1940, Ross noted welfare got 1.32 percent of the city's tax revenue. This year with unemployment doubled, the welfare department is getting only .65 per cent.

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INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY in Dixie was down to a low point. The Federal Reserve Bank report said textile mill activity in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi, declined in July. The daily average rate of cotton consumption by mills in these states in July was down 20 percent from June. It was 25 percent lower than July last year; and it was the lowest rate from any month since July, 1938.

Retail store sales were down everywhere in the South. The Federal Reserve Board reported sales down in Miami, Nashville, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Memphis.

Considers Sales Tax To Meet Expenses

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida's legislature is meeting in special session to try to find out where it can get 55 more million dollars to meet state expenses. While taxes on corporations are not being considered, many legislators think that a 3 percent sales tax, which will fall heavily on Florida's working people, will pass.

Arrest Cop After Negro's Murder

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A Birmingham policeman, John O. Tate, 29, was arrested shortly after eye witnesses said they "positively" identified him as the killer of Tilton Young Pennington, a Negro.

Pennington was shot while visiting with friends last wek. Witneses said that the policemen came to home of Pennington's friends and later the two men went out to a nearby alley. Three shots killed Pennington.

Truck Drivers Win After 1-Day Strike

RICHMOND, Va.—Twenty-six concrete truck drivers went on strike yesterday and before the day was over management agree to their terms. They received a raise from 75 cents to 95 cents an hour during time they are not driving their trucks. They were being paid 95 cents an hour while driving.

Alabama Legislature Kills

Negro Voting Bar, Witchhunt Measure

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Important victories were won by the people of Alabama at the last meeting of the legislature. A bill to keep Negroes from voting and a non-Communist oath measure were both killed.

A filibuster ensued in the Senate when an attempt was made to pass the block to Negro voting. Federal courts have declared a previous block, the Boswell amendment, unconstitutional. Negroes and whites campaigned against both the Boswell amendment and this latest attempt to keep Negro citizens from the ballot.

A message of congratulations to the four state Senators who filibustered the voter qualification bill was sent last night by the Alabama Negro Voters and Veterans Association.

J. J. Thomas, president of the organization, said the Negro people would now intensify their efforts to become registered voters. He added that the organization's membership is increasing at Birmingham, Montgomery and Tuskegee.

Arrest 2 for KidnapingNegro

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath announced this week the arrest of two Misouri white farmers on charges of kidnaping an Arkansas Negro for the purpose of forced labor.

Named in the kidnapping indictment are two brothers, Frank and Chester Brown of Hermondale, Mo. They are accused of beating Lee Talley, Negro from Mississippi county, Ark., and forcing him to come along with them to Missouri. Talley escaped from the Brown farm and communicated with federal authorities. Kidnaping is punishable by death.

Lynch Mob Threaten Wounded Negro

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—A wounded Negro convict was taken to the Tattnall State prison after a lynch mob of 100 milled around the courthouse jail here. The Negro, Sidney Griggs, escaped from prison. He was accused of attacking a white woman while he was making his escape through the country. The prisoner was wounded by officers who captured him.



GEORGE W. CARVER

Intimidation Fails to Scare Negro Minister

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A Ku Klux cross burned in front of the Dexter Ave. Negro Baptist Church here because its minister, the Rev. Johns, announced that he would preach a sermon entitled, "It Is Now Safe to Murder Negroes."

The Rev. Johns refused to take down the announcement and "forget" about the sermon. In open defiance of the Klan he did not remove the announcement for two months. He also added the words "Inhale Freedom."

A few months ago, when this happened, the atmosphere in Montgomery was bitter. A Negro woman, Gertrude Perkins, said she had been raped by two white policemen. City authorities refused to line-up the police so she could identify her alleged attackers.

They termed her allegations "lies" and tried to dismiss all of them. Had a white woman said she was raped by a Negro, white supremacists in Montgomery would not have even considered a trial, but gone out to lynch any Negro they could find.

But public pressure—Negro and white—demanded that justice take its normal course. So authorities gave the case to a grand jury. This was a tactic to bury the case because the jury was made up of white supremacists. It had no Negro jurors.

The grand jury lashed out at all who demanded justice for Miss Perkins. It called the Rev. Johns to its hearings because of his announced sermon, "It Is Now Safe to Murder Negroes." The jury told him to remove the announcement because it was "incendiary."

The Rev. Johns defied the jury as he defied the Klan. He said the church had a responsibility to righteousness and no one could cause him to swerve from this obligation.

The all-white grand jury called Miss Perkins a liar and dismissed the case, but the Rev. Johns and the Negro of Montgomery will not dismiss their struggle for justice and full citizenship rights.

Carver Museum Exposes Klan Lies

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The George Washington Carver Museum, located in Alabama's Black Belt, home of Jimcrow poison, is a monument to a great scientist and to the Negro people's contribution to world history and culture.

The George Washington Carver Museum lambasts all white supremacy lies. A Klansman, E. P. Pruit, recently said a Negro is ". . . next to an animal." For such fascist-minded people as Klansman Pruit there will never be any "proof" that the Negro people have made great contributions to world history.

They will not see the museum's exhibit of iron work, first produced in the world by Negro people. They will refuse to consider the great early textiles on display here—so great that modern designers still copy them.

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THE TRUTH in this museum refutes the Klan ideas. It bears records of Negroes who helped discover America, the North pole, who fought in the Revolution and in the war against slavery. These records lambast the lies of the white supremacists.

Margaret Mitchell, the Dixiecrat story teller, said the slaves wanted to stay with their masters they were satisfied with their enslavement. A picture in the museum tells otherwise. It shows how the Negro people rejoiced when they won their freedom. It shows them celebrating freedom from the bondage of whip, master and riding boss by dancing and singing.

It is a thrilling experience to view all the wonderful discoveries and work of Dr. Carver. There is a "marble" lawn bench he made out of nothing but sawdust. In all respect it was like stone, and has the beauty of marble.

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ON DISPLAY are large jars of vegetables in some clear liquid. But these are not ordinary vegetables. They are four and five times the size of the regular kind. There are onions that look like giants and rutababas that look like mountains when compared to the "normal" size. Dr. Carver grew them with fertilizer of dead leaves and swamp dirt.

From Alabama's clay he made paints, from its peanut shells or "shucks" he made wall board, and from its lowly weeds he made food for humans and livestock.

How many Negro youths could be Carvers? That is not known because today education is denied to this oppressed people. Most Negro children don't attend school beyond fourth or fifth grade because of the lack of educational facilities. What great wealth in minds and work our country is missing by the oppression of a whole people!

Yet some day liberation will come. Negro youth will have full grade school, high school and college training. During Reconstruction, when the Negro people first gained the right to vote, one of the first things they voted for was free public education. They will do this again.

One of the Negro cab drivers who drives visitors to the George Washington Carver Museum said that when the Negro people win the right to vote there will be more schools in the Black Belt, and more scientists like Dr. Carver.

Klan Crosses Light South, Robeson Burned in Effigy

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Klan burned crosses all over the South this week and issued fascist threats against Negroes, Jews and Communists.

A 20-foot cross was burned on a Birmingham hill-top. Two figures of cloth and straw hung to both arms of the large crucifix. One was labeled "Welcome Paul Robeson." The other bore a question mark.

Exalted Cyclops E. E. Campbell, of the Robert E. Lee Klavern, said the figure which bore "Welcome Robeson" symbolized the welcome Robeson would receive if he should come to Birmingham. The second straw figure was, he said, "For Communist elements who are trying to sneak into the South."

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THE DIXIECRAT C. M. Stanley, editor of the Montgomery, Ala., Journal, said Robeson should not be allowed to appear anywhere. He called for the suppression of freedom of assembly and speech for all progressives.

The Jackson, Miss., Daily News, champion of Dixiecrat Gov. Fielding Wright, said no feedral protection should be given to Robeson. It called the Civil Rights Congress subversive. It said nothing about the entire Negro population of Mississippi, deprived of the American right to cast a ballot.

No Room for Kids—Ala. School Delayed

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Public school opening in some Alabama communities has been delayed because of an additional load of 30,000 first-graders. The State Supreme Court recently ruled that children may start school at an earlier age this year. Alabama's schools are not able to take care of the number of pupils it has now without the added problem of 30,000 more students.

See Here Mr. President

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress called upon President Truman this week, for the appointment of a Negro to the Supreme Court vacancy caused by Justice Rutledge's death. Text of Patterson's telegram follows:



TRUMAN



Wm. Patterson

"Justice Rutledge's death loss to freedom, imperilled today by Peekskill storm troopers, fascist-minded government officials, and elevation of Clark to Supreme Court. Fourteen million Negro people never had representation on high court. Appointment of Negro would be eloquent reply to lynch-advocates and race-haters. Would be first real recognition of contribution of Negro people to American history. Would breach pattern of Jimcrow as a policy of government. Many Negroes able and available, such as William Hastie, Governor of Virgin Islands; Charles Howard, of Des Moines, Ia., and Charles H. Houston, of Washington, D. C. Failure to appoint Negro in face of sentiment for such appointment will be interpreted as victory by Klan and other fascist elements."

Hilliard Hands Harlem Landlord $20,000, But Chisels Starving Jobless

By Ann Rivington

While Welfare Commissioner "Hunger" Hilliard haggles over pennies, trying to deny to Harlem's jobless even the pittance of $45-$60 a month which is the relief allowance per person, he graciously hands out more than $20,000 a year in exorbitant rents to the landlord of one Harlem building.

The Harlem Worker investigated this building, a huge rooming house at 167 W. 129 St., operated by the Joseph Steinfield Real Estate Co., 1819 Broadway.

The Steinfield firm operates similar houses in Harlem and the Bronx. Nearly all their tenants are relief clients. All rentals are exorbitant. Yet the Department of Welfare, which starves babies and expectant mothers and chisels the price of a pair of shoes off of school children, cheerfully forks over the big realty company's take.

SHABBY CUBICLES

In the house on W. 129 St., the Harlem Worker found entire families huddled in shabby cubicles that pass for rooms for which they pay from $10 to $17 a week.

On the fourth floor alone, in nine such rooms, 30 human beings were crowded—15 adults and 15 children. Two of the women were expecting babies. Their total rent—paid by the Department of Welfare without complaint—was $112 a week.

At this rate, the take for the Steinfeld Co. is well over $24,000 a year for the building.

Each floor has one kitchen, lacking all equipment except a gas stove, sink and decrepit table, two bathrooms, and two open garbage cans in the hall. Tenants have to clean kitchen and baths themselves, and sweep the halls. The only service is the emptying of garbage once a day.

Rooms are furnished with barely enough broken and dilapidated furniture. Tenants must supply their own sheets, bedding, towels, window curtains and launder them themselves. There is no place to dry clothes except in their own rooms.

The building is a nightmare of falling plaster and leaky plumbing. Rats more than a foot long roam the halls every night and gnaw holes in the bedroom walls, to bite the children in their sleep. Yet the Department of Welfare has never protested to the Board of Health.

The place is a firetrap. There is only one fire escape, with only a ladder from the second story to the ground. Three years ago, a fire in the building cost seven lives. But the Welfare Department has never murmured a complaint to the Department of Housing and Buildings or the Fire Department.

The wolfish appetite of the Steinfield Realty Co. is not satisfied with the high monthly rental allowed by the Welfare Department, at the rate of four times the weekly charge. If tenants do not pay the extra two or three days rent each month out of meager food allowances, they are locked out.

BRINGS COP

Tenants report that the Steinfield Co.'s agent always brings a cop with him when he comes to collect. To such shenanigans, the Welfare Department keeps its eyes obligingly shut. It has never complained to the Harlem Rent Expediter for a reduction in rent, or notified the Police Department that police officers are not rent collectors.

Mothers living on relief in the building told this reporter that their children cannot start school for lack of shoes and proper outer clothes, that the extra rent forces them to feed their families hominy grits and dried peas. Yet the Department of Welfare, which supplies almost all of the $24,000 a year the Steinfield Co. gets out of this building, can't afford to do a thing about it.

Robeson Invited to New Haven Oct. 9

Paul Robeson will be the guest of honor of the Progressive Party of Connecticut at an outing Oct. 9, it was announced this week by the Rev. Dudley H. W. Burr of New Haven, the Party's State chairman. The outing will open the P. P. election camapign for some Connecticut cities.

Negro Guests 'Unsuitable,' Jury Rules

Miss Marie Buford and her father, non-paying Negro guests of Norman Wohlberg, 1263 Grant Ave., Bronx, were declared unsuitable tenants by a jury in Bronx Municipal Court this week when they decided in favor of the Duplex Realty Corp.'s sit for eviction.

While the landlord's attorney denied any racial discrimination, Miss Buford testified that the landlord had told her that he "did not want Negroes as tenants because it is a white community." Interviews with Miss Buford previously appearing in The Worker have fully described the landlord's discriminatory attitude.

Observers declared that this decision was an attempt to set a legal precedent for the eviction of Negro families and endangered, for example, the tenancy of the Hendrix family in Stuyvesant Town.

Gets More Rent to Pay Rent Lobby

The expense item was listed as $67.50—contributed to Realty Advisory Board."

This expense item among others, only five of them for larger amounts, was the basis of a landlord's successful plea for rent increases on eight apartments at 100 W. 119 St., it was learned this week.

The Realty Advisory Board, to which the "expense" money was contributed, is a landlord's pressure group lobbying for higher rents.

Peekskill Protests Still Mount As Official Bigwigs Talk Trash

By Elihu S. Hicks

Protests and demands for the removal of public officials responsible for the lynch-mob attacks on the Paul Robeson concert at Peekskill, mounted this week as Westchester police officials submitted white-wash reports to Gov. Dewey. Although Dewey, O'Dwyer and local Democratic and Republican leaders maintained an "Iron Curtain of Silence" about the attacks, Harlem remained fighting mad, as expressed in a huge open-air meeting held by the American Labor Party.

The 8,000 Harlemites who crowded Lenox Avenue between 125 and 126 streets last Saturday, heard Councilman Benjamin J. Davis declare that Mayor O'Dwyer and Newbold Morris are keeping silent about Peekskill because their parties, through loyalty oaths, Taft-Hartley, deportation delcriums, and especially the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders, fostered Peekskill.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, ALP candidate for Mayor, and Ewart Guinier, ALP candidate for Manhattan Borough President, also spoke, flaying the cooperation of the police and hoodlums in the attack. They promised that when they are elected to the City government there will be no police brutality and no shielding of hoodlums and gangsters

Last Friday over 50 people attended a conference called by the Harlem Emergency Committee to Protest the Peekskill Riot at the Hotel Theresa. The conference, which included such religious and civic leaders as Bishop Collins of the Coptic Church, Bishop Saunders, the Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, Dr. Richard Carey, Atty. Hope R. Stevens, and Rev. John Whittier Darr, voted to continue the fight to remove the responsible Westchester authorities.

Highlights of the conference were eyewitness reports of the riot by James Hicks of the National Negro Publishers Association, and Billie Rowe of the Pittsburgh Courier. A sub-committee was formed to carry on the work of the committee on a day to day basis.

Earlier this week, Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America, CIO sent strong letters to President Truman and Governor Dewey demanding that they "bring the full weight and authority of the government" into investigating and "bringing to book those responsible for the lawlessness at Peekskill."

Flaxer warned that unless the expanding pattern of lawlessness is stopped at once, it may "spread wildfire in many communities throughout the nation."

Doctors to Map Health Program

Health conditions in Harlem will be the subject of an all-day Conference for Health Care Without Discrimination to be held at the Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave and 125 St., on Saturday, Oct. 8, from noon to 6 p.m.

Sponsored by the Physicians Forum, Inc., 510 Madison Ave., and supported by many other community organizations, the Conference will relate the substandard health of Harlem's citizenry to their social environment of discrimination, poverty and segregation.

In calling the Conference, the Physicians Forum asks: Why does the average Negro citizen die 10 years sooner than his white neighbor? Why is the death rate from tuberculosis among New York Negroes 5 times that of whites, and the national maternal mortality three times as great? Why are Harlem hospital facilities so inadequate?

Call Rioters Scabs

Harlem Edition of The Worker:

I was not at Peekskill myself, but I heard about it. I am a Negro railroad worker, working in the yards at Harmon for the New York Central. The morning after the riot I was in the smoking car of the local, on my way to work, when I heard a white conductor talking about it.

After he came back from taking care of the customers and sat down, I asked him did he see it. Yes, he said, he saw a lot of it, right on the Peekskill railroad platform. He said it was the most ridiculous thing he ever heard talk of, and that the bunch of hoodlums on that platform looked like a bunch of scabs to him.

He told me he saw them attack one colored man right there on the platform. But when this man acted like he was going to defend himself they left him and went after someone else. Then the train pulled out and he didn't see any more, but he told me he sure wished he had a chance to go after those scabs.

CHARLES L.

Baptists Support Robeson's 'Clean Our Own Yard' Stand

LOS ANGELES.—The statement of Reverend Sandy Ray of Brooklyn, supporting the position of Paul Robeson that the United States must clean its own back yard, was adopted as the sentiment of the National Baptist Convention this week, on a motion by Reverend Gardner Taylor.

The 12,000 delegates to the Convention, representing the largest religious group in the country, met in four churches in Los Angeles.

Reverend Ray's address to the body urged equal civil rights for citizens of all colors, and declared that he could not condemn Paul Robeson or any other person who pointed out the lack of civil rights in this country. Rev. Ray refused to attack Robeson when asked to appear before the un-American Committee in Washington earlier this year.

The Reverend T. S. Harten of Brooklyn was elected vice-president of the organization, while Dr. D. V. Jemison was elected president.

At a banquet of the Laymen's Division, Herbert T. Miller, also of Brooklyn, was elected the Layman of the Year for 1949, for his civic contributions in Brooklyn and to the Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church where he is a member of the Board of Trustees.

Needles, the conductor of the "Not So Funny" column, is on vacation. The column will be resumed as soon as Needles returns.

The Height of Somethin'-or-other

With upwards of 200 Robeson concert-goers in hospitals as a result of the attacks by fascist hoodlums and police storm-troopers, the Westchester County Board of Supervisors met this week and decided — hold on to your chair—decided not to call for an investigation of the Civil Rights Congress.

HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room. 8, New York 27, N. Y. Phone: MOnument 6-0083.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.



Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn Negro woman leader; Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Henry A. Wallace lead the applause for Paul Robeson at dinner for Wallace this week.

Wallace Spikes Phony Tale He's Quitting Progressives

As the American Labor Party opened its aggressive drive this past week to win New York City from the corrupt, reactionary major party machines, it ran at once into the inevitable red-baiting and rumor-mongering of the commercial press.

The first big tale spread was that Henry Wallace had "broken" with the "Communist-controlled ALP," and was getting out of politics. The idea was to try to dissociate the Wallace name from the ALP ticket, headed by dynamic Congressman Vito Marcantonio as mayoralty candidate, and to give the impression that only the "reds" are left in the ALP.

Wallace commands enormous prestige among the progressive-minded voters of New York.

The former vice-president quickly spiked that phony tale.

"In election years this kind of rumor-mongering is to be expected," he declared in a statement, "particularly in view of the important New York City campaign in which the American Labor Party is sharply challenging the two old parties.

"The press has consistently tried to write us off, to divide us, and to destroy us—all without success. This latest effort will fail like all others.

"I don't think either my friends or my enemies will be misled by rumors of this kind. They know I have never run away from a good fight. The Progressive Party stands for the principles to which I have devoted my life and is today more important than ever. I am staying in this one all the way."

THE EXCUSE for the tale was an announcement by Rep. Marcantonio that Wallace did not intend to run for public office this year. His name had previously been mentioned as a possible candidate for the U. S. Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Robert F. Wagner, who resigned a few months ago. The term ends next year, when the election for a full six-year term will take place.

At its state committee last week, the ALP formally decided not to name any candidate for the Senate special election, or for a vacancy in the State Court of Appeals. Both contests would entail statewide campaigns with no chance of winning.

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THE STATE COMMITTEE reolution made it plain that the

(Continued on Page 11)

20,000 Sign CP Petition for Davis Nomination

By Max Gordon

The more-than-20,000 signatures on the Communist nominating petition for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in Manhattan's 21st Senatorial District include those of active Democratic and Republican party workers who say bluntly that the re-election of Councilman Davis is not a matter of party politics.

Councilman Davis is the official American Labor Party candidate for Council in the 21st district. With the filing of the Communist petition this past week, he also became the Communist Party nominee. Officially, 3,000 signatures were needed on the Communist petition. Party workers had originally set a goal of 15,000 signatures, but went away over that mark.

Opposing the Councilman is a discredited Life magazine writer, one Earl Brown, who was nominated by the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Parties in a desperate "unity" move to defeat the Councilman.

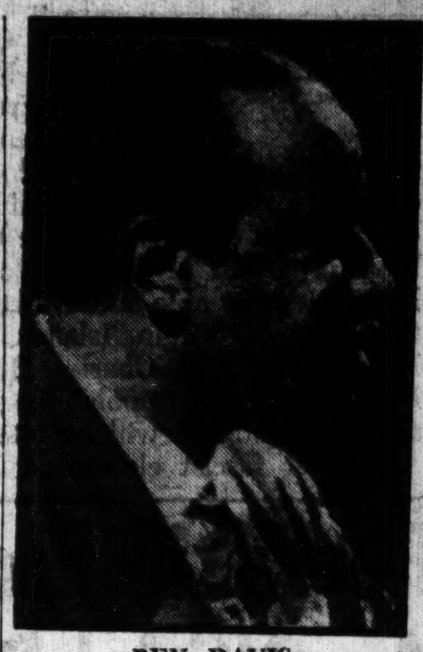
Brown is the only Negro candidate in the entire city on the Republican, Democratic or Liberal Party tickets. Nothing he has ever done suggests even faintly that he is interested in the struggle for Negro rights. In sharp contrast, the American Labor Party has named outstanding Negro fighters as candidates for borough president of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and for several Council seats.

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COUNCILMAN Davis' 21st senatorial district includes the 11th, 13th and 7th Assembly Districts. The 11th is solidly Negro, and was the center of attention in collecting signatures for the Councilman's nominating petition. A survey among campaign workers show a remarkably heavy sentiment for the Councilman among the Negro people, running consistently at 80 percent, or close to it.

Since Negro voters make up less than half of the district, Davis backers believe it will be necessary to register that proportion at the polls on Election Day in order to re-elect him; to see to it that a much larger percentage of Negro voters qualify to vote during registration week (Oct. 10 to 15), and to ensure that the Councilman's record and activities are widely publicized in the white sections of the district.

Several Davis campaigners reported that their petitions were signed by political workers of the two major parties, and in some cases that they were even aided



BEN DAVIS

by those political workers in collection of other signatures.

"Forget this business of party," a Republican worker was reported to have told neighbors who hesitated about signing because the petition was Communist. "It doesn't make any difference what the party is, as long as Ben Davis is the candidate. He is the man for the Negroes and the working-people."

Other campaigners reported they came across a lot of major party workers who would not sign the petition, but who made it clear they were for the Councilman.

CAMPAIGN workers reported almost universally that the Peekskill events have profoundly affected the voters in the district, making them more vigorous and conscious in their backing of the Councilman.

"Three or four of the people I saw (out of 35) told me they were never interested in voting before, but that this was the time to protect our right," a Communist campaign worker declared.

Police terror in Harlem, against which Councilman Davis has led the struggle, was intimately associated in the minds of Harlem's Negro citizens with the fascist violence at Peekskill. One man said the Peekskill affair was the same thing on a "wholesale scale."

Below brief summary reports by three of the heroic band of full-

(Continued on Page 11)

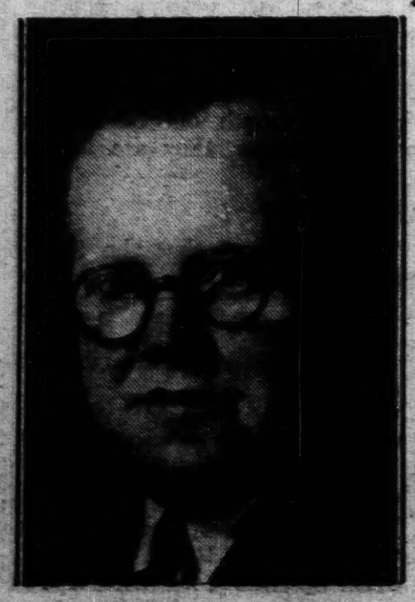
Jammed Hearing Blasts Rent Hike

By Louise Mitchell

Vociferous opposition by tenants against the unfair procedure of the New York Rent Advisory Board in permitting the landlords' group to present its case for a 15 percent rent boost for the first four hours of a jammed public hearing this week brought a victory for the tenants in a change of program giving both sides alternate times to be heard.

Starting at 2 p.m. at Manhattan Center, the large hall was packed with 2,000 tenants, landlords and the landlords' unruly claque. After an hour and a half of speaking by Elias H. Jacobs, president of the Federal Landlords Committee, Inc., requesting the rent increase, cheering and booing interrupted him. Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, speaking also for Isidore Blumberg of the New York City Tenants Council, jumped to the microphone and called on Joseph T. McGoldrick, chairman of the Board, to give each side an hour at a time to present its side.

At previous hearings the Board had permitted the landlord to use



JOSEPH T. McGOLDRICK

up the afternoon hour leaving the tenants the evening and night hours.

WIN TIME CHANGE

McGoldrick refused to honor Schutzer's motion and continued the hearing. Within 10 minutes, loud booing and applause again drowned out Jacobs' remarks dealing with the "need" of landlords for a rent increase. McGoldrick was then forced to convene the session for 10 minutes while the Board considered the situation. The hearing was finally called to order with the announcement that both sides would be heard for an hour at a time as Schutzer had recommended.

While Jacobs was speaking, tenants from 102 and 104 W 61 St.

(Continued on Page 11)

ALP Opens Drive for Record Registration in Davis District

By Elihu S. Hicks

Raymond Tillman, American Labor Party Campaign manager for the reelection of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, announced this week that the ALP will launch an intense campaign to register the highest number of voters in the city's history.

Emphasizing the fact that maximum registration is vital to the reelection of Councilman Davis, Tillman said that every available canvasser and all media of communication, including radio, newspaper ads, giant posters, limitless leaflets and fact sheets, literacy classes, street-corner rallies, and indoor meetings—all of these forms and many more will be used.

With the abolition of Proportional Representation, the system by which Councilmen have been elected in former years, Tillman estimated that there will have to be an increase of 40,000 registered voters over the 113,000 registered in the 1948 election, from the 21st. Senatorial district in which Davis is running.

The campaign to remind the voters of the 21st which includes the 7th, 11th and 13th Assembly districts, of the necessity of registering, and to include preparation of first voters for literacy tests, will begin immediately and is expected to be in full swing within two weeks.

The first street corner rallies in the current registration campaign will be held on Saturday, Sept. 17. There will be a giant rally on the corner of 145th Street and Broadway from 5 p.m. until 8 p.m. at which speakers will include Councilman Davis and Representative Vito Marcantonio. Other rallies will be held in each of the Assembly districts all through next week.

Rochesterites Launch Campaign To Help Free the Ingram Family



Katherine Hull Buczek, executive secretary of the Rochester ALP, addressing neighbors on the nationwide campaign to free Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, railroaded to a Georgia prison

By Walter Donaldson

ROCHESTER.—RESIDENTS of this city were treated to song and speech last Saturday by members of the Young Progressives of America. But although the tunes were lilting, the YPAers who voiced them were in dead earnest.

For the story they told Rochesterians was that of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Negro mother of fourteen children, sentenced to life imprisonment with two of her children, by Georgia "justice" for defending her honor from a rape-bent white man.

An impromptu parade down Joseph Avenue, led by a spirited group of songsters from New York City, initiated the day's activities. Four street meetings, at each of which signatures demanding freedom for the Ingrams were collected, were then held in various parts of the city.

That evening, YPA threw a testimonial affair for the Rev. Richard Murray, young Negro minister who is both chairman of the local "Free the Ingram Family Committee" and the American Labor Party candidate for Supervisor of the 7th Ward.

★

HUNDREDS OF SIGNATURES on petitions demanding freedom for the Ingrams have already been collected in Rochester, the local Ingram Committee announces. A number of activities leading up to and including "National Free the Ingrams Week," from September 18-25, have been mapped.

Several church groups are already actively engaged in signature collecting. Many trade union leaders have signed the petitions and have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Committee.

All churches, as part of the campaign, have been asked to declare Sunday, September 18, a day of prayer in behalf of the Ingrams. Many churches have notified the Committee that they will do so. The Committee has planned shop gate meetings for "National Free the Ingrams Week." Arrangements are under way to secure radio time for Rev. Murray to present the case to a wide audience.

The Committee is inviting interested organizations and individuals to form delegations which will visit the United Nations Assembly during "National Free the Ingrams Week" and put the Ingram case before its members.



Mrs. Evelyn Murray, one of many canvassers who obtained hundreds of signatures from Rochesterians to a petition demanding immediate, unconditional freedom for the Ingrams.



YPA Cultural Group conducting singing parade down Joseph Ave. prior to holding series of open-air meetings on behalf of winning freedom for the Ingram family.



One of four street rallies held in Rochester on Sept. 3. Among the speakers were Richard Streb and Jack Cummings, YPA leaders and James McChesney, Communist Party press director of Monroe County.

Joint Ingram Parley

The Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order arranged a joint meeting with the Rochester Federation of Negro Women's Clubs to discuss the campaign to free the Ingram family.

Also present at the meeting were the congregation of the United Holy Group, whose minister, the Rev. Mrs. Margaret Noakes, is an initiating member of the local Ingram Committee.

The meeting was held at the JYM & WA, Thursday, Sept. 15. The principal speaker was Mrs. Beverly Andrews,

AROUND THE STATE

BUFFALO.—Local 1581, UE-CIO representing Westinghouse employes, last Friday blasted the Peekskill hoodlum attacks on the Robeson concert audience, in the latest issue of its regularly-appearing shop paper.

The stand of the local, under rightwing leadership, follows a recent similar action by the national officers of the UE.

JAMESTOWN.—More than 10,000 unionists, together with their families, celebrated Labor Day with a huge picnic-rally Sept. 5. Speakers at the event included representatives of AFL, CIO and independent unions. They stressed that Labor must lead the fight to defend civil liberties and safeguard the living standards of American workers.

The Tri-County Herald, voice of Jamestown's United Labor Conference and an initiator of the picnic-rally, published resolutions by several local unions calling for the strengthening of civil liberties, for wage raises, housing, against the Feinberg and Mundt-Ferguson bills, against Loyalty Oath requirements, etc.

Honored at the rally was Jamestown's Mayor, Samuel A. Stroth, who is running for reelection this fall.

BUFFALO.—Chairman Henry Ellis, of the Buffalo Trade Union Council for Negro Rights, announced plans for the distribution of 20,000 leaflets blasting the violence against those who attended the Robeson concert in Peekskill two weeks ago.

The leaflets, Ellis said, would reach "thousands of steel, auto, and electrical workers in the area." Ellis said the theme of the leaflet will be: "What Peekskill Means to Labor."

LACKAWANNA.—Rumblings against the Murray-Truman accord, which netted steelworkers nothing in the way of much-needed wage raises, are being heard in several locals of the CIO United Steelworkers here.

It is possible that the lead of Local 1014 in Gary, Ind., may be followed. Last Wednesday, a membership meeting of that local, the largest in the Steelworkers Union, voted unanimously to wire the national executive board in Pittsburgh urging a fight for the union's original 30-cent package.

To Fight 30% Raise in Rent

BUFFALO—Tenants from every major housing project in Buffalo met last week and formed tenants organizations to fight the 30% rent increase order recently issued by the local Housing Commissioner. The rent increase order, according to the Commissioner, was designed "to bring the project rents up to the level of other private dwellings."

An outcome of the meeting was the formation of a delegation to see the Housing Commissioner. The delegation was led by Joseph Scioli, International Representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Joseph Green, of Local 1199, United Steelworkers and the Willbert Park Tenants Council. The delegation met with the Housing Commissioner but received an unsatisfactory reply.

At a meeting of the newly-formed Lakeview Project Tenants Council, Mrs. Barbara Shore, prominent ALP leader, stressed the necessity for swift organized action to forestall the rent hike.

WE'LL PUT IT ON THE LINE . . .

We'll put it on the line.

The Upstate Worker needs money to continue publishing. If we were like any other paper we would not be appealing to you, our readers. But the Upstate Worker is not like any other paper.

Our income, unlike that of the commercial press, is made up of contributions from working people, from our readers.

Scan the pages of the Upstate Worker and you'll run across relatively little advertising. Advertising is the life-blood of a newspaper of a commercial newspaper, that is. The Upstate Worker receives relatively little advertisng. The reason? It consistently goes to bat for the common man and woman, the working people, the oppressed Negro people, and all minorities.

This means we unmercifully lambast the Big Business interests, with the result that we get no advertising from the John D. Rockefellers. We're not complaining, mind you.

★

SO FAR, $1,500 has been raised out of the $3,000 mark we're shooting at. The money has come, in even proportion, from Western New York, Capitol district and Westchester County.

Going into the final half of the drive. we hope to hear soon from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Binghamton, Schenectady, Utica, Poughkeepsie—in fact all points north of Bronx River.

But we appeal here especially to you regular readers of the Upstate Worker. Perhaps you belong to a club or some organization. If so, why not run a house party for the benefit of your newspaper. Buttonhole your friends and co-workers. Ask them to contribute. Send your donation direct to The Upstate Worker.

With your help the Upstate Worker will continue to appear regularly. With your assistance, also, it can constantly improve, pack a bigger wallop in its unwavering fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Editors of
The Upstate Worker

In 1946, Southern income was $349—about half the Northern average.

In 1946, salaries of Negro grade teachers in Southern rural districts ranged as low as $8.50 per week. Salaries of white teachers were 44 percent higher.

In segregated Southern states, maintenance per white pupil was $104.66 in 1946, while for Negro pupils it was $57.57.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

Cop Kills Puerto Rician Youth; Arrest Eyewitnesses to Cover Guilt

By John Brock

Police Department attempts to corrupt and intimidate two friends of Germain Nieves, recently slain Puerto Rican youth, were revealed this week. Killer-cop Harry Morse, off duty and out of uniform, killed Nieves in cold blood as he and his two friends, Leambro Rodriguez and Francisco Gonzalez were on their way to the 116 St. office of Congressman Vito Marcantonio on Aug. 23.

Morse, on his way to work, stopped the three youths on E. 105 St. and ordered them to put their hands up. Nieves, the only one of the trio who spoke English, wanted to know who Morse was and why he and his friends had been stopped.

Refusing to identify himself as a policeman, Morse repeated his demand that the youths put their hands up. Nieves refused saying, "You can shoot me like a dog but I won't raise my hands," Morse shot him down.

ROOMMATE'S STORY

Rodriguez, Nieves' roommate, told the Harlem Worker the following sordid story:

While the body of Nieves was being taken to Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, Rodriguez and Gonzales were dragged off to jail where they were held for "questioning." In an attempt to buy them off, the jailors presented the youths with a menu and fed them on steak and other pleasantries.

After almost a week in jail, Rodriguez and Gonzales were brought into Criminal Court for a hearing —deprived of even an interpreter —and were told to appear before the Grand Jury the following week. Killer-cop Harry Morse then gave them a slip of paper ordering them to come to the 104th Precinct on the same date and time that they were to appear before the Grand Jury. This was an obvious attempt to make them miss the Grand Jury appointment and therefore be guilty of contempt of court.

RELEASED

Despite the language barrier, however, Rodriguez and Gonzales saw through the trick, and appeared on time at the Grand Jury hearing where no indictment was found. On their release the two youths were told by the police to "keep your mouths shut" and not to move from their residences.

Nieves, the dead youth, was buried in Farmingdale, L. I., eight days after he was killed. His famill, living in Puerto Rico, knew of Nieves' death only from the anti-Negro and anti-Puerto Rican press which reported the case as though Nieves was guilty of some crime and treated the cop as a hero. Probably thinking that their son atempted to kill somebody—as the newspapers insinuated—the family refused to have anything to do with the affair.

Morse's story was that the youths were brandishing knives, but all eyewitnesses contacted by the Harlem Worker branded this as an outright lie.

The police who searched Nieves' body said nothing about a knife and reported that he only had 10 cents and a social security stub. Rodriguez revealed, however, that Nieves had $45 in cash, three valuable pawn tickets, Army discharge papers, a Social Security card, and Social Security stubs. It is generally accepted that cops often fail to report fully the contents of bodies they search, and keep valuables and cash themselves.

10-Year-Old Boy Put In So. Carolina Prison

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A 10-year-old Negro Robert Lewis Manning, from Abbeville, is in the South Carolina state penitentiary because he is too young for the reform school.

Because the reform school holds youths from 12 to 17, state officials saw no alternative for this boy who was sentenced to one year for robbing a filling station of $7 to buy candy.

Kids Jam 3 R Sessions Here

By John Hudson Jones

Harlem school children went back to even more run-down schools and even more crowded classes than the Harlem Project reported as a public scandal almost four years ago.

This year with an unprecedented enrollment especially in Harlem, the question of whether or not Negro children get the same quality of education as others is one of the questions Mayor O'Dwyer will have to try and answer.

Repeatedly in the past three years the Harlem Council on Education has demanded action from the city on worsening conditions that include retardation, overcrowding, health hazards, woefully inadequate teaching staffs, ancient methods and a host of other evils.

The Harlem Project report was an unimpeachable expose, costing $250,000 and jointly sponsored by the New York Foundation, the Hofheimer Foundation, and the Board of Education. Going into only three schools PS 10, 101, and 120, the investigators uncovered many previously unknown and shocking conditions. It made several practical remedial suggestions to city, sttae and school officials.

PLAN IGNORED

The scandal now is that the suggestions have been ignored. While Negro children suffered Mayor O'Dwyer and Gov. Dewey rammed the 10-cent fare down New Yorkers' throats, while prattling about financing more hospitals and schools. Everyone

The Harlem Project bluntly stated four years ago that although similar studies had been made "far too little has been accomplished to correct these wrongs."

Eyes on Africa

No Interracial Marriages — The last session of the South African Parliament enacted the "Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act." This law, which went into immediate effect, declares that any marriage between a Europeah (white person) and a non-European, whether it takes place within or outside the Union of South Africa, shall be "void and of no effect in the Union." It levies heavy fines upon any one who knowingly performs a marriage ceremony between such persons or is in other respects a party to such a marriage.

A crowd of 2,000 in Cape Town on May Day unanimously denounced the law as "fascist in concept and character . . . an insult to the non-white peoples of South Africa and an unwarranted interference with the natural rights of an individual."

Citizenship for Nazis — Several prominent Nazi leaders in South West Africa have been granted South African citizenship by the Malan government whose leaders were themselves pro-Hitler during the war. The government also is reinstating 300 former South African policemen who were discharged or interned during the war for political reasons.

While giving citizenship and votes to such friends, the Malan government, at the same time, has moved to limit the votes of its opponents by enacting a new citizenship law which makes it more difficult for British immigrants to acquire South African citizenship. The new law lengthens the period for citizen qualification and gives the Minister of the Interior extraordinary powers to withhold or revoke citizenship.

Movie Banned—A government-appointed censorship board announced on July 29 that it had banned Hollywood's 'Home of the Brave," anti-Jimcrow film telling the story of a Negro soldier, from being shown publicly in South Africa. Incidentally, South African expenditure on American films amounts to $4,020,000 annually.

Two Cents for Black Children; 11 for White—As a result of strong public pressure, the South African government has agreed to continue the program of school-feeding for African children, except in schools in European farming areas. However, the cost per meal per child will be reduced from 3½c to 2c and no child over 13 years of age is to get a meal at school. Children in the white schools of the Transvaal, on the other hand, are to receive free meals costing 11c.

H. T. Burleigh, FamedMusician, Dies at Age 82

Harry Thacker Burleigh, one of the most famous church singers in New York, and the arranger of many Negro spirituals, passed away at a private convalescent home in Stamford, Conn., this week.

Born of Erie, Pa., workers 82 years ago, the distinguished musician built a ladder of songs over the many years he worked as a janitor, lamplighter, newspaper salesman, and elevator operator, writing over 100 songs, arranging 50 Negro spirituals and at last becoming a celebrated soloist in the famous St. George Protestant Episcopal Church.

Burleigh's arrangements of **Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen, I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray, Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler, "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord, Every Time I Feel the Spirit, and Deep River** have become world famous and loved. His arrangement of **Going Home** was used by Anton Dvorak as the largo in his New World Symphony.

KKK Carries on After Peekskill

BALTIMORE.—Following on the lynch attacks on the Paul Robeson concert at Peekskill and the declaration by the new fuehrer of the Ku Klux Klan, Imperial Emperor Lycurgus Spinx, that crosses will be burned all over the country, Baltimore police announced that a 12-foot cross was burned near Towson, Md., last Friday.

The flaming cross, made of gasoline-soaked rugs and burlap, was placed at the top of a hill at Sandy Bottom, just north of Towson. Police said there were a number of footprints and tire tracks around the cross.

James Mosely, a Negro resident of the Sandy Bottom community, called the police at about 12:30 a.m. to report the burning cross.

Baltimore County school officials joined the "investigation" of the cross-burning, because it was burned near the new $2,000,000 Carver High School for Negroes.

The school officials said they believe the cross was burned as a protest by white residents over the school's location.

Science Notebook, a column on latest developments in science, by Peter Stone, appears frequently in the Daily Worker.

They'd Yell Like Hell . . .

If Harlem's Triplets Could Talk

The Warnic triplets were sort of jammed up in their crib, but since they were all asleep it didn't bother them at the moment. Then Monica had to go and wake up.

"Where's everybody?" she asked. No answer.

Aunt Ruth was clattering the dishes in the kitchen. Aunt Dorothy had taken month-old Cousin Michael to the clinic. Mama was out looking for a job. The room was full of wet diapers and half-filled milk bottles.



Monica reached over and pulled Valerie's hair. "Where's everybody?" she repeated.





THE WARNIC TRIPLETS

Valerie opened one eye. "Leave my hair alone," she said. "Can't you see I want to stretch? And I haven't got anyplace to stretch in." She stretched anyhow, and landed on top of Roberta.

Roberta woke with a yell: "Get off of me! Get off of me!"

"Where'll I get to?" Valerie asked, bumping her head up and down on Roberta's backside.

"What we need now is three cribs," said Monica.

"Don't be silly," said Roberta, drying her eyes on the crib sheet. "Even if we had three cribs, Mama hasn't any place to put them—not in this little old flat."

"What we need is a new house," said Valerie, "a new house and three cribs."

"Why don't we get 'em? asked Monica. "Aren't triplets supposed to get everything they need?"

"Sure," said Roberta. "But only white triplets get everything the easy way. I heard Mama say so. We're black triplets, so we got to yell for what we need."

"Let's yell, then," said Monica. "I need my diaper changed right now."

"And I need a bottle," said Roberta.

"And I need room to stretch out in," said Valerie.

"We all need lots of things," said Monica, "more clothes and more space and more food and a nice big carriage to hold us all at once when we go to the park."

"So let's all yell," said Valerie. "Let's yell so loud we wake up the Harlem Worker readers and they will too. Maybe we'll get something yet."

The Wunnie triplets yelled. Are you yelling?

POEM HAILS 'WIDOW INGRAM'

Rosa Lee Ingram, mother of 12, who was imprisoned in Georgia for defending herself from a white attacker, is paid tribute in a poem entitled "Widow Ingram" by Samuel Tumin.

Protesting against her unjust jailing, the poem concludes with a call for her freedom:

"Hey, Hurry Warman in Washington — peace, mister!
That widow's my sister.
That lady there in the prison cage
Is every mother's gage
Let that widow go!
That all mothers sons might grow
Unbind those ten symboled fingers, mister —
Return all womankind their defending sister!"

This poem by Tumin, a contributor to Jewish Life and other periodicals, is published by the Halidom Press, 450 — 7th Avenue.

PENNA. EDITION

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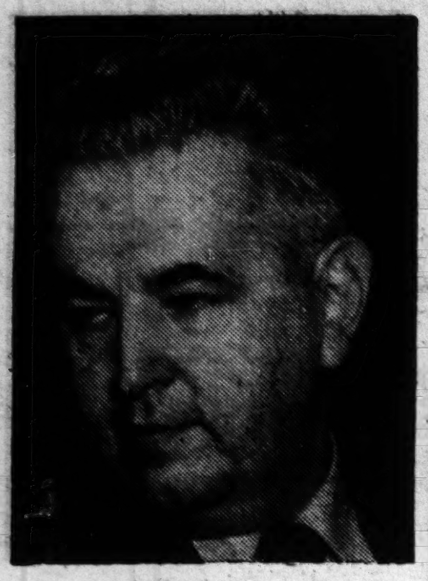
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MURRAY OK'S PAY FREEZE FOR STEEL

—See Page 3—

Medina Jails Winter

The week at Foley Square also saw the judge refuse to remove a juror serving illegally and deny a mistrial based on the mob violence at Peekskill.



CARL WINTER

Demand Probe of Peekskill As Dewey Aides Hide Blame

—See Page 3—



America's Peoples Act for Peace

Delegates from both American continents get together in Mexico City to map fight for world peace.

—See Page 4

From Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq

An editorial showing the relationship between the frameup conviction of 3 Florida youths and the heresy trial of the national Communist leaders.—See Page 4

Can't Shout Down Depression

Truman and his aides are trying their best to convince the people there is no depression, but unemployment is still here.

—See Page 5

$$ Parley OK's Wall St. Invasion

American imperialists get the go-ahead signal to buy into or buy out British holdings in their colonial empire.

—See Page 5

To Ask UN Aid to Free Ingrams

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be asked this Wednesday to aid in freeing Mrs. Ingram and two of her teen-aged sons, who were railroaded to jail for life for defending themselves from the attack of a white farmer.

—see page 2

In the Year 1949, Post-Peekskill

C.P. Rallies Workers, September 29

IN EXACTLY 11 days, the people of Philadelphia will have their first opportunity to answer in a mass, organized way, the fascist-like attacks on Paul Robeson at Peekskill, N. Y. Their chance will come the evening of Sept. 29, at Reynolds Hall, Broad and Master streets, at a mass rally sponsored by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

This meeting is scheduled as a celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party and the second anniversary of the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker.

But in the light of events in the past month, this rally takes on a new significance.

It has now become a means by which the people of this city can defend their basic democratic rights of freedom of speech and public assembly.

Today, this means the right to speak for and listen to a program for peace and job, the key issues confronting the American people.

★

THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS such a program to curb the war-breeding, profit-hungry monopolies. That program is being developed and presented to the people as the economic crisis grows deeper. It is being presented as big business is attempting to place the burden of the crisis more and more on the workers.

In Pennsylvania this is most clearly seen by the attempt of the bi-partisan State Legislature, led by Gov. James Duff, to launch an assault on the thousands of families on relief.

★

THE FASCIST hoodlums tried to silence Robeson in Peekskill because he personifies on a world scale the movement for peace and liberation of the Negro and colonial peoples.

The fascists were defeated at Peekskill by mass action. Greater victories can be won here by a similar mass turnout to the Sept. 29 meeting.

People's Movement Swells in Philadelphia To Greet Robeson

PHILADELPHIA.—Paul Robeson's appearance in Philadelphia the weekend of Oct. 14 is rapidly becoming the focal point of a tremendous people's counter-attack against fascist violence. From all indications this people's movement, based on a growing unity of organized labor, veterans, the Jewish and Negro peoples, is developing into the greatest mass, anti-fascist coalition seen in this area since the war.

★

REFLECTING this developing anti-fascist unity is the swift growth of a Citizens Committee of 1,000, formed by leaders and rank and file members of trade unions, churches and community organizations to sponsor Robeson's appearance here.

On Oct. 14 the famed singer and spokesman for peace will appear at a mass rally at The Met. He will visit Pittsburgh Oct. 15.

★

HUNDREDS OF persons are reported to be joining the Citizens group, all of them determined to guarantee Robeson's right to sing and the right of his audience to listen.

The response is said to be especially enthusiastic in Jewish and Negro communities which were swept by a wave of horror when the reports came through of the fascist attacks on Robeson's two concerts in Peekskill, N. Y., at the beginning of the month.

Spearheading the fight around Robeson are the Communist Party, Progressive Party and a number of church and community groups. Highlights of their activities in the past weeks follow:

★

MORE THAN 50,000 Communist leaflets denouncing the Peekskill outrages are being distributed and last Saturday night, Sept. 11, five street corner meetings calling for mass protests and action against fascist terror were sponsored by the Communist Party in various parts of the city.



★

THE PROGRESSIVE Party also moved vigorously in defense of civil rights. It was announced that the Progressives have distributed 50,000 copies of a reprint of an editorial in the York Gazette and Daily denouncing the Peekskill mob violence.

Va. Court Upholds Closed Shop Ban

STAUNTON, Va (FP).—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals Sept. 7 upheld the state's so-called right-to-work law which bans the closed and union shops.

The law, passed by the general assembly at a special session in 1947 over the strong opposition of organized labor, forbids requiring a worker to be a union member to get or hold a job.

Test case on which the ruling was made was filed by a pressman who claimed he was discharged at the Brickley Print Shop in Elizabeth City County in 1947 because he refused to join a union.

Jobless Organize In Northeast Phila.

—See Page 9

Jewish Congress Speaks Up

HITS PEEKSKILL VIOLENCE

PHILADELPHIA.—The American Jewish Congress of Philadelphia last week denounced the attack on Paul Robeson's Peekskill concert as "shocking, and a serious threat to democratic processes in America." A statement by its chairman Maxwell Rosenfeld, Democratic state senator, declared:

"The political complexion of the Robeson concert is of no importance since the freedom to assemble the group was not even questioned prior to its being held." A complete investigation was demanded into the "forces behind the Peekskill fiasco, and why after what had been termed 'adequate policing' so serious and violent an outbreak occurred."

Demand Council Pledge Robeson Safety

PHILADELPHIA. — Philadelphia's Republican City Council was under heavy attack this past week for its refusal so far to guarantee the safety of Paul Robeson and the tremendous crowd expected to hear him at The Met, Oct. 14.

Particularly heavy fire is being directed at Councilman David Jamison, Eighth Councilmanic District in Kensington, who has openly boasted he is not interested in stopping fascist violence but in attacking Communists and progressives.

Leading the fight to make City Council responsible for a peaceful Robeson appearance in Philadelphia is Lillian Narins, Progressive Party candidate for City Council from West Philadelphia. Delegations were scheduled to visit the four Councilmen from her West Philadelphia district this past week and demand they support Council's taking full responsibility for the safety of Robeson and his audience.

Mrs. Narins opened the battle by herself Thursday, Sept. 8. She had submitted a letter to President of City Council, Francis Garman, in which she asked the group:

1) Condemn the action of the mob which attacked Robeson and his audience at Peekskill;

2) Demand that Gov. Thomas Dewey and Attorney-General Mc-Geth completely investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of the Peekskill outrage;

3) Extend an invitation to Robeson to appear here whenever he wished and guarantee his welcome will be unmarred by lawless violence.

Mrs. Narins, who went to the Council meeting unaccompanied, reported that after the letter had been read to the body, she was denied permission to speak on it. The letter was then referred to the Committee on Law, County and City Government, headed by Jamison.

The Progressive candidate said she asked Jamison to call a meeting of the committee to consider her proposals.

According to Mrs. Narins, Jamison said: "I will not call a meeting. The committee probably wouldn't be interested in hearing it. At any rate, I won't let them hold a meeting. I won't even let them discuss it."

Mrs. Narins said she continued to press the issue, and evoked the following reply from Jamison:

"I have been a commander of the American Legion. Furthermore, I guided the Communist headquarters for the Dies Committee."

Jamison here was referring to raids conducted against Communists and other progressive by the notorious Dies Committee, which later were branded as illegal by the Federal Courts.

Jamison concluded by saying: "You want to wipe out fascism, I want to wipe out Communism."

Underlining that Councilman Jamison's anti-Communism is simply a cover-up for his defense of fascism, was his brazen answer when Mrs. Narins asked: "Can I quote you to that effect?"

Jamison: "Yes. It's clear isn't it?"

Mrs. Narins: "Indeed it is."

It was then that Mrs. Narins laid

It was then that Mrs. Narins laid plans for another appearance before City Council, this time accompanied by a large delegation, asking again for official action now that the date of Robeson's appearance in Philadelphia has been announced.



LILLIAN NARINS, fighting Progressive councilmanic candidate from West Philadelphia who is spearheading the fight to force City Council to guarantee the safety of Paul Robeson and his audience when he appears in Philadelphia, Oct. 14. Councilman David Jamison has told Mrs. Narins he is more interested in fighting Communism than stopping fascist violence.

Register to Vote

Sept. 19—Oct. 3

CITY HALL ANNEX

Jobless Organize in NE Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—Leaders of a newly formed Unemployment Committee led by the Progressive Party in the 33rd Ward in Kensington, report that their campaign to force action from State and City authorities in behalf of the thousands of unemployed workers here is making headway.

The group, set up in a highly industrialized area, hard hit in the current unemployment crisis, is demanding:

1) That Mayor Bernard Samuel use the $24,000,000 available to the City for public works to provide jobs now for as many of the 124,000 unemployed workers here as possible;

2) That Gov. James Duff immediately call a special session of the State Legislature to increase unemployment compensation benefits, increase relief grants and develop a statewide public works program at union wages.

The action in Philadelphia's Northeast is seen as part of a developing statewide campaign for jobs, spurred by the growing eagerness of unemployed workers to organize and fight for their needs.

To meet this rising demand for organization, the Progressive Party's State Committee last Sunday, Sept. 10, met in Harrisburg and outlined a job campaign expected to reach into every area in Pennsylvania.

The growing trend of the unemployed to band together to fight for jobs and relief is viewed as a result of their growing disillusionment with the belief that the crisis is only temporary and that "normalcy" is just around the corner.

Jobless workers have their eyes on the steadily rising unemployment figures. These are reflected by the most sensitive barometer of economic crises—relief figures. The relief rolls now stand at their highest peak since before the war. Last week General Assistance rolls, on which most unemployed workers are placed, rose again by 308 persons.

PRESS HIDES JOBLESS RISE

Newspaper headlines last week tried to cover up the fact that unemployment is still spreading.

The real facts are clearly revealed by the most sensitive barometer of an economic crisis—relief figures.

The Sept. 5 report from the State Employment Service shows a further rise of 308 new persons on General Assistance, the category that includes most of the unemployed. While new relief cases are not growing at the rate they did last month, the relief rolls now stand at their highest since before the war.

Pa. Unionists Respond To Labor Peace Meet

PHILADELPHIA. — Hard-hit by layoffs and short weeks, trade unionists in Eastern Pennsylvania are reported responding enthusiastically to the call for a Labor Peace Conference in Chicago, Oct. 1 and 2.

The Philadelphia Labor Committee for Peace reported this past week that 25,000 leaflets explaining how the "cold war" is taking jobs away from workers in this area have been distributed.

It was also revealed that more than 100 rank and file unionists from at least 30 unions in this part of Pennsylvania are expected to join the labor peace parley in Chicago.

An example of how many workers in the shops feel about the peace issue is shown by the response of members of Local 53, CIO Fur Workers to the Peace Conference Call.

After the local's business agent explained the conference and the issues involved at a recent meeting the workers insisted on getting up a collection on the spot to send shop delegates.

One dollar was the smallest contribution and many gave $5. Everyone at the meeting gave and $168 was collected in ten minutes.

The Fur Workers Union, one of the leading progressive unions, has been hit severly by layoffs.

CRC Demands Probe of Attack On Doctor's Home in Pittsburgh

MT. LEBANON. — The Western Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress has demanded an investigation by the District Attorney of bottle-throwing attacks on a young optometrist's home following a party that included Negro guests. The CRC denounced as "outrageous" the release on Sept. 7 of 17 youths in this Pittsburgh surburb, after they had been arrested at the insistence of their victim, Dr. Benjamin Arshan.

"Dr. Arshan," the CRC declared, "like any other American, has the right to invite whom he pleases to his home, regardless of their race, color, religion, or politics. The issue in the case is the principle of the sanctity and inviolability of the home. We are positive that every decent-minded American will support this demand."

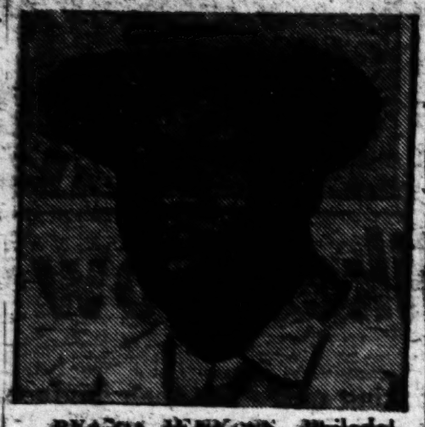
THE FREEING of the 17 young race-haters, part of a group of 30 who had menaced the Arshan home, the evening of last Sept. 2, came as local citizens announced the appearance here on Oct. 15 of Paul Robeson, who is touring the country in behalf of peace and liberation of the Negro people.

Meanwhile, the burning of a fiery cross, and a blaze of pistol shooting that terrorized 200 Negro picnickers near McDonald some 30 miles southwest of Pittsburgh on Aug. 26, was being ignored by local authorities.

The day before the whitewash of Dr. Arshan's assailants, District Attorney William S. Rahauser, rejected a request by Dr. Arshan for a probe into the lack of police protection for his family. Rahauser unreservedly praised the Mt. Lebanon police as "one of the most efficient in the country."

The release of the 17 Negro-hating and Jew-baiting youth by Justice of the Peace Donald Hubbard, was greeted with cheers by a group of their youthful adherents who had packed the courtroom. Some liberals in attendance observed that none of them seemed to realize that what was going on followed the pattern of the fascist outbreaks at Peekskill, and methods employed by the Nazis in their rise to power in Germany.

14 MONTHS IN JAIL



BYARD JENKINS, Philadelphia Negro youth framed for a murder to which a white gravedigger has confessed, has been in Holmesburg prison for 14 months. Judge Frank Smith, Room 653, City Hall, heads a three-judge court which has been considering since May 16 Jenkins' plea for a new trial. Ten of the jurors who convicted Jenkins have asked for a new trial, and thousands of Philadelphians have signed petitions demanding his freedom.

Transit Union Blasts PTC Service Cut

PHILADELPHIA. — PTC workers and riders got it in the neck again last week, as PTC management put into effect its new fall and winter schedule — with service reduced five and one-half percent under normal.

Riders waited at street corners . . . and waited some more . . . and more . . . finally to mount a car or bus bulging at the seams with passengers.

Transport workers felt the pressure of heightened speed-up, and the fear of further cuts in pay, hours and layoffs.

According to Joseph Marks, president of the Cumberland (depot) section, his men are now calling upon the local "to fight the unwarrented cuts in service instituted by the company in forcing the public to put up with the worst service in the history of the union."

The local's executive committee in a resolution declared that the schedule cuts "have all the appearance of spite work against the people of the city for the militant fight they are putting up against the increased cost of their rides."

The Committee against a Fare Rise has called upon the Public Utilities Commission to rule against the cut in service. So has Lillian Narins, Progressive Party candidate for City Council. Republican and Democratic candidates have been conspicuously silent.

The silence of the two old parties is easier to understand when it is recalled that five Republican politicians, including Mayor Samuel, are members of PTC's Board of Directors. As for the Democrats, Richardson Dilworth himself is a former attorney for PTC.

Mass pressure has thus far prevented PTC from raising fares further. The present cut in service is viewed as a company trick to back up the PTC's claim to "poverty" and blackjack the public into accepting either higher fares or the municipal purchase of the transit system at a sky-high inflated price.

Either "solution" would serve only the profit interests of PTC's wealthy bondholders.

NARINS PETITION DRIVE SET BY PROGRESSIVES

PHILADELPHIA. — The Progressive Party has announced a whirlwind three-day drive to collect 3,000 signatures on nominating petitions to place the name of Mrs. Lillian Narins on the ballot in the Nov. 8th election to fill the City Council vacancy from West Philadelphia.

The signature drive is scheduled to be conducted on three separate nights, Sept. 20, 22 and 26. The minimum number of signatures required is 1500.

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PEEKSKILL WAS THE TURNING POINT!
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REUNION
Sunday Night, Sept. 18th
— 7:30 P.M. —
Celebrate Founding of
LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
Dinner Served
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Steel Formula New Blow in Cold War

The wage freeze for steelworkers, recommended by President Truman's fact-finding board, and accepted "with profound regret" by Philip Murray, CIO and steel union president, represents another heavy blow in Wall Street's "cold war" against the people. It will be felt in the stomachs not only of steelworkers, but of every working family where the formula of no wage increases is accepted without a fight.

The board's highly publicized "ten-cent an hour insurance and pension proposal," actually is the equivalent of less than four cents an hour for a still undefined and clearly inadequate insurance fund. This and the cruel fact, hidden in most news stories, that the pension plan, if granted, will not go into effect at the earliest until the next steel contract, due April 30, 1950, is exposed in another page of this issue of The Worker:

The wage freeze comes in the face of record-breaking profits by the steel companies. It proves again the falseness of the "ability to pay" theory as the basis for winning wage demands. It is apparent, as this paper continually warned, that only the steelworkers ability to organize a winning, and militant struggle, together with the rest of labor, can win the wage raise the steelworkers so badly need.

The refusal of the union leadership to mobilize its million members for a real show of strength against the steel companies helped to bring about the wage freeze. But the steel barons are by no means satisfied. They are already indicating they are going to try and chisel away even the meager pension and insurance crumbs the union accepted as a bargaining basis.

The most urgent problem facing steelworkers today is to close ranks and prepare to fight to preserve their union as a militant organization struggling for their needs. These include, of course, not only wage, but against the unbearable speedup, mass layoffs and growing chiseling on many phases of the contract. Steelworkers now see more clearly that the company collaboration policies of Murray and the whole redbaiting hysteria that he has led, is actually directed against the whole rank and file.

The illusion that the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Arms Pact, and the whole Wall Street bi-partisan program of dominating the world, would bring any benefits to American workers, is further dispelled by the tough bread and butter problems the steelworkers face today.

The steel barons are using the Truman Administration, the fact-finding board, and the Murray-Green-Reuther union leadership, to try to transform American workers into a "free enterprise" version of the old Nazi "labor-front."

The wage freeze is another danger signal to the American working class and all patriots that the present top policies of the government and their allies in the labor movement can only lead to disaster for the people.

The wage freeze is a small taste of the brutal fact that the "cold war" is not being waged just against workers abroad, our own people will have to pay the costliest and deadliest bill, unless they unite to turn our country into the path of peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union, China, and the rising democratic masses of the world.

Posse Hunts Down Negro Sharecropper

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—A Negro sharecropper was being hunted by a band of armed men after being accused of wounding his white landlord. The Negro, Willie Faust, 50, sought refuge in a swamp. The armed posse has encircled the swamp in an attempt to force the hunted man to surrender.

Bethlehem Machinists Resist Company Speedup

By a Worker Correspondent

BETHLEHEM.—Machinists in HDM recently showed how to unite and militantly resist Bethlehem Steel's ruthless speedup. On Aug. 26 the company demanded that machinists on No. 7 Operation, Roll Turners, shovel up their chips, a job which previously had been done by laborers. It would have meant speed-up for the machinists, with the laborers facing layoffs.



The machinists refused to a man. The company gave them the next day off as a penalty, and threatened further action, including firings, if the men continued to resist the speedup.

On their penalty day, the machinists called a meeting and came out solid. They decided to continue to refuse shoveling chips and to take appropriate militant action, if further company penalties demanded it.

The next day these machinists continued their refusal to shovel chips, and at this writing no further penalties have been imposed.

In at least one other machine shop, machinists are shoveling chips **because they did not show the same militant unity.**

★

ANOTHER EXAMPLE machinists have set in HIM is their chinists have set in HDM is their attempts to eliminate "call-in pay."

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

They Need Wage Hikes Now

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH.—How are Pittsburgh steelworkers making out? Do their budgets really require a substantial wage hike? It was to find an answer to these questions that this reporter visited the miserable hovels where the Negro steelworkers employed by J&L are forced to live.

We spoke to Fred and Pearl Johnson, 2908 East Carson St. Johnson had been laid off by the By-Products Division of J&L Steel, (Hazelwood), and in August he was cut off from his 52-20 benefits as a veteran.

The only income of the family now is that of Mrs. Johnson. She works six days a week in a hot steaming laundry for $24 a week.

THEIR RENT is $7 a week. Two tiny rooms, wallpaper peeling, floor cracked wide open.

Bath? A tin tub suspended on a spike outside their window. To take a bath the Johnsons have to move the tin tub inside their apartment, fill it with water, which they heat themselves.

"It sure would be wonderful to have more money coming in, and a decent place to live," sighed Mrs. Johnson.

The next worker we interviewed was Shannon Jones, 2700 block, Carson St. He showed us his pay check for two weeks work at J&L—$77.80 before deductions. But all that Mr. Jones drew was $27.70. Because of a $47.33 deductions by the Pittsburgh Mercantile Company, the J&L owned department store.

"I work as a laborer in the blooming mills," Jones explained. "My rate? $1.37 an hour. I got four days the first week, three days the second."

"It's mighty hard to buy food for five kids on less than $39 a week. The kid's doctor tells me they need milk and orange juice. But I just can't make my pay stretch far enough for that. We have to do the best we can."

JONES WENT on to explain that he was really more fortunate than the average steelworker. **"Most of them are only getting one or two days a week. And only last week, 21 guys were laid off out of a total crew of 28."**

WE GLANCED at a copy of the **Pittsburgh Press** in the Drugger home: **"MILK TO RISE HALF CENT . . .HOSPITAL PLAN UP 50C A MONTH . . . TROLLEY FARE RISE LOOMS . . . CITY SWAMPED WITH RENT HIKE APPLICATIONS. . . ."**

Do the steelworkers need a wage increase? Ask the Johnsons, ask the Jones, ask the Druggers!

Jimcrow Raw Deal At J & L Described

PITTSBURG.

Dear Editor:

I thought you might want to know about the sort of raw deal Negroes get in the labor gang in the Bessemer furnaces at J & L (Jones and Laughlin) Steel Co. I have had two years of college education, but the best job that J&L would give me was the labor gang.

I worked under a "pusher" foreman—"Big Mike" is what we Negroes called him—he could neither read nor write. But he had a white skin. So he was foreman.

He would come to me and ask me to figure out the time and shifts of the men assigned to work under him.

But J&L says: **"It's ability to do the job that counts with us."**

If Phil Murray were really sincere about fighting discrimination, why wouldn't he have insisted on discussing the question of discriminatory job lines in the present steel negotiations?

J. S.

The Worker
Editor, Philip Bart. Room 710, 250 S. Broad St.,
Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila. Pe 5-1674.

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Stop Fascist Violence!

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Communist Party, USA

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NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

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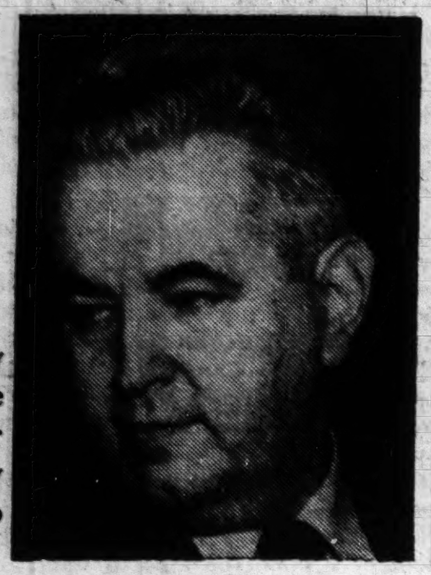
MURRAY OK'S PAY FREEZE FOR STEEL

—See Page 3—

Medina Jails Winter

The week at Foley Square also saw the judge refuse to remove a juror serving illegally and deny a mistrial based on the mob violence at Peekskill.

—See Page 2



CARL WINTER

Demand Probe of Peekskill As Dewey Aides Hide Blame

—See Page 3—



America's Peoples Act for Peace

Delegates from both American continents get together in Mexico City to map fight for world peace.

—See Page 4

From Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq

An editorial showing the relationship between the frameup conviction of 3 Florida youths and the heresy trial of the national Communist leaders.—See Page 4

Can't Shout Down Depression

Truman and his aides are trying their best to convince the people there is no depression, but unemployment is still here.

—See Page 5

$$ Parley OK's Wall St. Invasion

American imperialists get the go-ahead signal to buy into or buy out British holdings in their colonial empire.

—See Page 5

To Ask UN Aid to Free Ingrams

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be asked this Wednesday to aid in freeing Mrs. Ingram and two of her teen-aged sons, who were railroaded to jail for life for defending themselves from the attack of a white farmer.

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be

Workloads Burn Out Weavers

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Zipped up workloads in the textile mills are burning out the energies and lives of textile workers at a faster rate than ever before. Two little stories from Wamsutta's Weave Room Number Six give an idea of what's happening; but multiply this by the thousands.

One man was forced to quit work because the job was so hard on his eyes; they were continually bloodshot and watering. And this despite the mill's boasting about the new flourescent lights.

A woman quit on her doctor's advice. Fellow workers remember her a few years ago as a strong, husky woman. Today she is thin and frail. Eleven weeks after stopping work she still feels tired; her doctor advised her that she would probably feel tired for many months.

Another worker, sent out on a job by the Social Security office, was turned down because he was too old. The man's age—39 years.

AT THE GOSNOLD Mill, a group of laid-off weavers have been called back. They work a new type loom, which runs much better than the old style. Each weaver operates 24 new looms, compared to 10 of the old type.

People's Candidates Stir New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Two genuine people's candidates for office have set this city's political pot to boiling. Joseph O'Brien, fighting UE-CIO leader, and Palmeda Crosby, sparkplug of the unemployed movement, have entered the municipal elections as candidates for Councillors-at-large.

O'Brien's candidacy has been endorsed by UE-CIO Local 277. The popular young progressive was runner-up in the last city elections. Miss Crosby was pledged active support by the New Bedford Committee to Fight Unemployment. The Committee made clear that its endorsement of Miss Crosby indicated support of her program, and was in no sense an individual favor.

That means fewer weavers turning out more production for the boss. But weavers still get the same low pay.

Hood Testimonial To Back Campaign

BOSTON.—Friends of Communist Party state chairman Otis A. Hood—Negro and white, Communist and non-Communist—will pay tribute to the fighting School Committee candidate at a testimonial dinner scheduled for October 9. The five-dollar-a-plate dinner will raise funds to support Hood's campaign for office.

Called in honor of Otis and Frances Hood the dinner will be served at the Lettish Hall, 23 Kenilworth St., near Dudley station. It is suggested that community clubs and lodges raise money with which to send delegates to the dinner.

UE District Raps Inaction Of State CIO

BOSTON.—The official Legislative Bulletin of UE-CIO District 2, in calling for increased unemployment compensation, has attacked the inaction of top State CIO officials on the jobless relief problem. State CIO's negative attitude helped defeat improved compensation bills in the past session of the legislature.

The bulletin points out that though UE has been fighting since March for increasing benefits to $30 for 40 weeks, State CIO leaders refused to support H. 905, a bill providing those improvements. The bill lost heavily in both houses.

The bulletin discloses that state CIO's representative passed the word to lawmakers that the bill was "red" and should not be supported. Legislators in floor debate used state CIO's phony arguments, borrowed from Associated Industries lobbyists.

The bill was supported by the Western Mass. CIO Council, the New Bedford Joint Board, TWUA-CIO, the AFL Textile Workers, and CIO locals from Packinghouse, Fur and Leather, Furniture and UE. Recently national CIO has given lip service to bigger benefits.

The People Can Win Boston City Election

By Daniel B. Schirmer

The fact dominating all others in the city elections of 1949 is the growth of a new depression in the country. Unemployment is on the increase in the city of Boston. As of July 15, 1948, there were 19,766 filing claims at the social security office; in July 15, 1949, 28,733 claims were filed.



MRS. ADA B. JACKSON

BOSTON — The campaign of Progressive Party director Walter O'Brien for mayor will swing into high gear October 4 with a mass election rally at the new John Hancock hall.

Scheduled speakers include O'Brien, Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Negro women's leader and former Congressional candidate from New York, and Paul Draper. Tickets are available at Progressive Party headquarters, 7 Broad St., Boston.

Some 'Recession'!

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Latest figures released by the State Labor Department indicate that joblessness in Rhode Island is climbing towards a new depression high. Total employment in the state is estimated at 258,000. Total employment one year earlier was 289,000.

Though the biggest drop in jobs has been in manufacturing,

Facing the depression the first objective of the State Street banks is to throw the burden of the crisis on the backs of the workers of Boston: through wage-cuts and speed-up in the factories; through high prices and high rents; through the cutting down of social services by the government and putting new taxes on the people.

As far as the city elections is concerned State Street's war cry was sounded in the August, 1949 issue of the Boston Municipal Letter issued by the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This speaks of "Boston's city government at the peak of inflationary spending" and goes on to say: "Obviously with the nation's economy receding to a 200 a less inflated level the city's revenue sources will not be able to stand the strain of this expenditure load if it is carried into future years. In our opinion a reduction of expenditures is unavoidable and it may prove to be near at hand."

In these elections therefore State Street's first objective is to place in the City Hall a Hoover type administration which will cut social services to the bone and starve the unemployed.

Operating within the realm of Republican - Democratic machine politics there are two major candidates for Mayor: Curley and Hynes, and two lesser candidates: McDonough and Oakes.

The banker Republican of State Street have made Hynes their first choice as "economy" candidate. W. E. Mullins, political commentator of the Boston Herald, says, "The Mayor has some isolated Republican support again, but Hynes has the bulk of the big name Republicans.

However frankly the bankers may talk of "economy" among themselves, it is not a popular slogan with the people. Therefore the State Street crowd hide their true purpose in the Hynes candidacy behind the flag of reform and "good government."

Hynes has a shadow in the field in the candidacy of George Oakes, a Republican real estate man. Hynes' campaign material truly describes Oakes as "running against the two groups he desires to represent—the Republicans and the existing Plan E forces who discount his chances."

Ranged against Hynes is the Honorable James Michael Curley, the corrupt machine politician. He is second choice for the State Street banks, not because of his corruption, but because of the spending by which he has maintained himself in office.

Curley is an old man. Thus there is a "young Curley" getting ready to step into his shoes; that is Patriek J. "Sonny" McDonough.

Do the workers of Boston have any choice between Hynes-Oakes, Curley-McDonough?

There is very little choice.

The Dever MTA increase, the Dever cigarete tax; the Truman rent increases; the Truman steel-wage decision: all indicate that Democratic machine hacks such as Curley and McDonough carry out the bankers program for the crisis as do the Republicans' favorites.

The voters of Boston will have to look elsewhere for a Mayoralty candidate who will truly champion a people's program to face the crisis.

Continued Next Week

'We Were at Peekskill . . . We Will Never Forget!'

By Eddie Garfield

I was in Peekskill on Sept. 4. I went to hear Paul Robeson sing. And I did. For there at the Hollow Brook Golf Club more than 25,000 people gathered to listen to people's artist Paul Robeson. But they did more than that; they showed America that no fascist mob could stop the people.

As our car rode down the dirt road to the concert there were cheers from the people. For the "Massachuetts" license plate told a story of a long trip through the night, and the people welcomed us as delegates from "far away." The people sensed their triumph. As car after car and bus after bus rolled up it became evident that the attempt to stop Robeson's concert had failed. Waiting for the concert to begin, the people gathered in groups, singing and talking happily. Outside the fascists screamed.

As Robeson sang out "Let My People Go" we looked around us On the hills surrounding the concert area was a human chain of veterans and trade unionists. They were our protectors. Only 200 feet from them the fascists marched. If the fascists thought they could get through these people's guards, one look at the determined, disciplined faces changed their minds.

After the concert ended we went to our cars, prepared for the long trip to Boston. For more than an hour we waited. Word trickled through that the fascists, aided by the police and state troopers, were blocking the exits. It was obvious that the trick was to keep us until it got dark.

But a group of people's guards finally maanged to get the car moving. We started moving, our windows rolled tight despite the hot day. As long as we kept rolling we would have no trouble. But the state troopers deliberately stopped traffic. On the roadside the fascists picked up rocks and threw them at cars. We heard the splinter of glass, and the obscene calls of the fascists. One fascist pushed a state trooper out of the way, picked up a boulder and hurled it at our car, shrieking 'You few bastard!"

The boulder hit our car as we started up, ignoring the demand of the trooper that we halt. My nine-year-old daughter turned to me in surprise, exclaiming "Daddy, the policeman didn't even try to stop the rock thrower!"

We found ourselves circling right back to the concert area, where the police were purposely directing all cars to be stoned by the fascists. We made a U turn and escaped; others weren't so fortunate.

We passed a gas station and stopped to ask directions. A car drove up with a sticker, "Wake Up, America," identifying the fascists. Six men in the car waved at the attendant, showing knives, army daggers, and crow bars. "We're taking care of the Commies," they boasted.

Yes, we were in Peekskill. We will never forget the 25,000 people who showed the country that fascism would not win in America. But we will also never forget the brutal faces of the fascists, the smirking faces of the cops, the droning of the planes and helicopters over us. Peekskill was an experience for our family. More than that, it was an experience for all America. Peekskill showed the open face of fascism, American brand. But as Howard Fast said early in the concert, "We are shouting to the world. . . . No Pasaran!"

PROGRESSIVES TO CROWD RITZ-PLAZA UNITY BALL

BOSTON.—Hundreds—really, hundreds—of Negro and white Bostonians will help bury Jimcrow at the Ritz Plaza Hall this week. The joyous burial takes place Friday night at a Unity Ball sponsored by Club Emancipation (Young Progressives).

Three hard months of picket lines and community publicty lie behind Friday's dance. The affair marks the conclusion of a successful campaign to break Jimcrow policies previously enforced at the hall. Club Emancipation led the anti-Jimcrow battle, aided by members of many other community organizations.

Dancing will be to the music of Wilbur Pinckney and his 12-piece orchestra. The affair will be cabaret style, with refreshments and professional entertainment. Winners of waltz and jitterbug contests will be awarded special prizes.

Tickets are priced at 85 cents. The hall is located at 218 Huntington Ave., near Symphony Station. The time—8 p.m., Friday, Sept. 23. Tickets are available at the YP office, 7 Broad St., Boston.

Communist Party
On the Air!
SUNDAY—1:00 P M.
Station WSAR
Fall River, Mass.
1480 Kilocycles

TEN DOLLARS FOR EACH COMRADE . . .

Editor, New England Worker:

Enclosed find $120, a ten-dollar contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Shorey to each of the comrades on trial.

We believe that the right to choose our own political party is a fundamental right of every American; that if the American people allow the conviction of the Communists other restrictions of our liberties will follow.

Leforest Shorey learned about the class struggle working in shops when the NAM set the wages of toolmakers at 31 cents an hour, and when they blacklisted me so I could not get a job and got me fired seven times in 21 days before and during the first World War. I am a Yankee and have six generations before me buried in one cemetery in Maine.

Two great facts face every worker. The fight of the employers to crush our unions, and the fact that the capitalist system is not lifted to a modern economy.

Sincerely,
Mr. and Mrs. Leforest Shorey
Saugus, Mass.

Herald Digs Up '47 Phony To Smear Singer Strikers

BRIDGEPORT.—Workers of Singer's UE Local 227, have condemned the strikebreaking tactics of the **Sunday Herald.** The Sunday Herald, weekly Connecticut sheet, headlined on its front page, in red, the testimony of a stoolpigeon given before the disreputable un-American Committee in 1947.

Proof that the red-baiting attack was company-inspired was the fact that the story was also carried in the press of Elizabethport, N. J. to disrupt the Singer strike there.

Author of this article was the weekly's labor-management editor, Jack Butler, who works hand-in-hand with the ACTU in Connecticut.

Strikers have elected a committee to protest the strike-breaking actions of **The Herald** and after 20 weeks on strike are showing the same determination to fight to the finish as on the first day.

The red-baiting article repeated the time-worn accusations against UE International Representative Walter Barry that the latter was a member of the Communist Party. The informer, James J. Conroy, was repudiated by the last international convention of the union as a company stooge.

This action topped many anti-union statements published in the Sunday Herald. Publisher of the sheet is Leigh Dannenberg, who was appointed to the so-called impartial citizens committee to settle the strike. This committee is composed of nine men, seven of whom are company-minded representatives. Singer workers should expect little aid from this biased quarter. The appointment of this committee is characteristic of the anti-union prejudice of the Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy.

Butler has been on a campaign to break the ranks of the Singer strikers. Earlier he advised Singer strikers to conduct their negotiations without UE and its representatives. At a membership meeting the Singer workers repudiated this advice, which would have let the Singer monopoly face the workers at one plant at a time and place the strike in jeopardy.

All labor organizations have denounced the anti-union activities of the Un-American Committee, but this doesn't deter the **Sunday Herald** from using this source in their anti-union campaign to break the Singer strike.

AFL Local Hits NLRB Order

BRIDGEPORT.—Spokesmen for Locals 145 and 191, AFL Teamsters, attacked the recent restraining action taken against them by the NLRB as being an "outrage" and implied bad faith on the part of a "hostile board" in issuing orders after the strike had ended.

Joe Cleary of Local 145 described the NLRB decision as "what might be expected from an hostile board under the iniquitous Taft Hartley Act." He added that the prosecution of the case was outrageous, saying, "The board forced us into a costly proceeding to defend ourselves, when all the board could do was to order us to cease and desist from what we were no longer doing."

Cleary also promised that the AFL Locals would not comply with an NLRB order issued to make the local post a notice agreeing not to picket. He said, "We have no intention of complying with this order unless the United States Circuit Court of Appeals issues an order enforcing it."

The strike had been called an illegal secondary boycott by the Bridgeport Department stores that hauled the locals before the NLRB in an apparent effort to harrass them. Mr. Cleary might have added the increasingly obvious fact that Taft-Hartley is designed to enable companies to disrupt unions by "legal" means. In any case, the drive to repeal the slave-labor legislation can only grow stronger as ever broader segments of American labor see their vital union interests destroyed.

Discuss Driscoll As Candidate

WATERBURY.—Representatives of CIO councils in the Fifth Congressional District met in Naugatuck last week to consider backing a pro-labor candidate to oppose Republican Representative James T. Patterson, whose anti-labor voting record in Congress has been sharply criticized here.

Although no specific candidate was reported discussed or considered, it is being strongly rumored in labor circles that John J. Driscoll, PMC head and leader of the secession movement from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, has been building up connections in the Democratic Party in a bid for its nomination as its Congressional candidate next year.

While condemning Rep. Patterson's anti-labor voting record, Driscoll himself continues his support of the Truman bi-partisan cold war policy which has resulted in increased unemployment due to the fact that the administration has deliberately cut off markets for American goods in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Furthermore, during the first year of Marshall Plan operation, it is reported that American exports to Marshall Plan countries dropped 21 percent, thus directly throwing out of their jobs some 400,000 American workers.

It is said here that Driscoll's record of splitting the labor movement in the Waterbury area during the secession movement from Mine-Mill will undoubtedly help him as a potential candidate for the Democratic Party.

Connecticut Roundup

WATERBURY: Firemen have submitted 9,000 signatures on petitions to Town Clerk Mrs. Carolyn Rowland calling for a referendum in the coming municipal election on reduction of work week of firemen from 72 to 56 hours.

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WILLIMANTIC: A group of 75 maintenance and service workers of the University of Connecticut at Storrs have organized a local of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers.

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HARTFORD: A refund provision under the federal tax structure is being used by industry to prolong strikes and fight unions, it was stated by Joseph Rourke, Secretary-Treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor. Rourke said that at least two state firms—The Singer Co. of Bridgeport and U. S. Time Corp. in Waterbury — were using this as a strike weapon. Rourke stated that under the excess profits tax corporations can use the carry-back or carry-forward system of operating losses. Workers at U. S. Time (AFL Watchmakers) have been on strike for 9 weeks, following the company's wage cut of 21 cents per hour and abolition of vacation and holiday pay.

Box Score

HARTFORD.—The United Aircraft Corporation has reported a profit, after taxes, of $3,595,421 for the first six months of this year. In a letter to stockholders, the corporation bemoaned the fact that profits weren't larger, but promised that they would pick up for the last half of the year because the Chance Vought division has completed its move from Stratford, Conn. to Dallas, Texas and should be helping to roll in the "dough"—all for patriotic motives, of course.

Living Standards Decline in Conn.

BRIDGEPORT.—A serious drop in the standard of living of Connecticut workers was shown this week by the State Labor Department in its announcement that wages of Connecticut workers covered by unemployment insurance were 75 million dollars less for the first three months of 1949 than the last three months of 1948. Total wages paid to covered workers fell from 516 million to 442 million, a drop of 14.4 percent.

In the Bridgeport area the total weekly manufacturing payroll has dropped from $4,000,000 weekly in June, 1948 to $2,700,000 in June, 1949—a drop of almost 33 percent. Average weekly wages paid to workers in manufacturing have dropped practically $5 per week per worker from July, 1948 to July, 1949.

Mike RUSSO

AFL Convention Faces Problem Of 'Wage-Cut' Fight

WHEN THE 64TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Connecticut Federation of Labor meets in New Haven on Sept. 20, it will be faced with the need to act on many important questions confronting the workers of the state.

In common with all workers, AFL members in the state have suffered serious setbacks due to the developing economic crisis and the reactionary drive of the employers. Their economic standards and working conditions are deteriorating. Many thousands of them are out of work, with no prospect of re-employment.



MIKE RUSSO

Rank and file members, who feel daily the whiplash of the employers' attack and who dread the insecurity of the future, will want to know to what degree CFL policies have been responsible for their present predicament and whether, in view of present experiences, the leadership will continue to pursue policies which have proved to be disastrous to labor and the general welfare of the people as a whole.

Workers in the CFL are prepared to struggle in defense of their wages. They want a fighting wage policy. Will such a policy be forthcoming from the CFL convention? Will Gallulo's proposal that the Waterbury watch workers in U. S. Time take a 14 cents an hour wage cut be rejected?

Many "leaders" of the CIO and AFL are quick to denounce militant workers and Communists who strive daily to strengthen their trade union organizations in order more effectively to resist the employers' attacks. But thus far not a word has been uttered by the CFL leadership against Gallulo's outrageous "proposal" which violates the most fundamental principle of trade union organization.

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DELEGATES to this convention might well ponder the policies of their state and national leadership, which are facilitating Wall Street's drive toward war. In attempting to tie the entire trade union movement to the careening war chariot of Wall Street, the leadership of the AFL and CIO is endangering the existence of the entire trade union movement. The CFL convention should speak out against the alarming growth of reaction—especially against such fascist attacks as the Peekskill affair.

One thing is clear—a continuation of present policies—reliance on Truman, Bowles, etc., support of the bi-partisan foreign policy can only lead to further setbacks, and ultimately to the establishment of fascist reaction.

Labor has the intelligence, ability and power to return our nation to the ways of peace and democracy. A leadership that fails to adopt policies in the interest of its members will not be long tolerated by its members.

OUTRAGED CITIZENS PROTEST PEEKSKILL

NEW HAVEN.—Hundreds of telegrams from individuals and organizations are pouring out of Connecticut to Gov. Dewey demanding that he act against the fascist and KKK elements who last week stoned hundreds of cars and injured several hundred people following the Paul Robeson concert at Peekskill.

Preliminary community meetings have already been held in a number of Connecticut cities, including Norwalk and Stamford, and mass meetings of protest are being organized. Many of those who were at the Peekskill concert are visiting dozens of organizations to acquaint the membership with what actually transpired at Peekskill. In New Haven a committee is being formed around Danny Fine, Yale medical student, who was severely injured at the concert. Fine's cheekbone was smashed by a sharp rock that was thrown from an open truck into his car.

In Bridgeport, the Executive Board of the NAACP sent a letter to Gov. Dewey demanding that he act against the Peekskill rioters, and a letter was sent of Gov. Bowles demanding that if Robeson sings in Connecticut there be no repetition of Peekskill.

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IN STAMFORD, a large ad appeared in the Stamford Advocate titled "We Protest Violence," signed and paid for by 38 leading community figures. Among those signing the protest were: Rev. Lloyd Forley, Connecticut Methodist leader; Drs. Joyace and Joseph Carwin, leaders in the conservative Negro Republican community; Rev. E. N. Coleman, president of the Stamford Rolling Mills local of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Rabbi Jos. H. Ehrenkranz, leader of the orthodox Jewish synagogue; Elmer Rice, noted playwright; Harry Rosenbaum, president of the Jewish Community Center; Andrew Leredu, president, Local 1, AFL Jewelry Workers; Ralph Pomerance, nationally-known architect, and John J. Hinman, leader in the ITU of Stamford.

Three New Canaan buses carrying passengers returning from a religious shrine in Haverstraw, N. Y., were also stoned while passing through Peekskill. One passenger, Dora Rubino of Stamford, was treated at the Stamford Hospital for a deep gash in her forehead.

Several hundred people from Connecticut went to the concert. Many reported they could not get near the grounds because state troopers either gave them wrong directions or shunted them aside. Indignation was also running high against many state newspapers, which ran editorials along similar lines to the effect that "Robeson got what he wanted."

Birth Rate Takes the Rap For State School Cuts

HARTFORD.—The "high birth rate of recent years" was trotted out by Finis Engleman, state commissioner of Education today, as a major factor in causing the educational service to decline. His report to Governor Bowles, the fighting "liberal," was apparently an effort to wash away all blame which attaches to the Governor and the legislature for a very drastic cut in school funds which will make it necessary to cut teaching personnel by one-half in many rural areas of Connecticut.

No politician, particularly a "liberal" like Bowles wants to admit that more than 23,000 children are going to suffer poor educational facilities due to political maneuvres that cut school funds below the necessary minimum. Hence the report that "high birth rates" were responsible for reduced service.

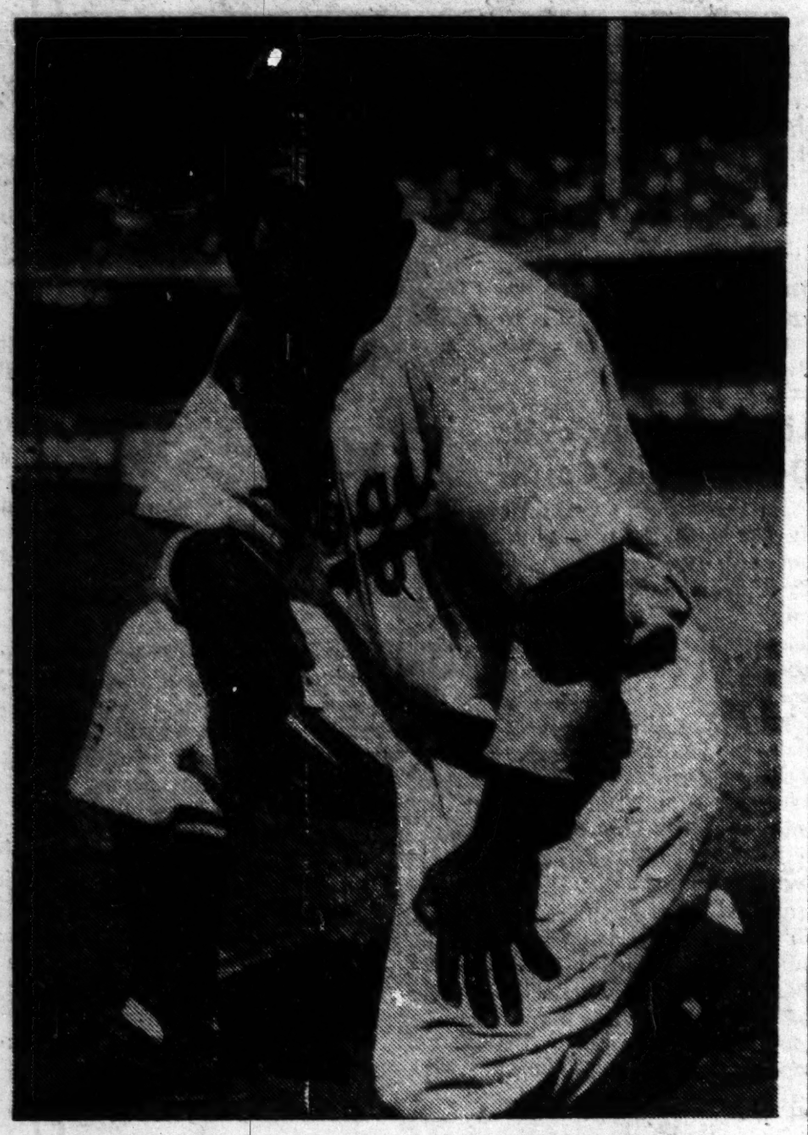
Commissioner Engleman did, however, admit that educational service in rural areas will have to be cut by one-half and that it will affect the schooling of more than 23,000 Connecticut youngsters adversely. Nor could he deny that it was a budget cut by the recent do-nothing Legislature that necessitated the drastic slash.

The birth-rate has had to bear the blame for many of the ills produced by capitalism in recent decades, might as well use it to clear the State Administration too—seems to be the attitude taken by Bowles and his Commissioner of Education. Who would think of blaming Bowles for an "act of God!"

MEMO TO 'SPORTING NEWS': HERE ARE REAL FACTS ABOUT ROBINSON

By Bill Wolff

Last week's issue of **Sporting News**, "Baseball's Bible," carried a full page article on Jackie Robinson that bears comment. The weekly publication peddled the white supremacist charge by an unnamed big league manager who claims that Robby gives dazzling performances only before large and cheering crowds, but when there is no applause from the fans Jackie is quite ordinary.



No figures are given, no data is presented to substantiate this charge. It is an attempt to perpetuate the vile myth that still exists among Ku Klux Klan minded that Negro players are at their best only when they are ahead, or before friendly crowds.

Your reporter checked through 139 ball games in which Jackie Robinson participated and came up with certain facts which explode this phony attempt to stereotype Brooklyn's talented second sacker.

In the first place, Brooklyn has been playing before record crowds both home and away so that he has had relatively few opportunities to play before sparse attendances. In the second place, over the season's play, no particular pattern has developed to indicate anything. Before large crowds he has enjoyed many stellar days at bat but he has also been held hitless on numerous other occasions. Similarly, with the stands fairly empty he has had both good and bad days.

But to nail the lie once and for all here are some of Jackie's good days before very ordinary crowds:

May 17—Playing at Chicago's Wrigley Field which holds 45,000, Robbie put on a one man show before the 15,579 paying customers. The Dodger's won 8-5 with the hard hitting second baseman contributing three hits, two of them doubles, besides knocking in two tallies and scoring a third.

May 21—Out at St. Louis, with 13,320 admissions (less than 1/3 capacity) Robinson spearheaded the Dodgers 15-6 win over the Cards by belting in six runs, scoring three more, socking a pair of doubles and a single, and swiping a base for good measure.

May 25—At Pittsburgh this time (with capacity of 42,000) and 13,988 in the stands Robinson drove home two runs and scored two others to provide the Brooks winning margin, 8-6.

June 8—At home against the Cubs, before a slim crowd of 8,059, Jackie tripled in the first run and singled some a second marker as the Dodgers won 3-1.

June 22—In hostile Crosley field at Cincinnati (holding 34,000), before 9,539 which the Dodgers dropped 4-3 in 11 innings, all Robbie did was belt three hits, one a double, score a run, and afield handled five putouts, four assists and started two fast double plays.

June 30—Nine thousand six hundred and sixty Philly fans watched Robbie sock two hits, steal a base, handle seven chances, and start a twin killing as the Dodgers went down to defeat 4-2.

July 10—In friendly Ebbets Field (seating 34,000), against the traditional borough rivals, the Giants, with 17,896 partisans present, Jack powered Flatbushites to a 7-3 decision. A bases loaded single in the third gave the Brooks a 2-1 edge. In the seventh with the score tied 3-3, his single put the Dodgers ahead 4-3. In addition to his three hits, he had nine chances and won in two double plays.

July 16—Still in Brooklyn, before 11,839, Dodgers dropped a thriller to the Reds 7-6 in 10 innings, but not because of Robinson. The fleet footed infielder was on the scoring end of a triple steal in the second inning to account for the first run. He scored another run and climaxed with a tenth inning homer that left the Dodgers one shy.

Aug. 10—With 16,426 in the stands at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Robinson's homer and single gave the Brooks a 7-5 edge.

Aug. 27—In Flatbush, with 12,911 cheering, Robbie paced the Dodgers to a 6-1 win over the Cubs on his 2 RBI and one scored, not to mention his nine chances and three double plays.

Sept. 1—In the opener of a twin bill against the Reds, at Ebbets Field, with a crowd of 18,925, Robbie's big bat provided the 11-8 margin. He slammed a homer, double, and single, driving in three runs.

And thus by documentary evidence are the foul insinuations by an anonymous National League pilot exposed as an expression of white chauvinism.

How Midwest Grid Power Shapes Up

A new set of football powers will rise in the midwest this year with Ohio State, Minnesota and Michigan state the pre-season choices for the Big Ten Championship, the Rose Bowl berth and national acclaim.

The 1947 and 1948 kings, Michigan, Notre Dame and Northwestern, won't be pushovers, and the two Big Ten teams probably will be in the thick of the title race, but losses from last year indicate somewhat slimmer chances for a big season.

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OHIO STATE, on the surface, looks like best bet for the Big Ten crown. Guards Ray Di Pierro and Dave Templeton are missing from the 1948 club which finished with a 3-3 conference rating for fourth place. So is fullback Joe Whisler.

But Wes Fesler has a standout sophomore prospect in Vic Janowicz who can play fullback or halfback, Gerry Krall and Jim Clark at halfback, and sophomore Ray Hamilton, highly touted as another speedboy.

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MINNESOTA again will have the toughest line in the area, despite losses of some 1948 stars. Leo Nomellini, who plays either guard or tackle, and center Clayton Tonnemaker will be strong contenders for All American. And if the Gopher backfield can click — if halfback Billy Bye can hold up, if Frank Kuzma, Ken Beiersdorf or Dave Skrien can play a strong game at fullback, and if either sophomore backs Dick May or George Hudak come through—the Gophers will go.

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MICHIGAN STATE, a toughie in '48, lost Warren Huey, George Guerre, and Bob McCurry and all will be hard to replace. But the Spartans, under coach Clarence Munn, figure they'll find some capable fill-ins and are aiming for national fame prior to entry in Big Ten competition in 1943. And Michigan State plans for reknown with wins over Michigan and Notre Dame in '49.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Little Men

ONCE UPON A TIME a year ago a little fellow with a big bow tie told a lot of people at Philadelphia's Convention Hall that come hell or high water or Dixiecrat secessions from the great Democratic Party he, Harry S. (s as in soooo wunnerful) would seek continued office as President of these United States on the issue of fighting for the civil liberties of the Negro people. That's what the man said. One year ago. He called it his Civil Rights Program.

So one year after the Democratic Party convention the lynchings still continue North and South. Up north they do it with a gun in the hand of a trigger-happy sop or a Trenton frameup, and down South it doesn't always mean the tar and the rope because it can be a bullet in the back if you happen to be a Negro trying to vote at the polls. It can be an all-white jury of poisoned crackers trying you for "rape," it can be an entire Negro community razed to the ground around Groveland, Florida. Yes, one year after Convention Hall it can be the burning the crosses in front of the home of a Negro family living within sight of the nation's capitol housing a great Democratic Party President and the fable of his Civil Rights Program. It can be a Peekskill one year after Convention Hall too, and when they ask the little man with the big bow tie and the big promises what does he think of Peekskill and the coldblooded fascist attack which was levelled first of all against the Negro people, well, the little fellow with the big bow tie and the big promises squeaks up a cough and a shrug and do you think the Peekskill police were a little "apathetic," maybe, huh?

So it's still only one year after Convention Hall and over in Pittsburgh last week a lot of interesting things are happening. The Pittsburgh president of the Baseball Writers Association local chapter, another very great man although I am not quite certain that he wears a bow tie, cannot see the justice of a request to admit Negro baseball writers into the Pittsburgh BWA. This great man's name is John Hernon. And he tells columnist Vince Johnson of the **Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**, who made the original end-Jimcrow request, to go quit the Pittsburgh chapter if he doesn't like its lily-white motif which applies not only in Pittsburgh but throughout every other local in the country. Yes, says Hernon, if you don't like it, quit.

So I think now it's only right to tell you that this same John Hernon happens to also be a big wheel in the Pittsburgh Democratic Party, heads the Allegheny County Fair which is a political plum of no small import and puts a fellow on the party's payroll. And wasn't the Allegheny County Fair the place where the little man with the big tie made a recent Labor Day speech?

And whatever happened to the Civil Rights Program, Harry? Or maybe the Democratic Party brother over in Pittsburgh would like to answer that one for the sports writers of the Negro press? Care to try, Hernon?

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Rounding It Up . . .

HANGING OUT THE weekend wash. . . . Win or lose the Red Sox can't say those ex-Brownies they bought didn't come through for them. Lads like Kramer, Stephens and Zarilla. . . . But the Yanks, of course, weren't quite as fortunate with the purchase of Fred Sanford, another old Brownie. . . .

Wonder whether Penn's footballers will be quite as awesome as before now that the legendary Chuck Bednarik is gone from the center of the line. Have a hunch, however, that coach George Munger won't be as bad off as one might think. His backfield for example, should constitute one of the mightiest goal-bound units in the land. Big factor there will be the return of broken-field powerhouse Bob Deuber, the 185-pound halfback who was lost last year with an elbow injury sustained in pole-vault hi jinks for the Penn track squad. . . . But Bob is back again and ready to team up with dynamic Ray Dooney. . . .

The Athletics had a sad comedown this season after the surprising college try for most of last season's American League scramble But despite it all, it's been a good homerun year for Eddie Joost and Sam Chapman. Both boys should finish out with at least 25 round-trippers apiece. They collected their number 22's against the Red Sox in that fateful Sunday last, remember? . . .

Jake Mintz, manager of Ezzard Charles, foolishly lending himself to the Louis-comeback pressure. And while the great retired champ continues to laugh off such reports, believe me, the pressure rests real heavy to get him to come back against Charles next year in what would be a million dollar gate for the IBC promoters. Those guys aren't content with letting Louis serve on the promotional end. They'd like the big killing they can get at the gate out of a Louis ring return. . . .

If you're to believe pilot Eddie Sawyer, the only Phillies sure of their jobs next year are Willie Jones, Ralph Hamner, Robin Robert and Ken Heintzelman. . . .

Talk that Marty Servo, the retired Schnectady welter, may hit the comeback trail if Ray Robinson vacates the 147-pound throne. Sad news, if true. Marty is over the hill, suffers from a nose condition which forced his original retirement, and that three-round knockout he took from Rocky Graziano three years ago never helped him any either. . . .

Boston's Red Hose have the best batting average in the league for four-masters. And going into this week's action, they made many of them count too, with a grand total of 225 rbi's rammed home via the long blows. . . . The league-leading Yanks aren't too far off the pace in that department, either. Also heading into the past week's games, the Bronxites had totalled 105 homers, good for 173 runs. It does mean something, y'know. . . .

Medina Jails Carl Winter

—See Page 3

September 18, 1949 IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition
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NAT GANLEY WRITES:

In Answer to Bosses 'Concern' For Our Bacon

Page 2A

VAN ANTWERP ROUTED IN BID FOR REELECTION

Progressives Hill, Nowak Win Council Nomination

—See Page 1-A

PEEKSKILL TERROR IN DETROIT

Mob Stones Negro's Home

By Lenny Cohen

DETROIT.—The vicious fascist spirit of Peekskill came to Detroit this last week.

Inspired by inflammatory accounts of the mob attacks on the Paul Robeson concert in Peekskill, N. Y., carried in the local press, a Klan-like mob smashed windows, threatened, and filled the nights with terror for a Negro family who had just bought a home at 3103 National Ave.

The simple and dramatic letter sent by the family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, to the Detroit Common Council requesting a hearing at which they could tell the facts of the case and personally ask for protection for their lives and property, tells the main part of the story. Here are some excerpts from that letter:

"We have just gone through a most terrible experience at our home which we just bought at 3103 National Ave. The lives of my family are in danger.

"We moved into our home last Friday. That very night a mob formed and began to threaten us. A few windows were broken by stones. We called the police. But AFTER they came, 18 windows were broken. . . . We left home that night. The next evening we decided to move back. It was our home and we felt that in America every person, white or Negro should have the right to live in his own home.

"Friends asked the mayor and the police commissioner to give us protection. The police came but the mob got even worse than on Friday night. More windows were broken, air rifles were fired. It was a night of terror for all of us. Since then we have lived in fear. The threats and violence have continued. We don't know whether our home will be destroyed or my family injured or even killed. But my wife and myself intend to stay in the home we have

(Continued on Page 1A)

They Give Their All to Save Their Paper



DETROIT.—This week the mailman remarked that we were sure getting lots more mail and asked if there was anything special on.

Yes, we told him, the Michigan Worker may have to suspend publication unless we liquidate a debt of $3,000 and we so informed our readers. The heavy mail is the answer.

The editors wish to offer their sincere thanks and appreciation to the many people who answered our S.O.S. Last week $403.50 was received.

Going through the letters we find most came from unemployed workers. Typical of their comments are the followni:g:

"Up here in the Copper Country everything is shut down, my compensation is run out, but here is $2.'

"I am 73 years old and laid off, at the end of my compensation, a dollar is the best I can do," a reader from Kalamazoo.

"Enclosing all I got," reads another letter, with a dollar bill pinned on the paper.

"Regret it cannot be $500 instead of $5," writes another reader.

And it's that last one we want to talk about to those readers who still haven't sent us a letter accompanied by a donation.

Every one who wrote said they could not do without the Michigan Worker.

If you feel like those scores who wrote us, many of whom are jobless workers, then we don't have to tell you how important it is to keep the presses rolling in this critical period.

Write that letter now. Enclose whatever you can.

Decisive weeks are ahead—the election campaign, the closing weeks of the frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders in Foley Square, the National CIO Convention in Cleveland, the tense situation in steel, Ford, Chrysler wage negotiations.

We know you want to read the Michigan Worker as the antidote to the lies of the Detroit News, Times, Free Press. Give your donation now—it's vital.

Van Antwerp Loses Reelection Bid

DETROIT.—Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp who had as his police commissioner the pro-fascist Harry S. Toy, former Ford Co. attorney, was routed in his first effort to get re-elected at yesterday's primary balloting here. Rev. Charles A. Hill, outstanding Negro leader and former State Senator Stanley Nowak, Progressive councilmanic candidates, got 10 percent of the total vote cast to enter the final elections when nine will be selected out of the 18 nominated yesterday Hill ran 14th, Nowak 16th. There were 109 candidates.

William Allan, Daily Worker reporter, candidate for council, polled close to 6,500 votes increasing his vote 1,500 over 1947, the last time he ran.

Van Antwerp ran a poor third in the mayoralty race. Albert E. Cobo, former city treasurer, backed by the Chamber of Commerce, who ditched Van Antwerp, came in first with George Edwards, Americans for Democratic Action candidate also supported by the CIO, coming in a poor second.

Despite the 2-to-1 victory of Cobo over Edwards, political observers here do not construe this as a swing to the right. Rather they see it as growing disillusionment with the unprincipled alingments of the CIO locally here with reactionary politicians.

The CIO slate was not supported in full by the workers. Despite the fact that the CIO did not support Hill and Nowak, the workers chose the two well known progresives for the final elections.

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THE PROGRESSIVE Party of Detroit, which endorsed three andidates for the council, saw two of them, Hill and Nowak, nominated I. F Starr, the other P.P.-endorsed candidate, got slightly over 10,000 votes Nowak got a little over 35,000 votes; Hill, 37,000.

Mort Furay, candidate for mayor endorsed by the P.P., got close to 4,000 votes at time of writing with 150 precincts still to be counted.

In an effort to nominate three trade unionists; the CIO right-wingers tied them in with four City Hall hacks The three unionists failed to make the nomination, a clear-out example of labor in politics without principle cancelling itself out.

The compromising stand of Ed- for mayor on practically all issues,



THE REV. CHAS. HILL

except when he said that if elected he would fire Toy, lost him thousands of votes

The progressive candidates, Hill, Nowak and Starr fought against police brutality, for improved transit facilities, for peace, against the fascist-like witchhunting amendment, for public housing without segregation and for FEPC.

WITH A blanket of silence dropped on them by the monopoly-controlled press and most union newspapers, Nowak and Hill, to the chagrin of the reactionary forces in government and labor, now stand an excellent chance of election.

The close to 7,000 votes for William Allan, the Communist, is attributed to the search by the people for greater security, their alarm about rising fascist measures, and their interest in socialism. Allan's campaign was devoted to speaking on these issues and bringing the case of the 12 Communist leaders facing a frameup in Foley Square to the people.

Nov. 8 is the date of the final elections and labor and progressive forces are already working to weld the broadest coalition of forces to elect Hill and Nowak, the only two real progressives among the 18 nominees to the City Council.

Negro's Home Stoned By Mob

(Continued from Page 1)

bought. If a mob can force us out of our own home, where can we go and live?"

THAT'S THE BEGINNING part of the story of what happened on National Ave. to a Negro worker's family. But there is another side just the opposite of the dirty and sordid role played by the mob and the police.

That is the story of the activities of the progressive peoples organizations and of the decent people of Detroit. Almost as soon as the attack began the progressive forces of Detroit began moving to protect the Johnsons in their new home, to try to force the police to protect them. The Civil Rights Congress, supported by the Progressive Party and a number of trade union and civic organizations, organized groups of people to stay overnight in the Johnson home to protest the family. The Baptist Ministerial Conference sent a letter to the Common Council backing up the Johnson's request for an immediate hearing. Later in the week 11 Baptist Ministers, headed by Council candidate Rev. Charles A. Hill, appeared before the Common Council to demand that the police give adequate protection to the Johnson home. The Council answered with weak, election time assurances.

During the past week there have been large groups of people around the Johnson house at various times. The mob at its largest is estimated at between two and three hundred. On several occasions members of the mob have carried large clubs. A number of times false fire alarms and ambulance calls have been turned in. The Johnsons have been threatened and have had all kinds of vile language hurled at them.

All of this in addition to the air rifles that were fired at the windows and the rocks that were thrown.

And yet only one of the mobsters was even arrested!

I called the police station and asked if anyone had been arrested in connection with the attack on the Johnson family. The police sergeant said, "Yes, they arrested one man who was INCITING the people around there." (My emphasis.)

"What was he charged with?" I asked.

The reply was illuminating.

"Oh, he was charged with drunkenness. He got a suspended sentence." Inciting to riot is a felony. Drunkenness is a misdemeanor.

During the same week a number of decent citizens stationed themselves around the house and the neighborhood to try to see that nothing happened to the Johnsons.

The answer of Toy's police department was to arrest and hold in jail for 12 hours nine young man and a young woman, who were in the neighborhood to protect the Johnsons from violence. At the exact moment when one group of five were arrested while peacefully sitting in their car a block and a half from the Johnson house, a mob armed with clubs was milling 50 strong near the house.

Although some of the hoodlums were taken down to the station, only one was detained more than a few minutes, according to the youths who were held 12 hours.

The role of rank and file members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been positive throughout the entire terror-filled week. Individual members of the organization have sat up through the long nights guarding the house alongside of the people from the Civil Rights Congress, or in answer to the call by the Civil Rights Congress.

But Ed Swann, Detroit NAACP executive secretary, and some of the others in the leadership of the organization, have given little concrete aid to the fight for the safety of the Johnson family.

Thus when Swann assured the Johnsons early last week that "everything was all taken care of" since he had "seen the police inspector," the answer he got was:

"What do you mean inspector? They've broken windows here two nights in a row. And they've broken most of them after the police arrived."

When a representative of the Civil Rights Congress asked Swann if he could get some people to stay with the Johnsons overnight he answered:

"You get the people." The CRC did get people and they are still defending the Johnson home.

Broad Backing Sought for Big Holiday Bazaar Dec. 1-4

DETROIT. — An All-Nations holiday bazaar, to be held Dec. 1-4, was launched last week with a meeting at the Michigan Worker business offices.

"Do your holiday shopping at the All-Nations Holiday Bazaar and at the same time contribute to peace and progress" was the theme of the meeting.

The over-all financial objective of the bazaar was set at $5,000 for the participating organizations. All labor, Negro, national group and people's organizations are invited to participate.

Novel ideas for building bazaar attendance and participation were agreed to. Admission tickets will be 25 cents. Any organization may secure admission tickets from the bazaar committee at five cents a ticket and keep the remaining 20 cents on each ticket for their own treasury.

Organizations are invited to participate by having a booth at the bazaar. Organizations will keep ALL PROCEEDS from their booths.

The bazaar is being sponsored by the All-Nations Holiday Bazaar Committee, which will meet alternate Thursday nights, at the Michigan Worker offices. The next meeting will be held Thursday, Sept. 23.

Detroit Votes Witchhunt for City Employes

DETROIT. — A witchhunting charter amendment that would fire anyone of the 30,000 city employees found to be a member of one of former Attorney-General Tom Clark's and the FBI's list of "subversive organizations" was passed by a 4 to 1 vote in yesterday's city elections.

The local press made the issue "vote against the Communists" by voting yes for the amendment. The tally was 263,555 for the amendment and 78,783 against.

The amendment was written by the Americans for Democratic Action candidate for mayor, George Edwards, who was also supported by CIO. The Reuther gang in the UAW here, while ostensibly in opposition to the amendment, did absolutely nothing to defeat it, not even issuing a single piece of literature against it. With the CIO mayoralty candidate for it and the AFL for it, and the CIO supposedly against it, thousands didn't vote on it at all, and others were confused.

Its constitutionality will be challenged.

Shut 5 Rent Boards

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Rent control offices in five Alabama towns will close Sept. 15. The offices at Dothan, Sylacauga, Tuscaloosa.

Here's One Way to Stop Crisis Trends

SPRINGFIELD. — The Illinois Labor Bulletin, statistical magazine of the Illinois Department of Labor, is noted for the efforts it makes to hide the facts about growing unemployment in Illinois.

This week, Frank Annunzio, state Director of Labor, disclosed that a new method had been found for suppressing the figures on the downward trend in jobs and wages. He said that the magazine would now be published every two months instead of monthly.

Employers, however, will receive special supplemental bulletins, it was announced.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

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Detroit Leaders Urge Truman Pick Negro for Supreme Court

DETROIT.—Prominent Negro leaders here and in Flint told The Worker that they fully supported the proposal of a Negro to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by the death of Judge Wiley Rutledge.

Collins George, editor, Detroit edition, **Pittsburgh Courier:** "Yes, indeed that's how the vacancy should be filled and I well know we have a qualified Negro."

John Dancy, president, Detroit Urban League, "Certainly would like to see a Negro on the Supreme Court bench such as Charles Houston or Judge Hastie."

Rev. Timberlake, president, Baptist Ministerial Alliance: "I think that this is the time to place a Negro on the top court of our land and my people certainly deserve such representation."

★

COLEMAN YOUNG, Progressive Party, executive secretary: "Here's a chance for Truman to back up his words with a little action on civil rights, by giving the Negro people who suffer the greatest injustices, representation at the highest bar of justice."

A. L. Foster, employer: "We not only want a Negro judge but we want a liberal one like Hastie or Houston."

Saul Wellman, acting district organizer, Michigan Communist Party: "Long overdue. The Clark appointment was a direct slap in the face to the Negro people. Truman now has been given a second opportunity. Failure to appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court must not be allowed to happen. The Communist Party joins with all other progressives in fighting to fill that vcaancy with a Negro."

★

IN FLINT, MICH, local leaders gave these comments: J. P. Bryant, president Flint Chapter, NAACP: "It's high time that a Negro is named and I will so urge the President to do so, as it will enhance the fight for civil rights."

Attorney John F. Young, state representative: "The Negro people should in all fairness be represented on the Supreme Court, I will urge the President to do so."

Attorney Elijah Scott, Jr.: "I sincerely urge the appointment of a Negro to fill the vacancy and such an appointment is long overdue."

Dr. Wesley Moore: "Telegrams on this will be most effective and I will certainly send President Truman such a telegram urging he appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court."

Judge Bars Expulsion of Doll, Sage

DETROIT—Tracy Doll and Sam Sage, leaders of the anti-Reuther bloc in the CIO United Auto workers, expelled at the recent UAW convention in Milwaukee for publishing information as to gangsterism in the union, today were granted a court order that prevents the union from expelling them.

Judge Arthur Webster of the Circuit Court, ruled that the UAW had not given the two progressive leaders a trial in their local union, which is their constitutional right, so therefore could not order them expelled. The court order restrains the Reuther clique from ousting Sage and Doll. The judge also threw out a motion by UAW attorneys to dismiss the case.

Sage's local, Briggs 742, voted overwhelmingly to refuse to expel him. Doll's local, Hudson 154, headed by Claud Bland, president and Paul Gates, secretary took a hands off position.

Warehouse Strikers Nix 5 Cent Boost

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Striking warehousemen in the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) turned down an employer offer of a 5c hourly increase from the present scale of $1.37½. The union is demanding 15c.

The offer represents the first break in the adamant stand of the Distributors Assn. of Northern California that they would make no wage raise offers whatever. McKesson & Robbins Inc., drug firm, has filed a $75,000 damage suit against the ILWU for alleged losses since Aug. 29, when the union started mass picketing of struck plants in the East Bay area.

Scotty Sez

Shirley May France muffed her attempt to swim the English Channel by waiting so long getting photographed that the water turned cold. It's different with Walter Reuther.

If he doesn't get started soon at River Rouge he'll find himself in hot water.

• • •

Meanwhile Reuther wants medals for "driving the Communists out of the UAW." He does plenty of driving all right.

The DuPonts consider him their best chauffeur.

• • •

The economic crisis gets worse in Britain and its government wants unwilling Britons to take wage cuts. Ernie Bevin is over here now and may ask brother Reuther how he did it in this country.

The escalator clause is getting famous.

• • •

Clem Attlee says Bevin and Cripps didn't come over here to beg for aid "hat in hand." Certainly not.

They expect to beg with hat on head.

They are appealing in Washington for better trade arrangements. Naturally our Wall Street crowd will make generous offers.

Like selling Britons the shirts off British backs.

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These British Laborites were elected on a socialist platform. So far they have done little socializing.

Except with American bankers.

• • •

--Yes, it's true, they came to power by posing as socialists. They posed and posed until asked to do something.

Then they reposed.

• • •

The Czechoslovakian government has annoyed some sections of the press by taking a dim view of fairy tales as told to children. Fairy tales are a cherished part of our culture say these papers.

Especially the one about 'free enterprise.'

• • •

Teen-agers were responsible for the force and violence against the audience of Paul Robeson at Peekskill, says Prosecutor Fanelli to Governor Dewey.

They must recruit their cops young in New York state.

NAT GANLEY WRITES:

In Answer to Bosses 'Concern' For Our Bacon

OPEN LETTER

Detroit Board of Commerce
Gentlemen:

Your full page newspaper ad entitled "You Gotta Keep Working to Bring Home the Bacon," undoubtedly scared the daylights out of Mrs. Henry Ford relaxing in her summer home at Huron Mountain Club. It must have thrown the "unemployed" gentry of the money-bags into conniption fits at the swank Grosse Pointe Yacht Club and the Detroit Athletic Club.



GANLEY

These pot-bellied athletes of the scissors—who clip the workers every time they clip their interest-bearing coupons—must have thought that your Board went "subversive" and was trying to put them to work. Of course when they read the text of your ad they wised up to the fact that you were merely barking at the wage slaves in Detroit's auto plants.

But in all fairness to our idle rich I suggest that your future ads be labelled "For Workers Only." In this way you will avoid raising the blood pressure of our leading citizens. After all the People of Profits are not long for this world—and it's most inhuman to hasten their departure by suggesting they gotta go to work and they gotta keep working.

If you want to tell the lake trout to be more docile and productive, you don't run around scaring the lamphreys who attach themselves to the living trout and live by sucking their blood.

★

BUT THAT'S ENOUGH of constructive criticism. You were most courteous in your ad when you said: "Please let us have your ideas on the subject." You'll get ours.

First we'll also be courteous and forget for the time-being that the Big Merchants in your Board (Hudsons, Kerns, etc.) are the robber partners of the auto barons in cashing in on the unpaid labor taken out of the hides of the auto workers.

We'll assume that you really mean what you say in your propaganda ad directed against the looming Ford, Chrysler and Briggs strikes. We'll strain ourselves into believing that you are really interested in having the bacon flow continuously into the homes of the auto workers.

"Winter's coming on—the kids are returning to school—empty fuel bins and tanks await filling—the entire family needs warm clothing"—and you're anxious that the auto workers have all this, and more.

We'll also forget that in your "arithmetic" of 440 strikes in Detroit since V-J Day, 72,136,000 man hours lost and $108,465,000 wages losts—you omit other vital statistics: the amount of profits lost by the employers in these strikes which forced them to settle with three rounds of wage increases thus preventing a greater deterioration in living standards and purchasing power; that in the boom car year of 1948, for example, the Chrysler Corp. raked in a bonanza net profit of over $89 million and 20 officers and directors of this outfit pocketed $1,355,250 as a so-called "contingent compensation" (on top of swollen salaries and dividends), while the Chrysler workers in the same year, lost 500 working hours and wages because of steel and gas shortages, increased productivity, and other contradictions of your "cold war" economy.

Or, that even before the crisis hits the auto workers full force, 86,000 on Michigan's unemployed compensation rolls and over 35,000 on welfare are told: "They Gotta Keep Being Jobless." As we said—We'll forget about all that.

HOW CAN WE keep the bacon flowing into homes of the employed auto workers? Let's look over two possibilities:

First, with your help we get the auto barons to completely change their nature. They become progressive humanitarians. They shelve their present policy of forcing the auto workers to bear the full burden of the unfolding economic crisis through wage cuts, speedup and union wrecking.

They voluntarily give up their profits by granting the auto workers' wage, pension and contract demands in the peaceful atmosphere of brotherly love, rather than being forced to do so in the bitter arena of the class struggle.

(You will please pardon me if I don't believe this miracle will happen. Excuse my doubtful feeling if I say, that you, the Gentry of Commerce, won't ask your auto baron pals to do this.)

SECONDLY, the auto workers are forced to strike because the employers refuse to grant their just demands. You gentlemen can still help to keep the bacon flowing. You can join organized labor in demanding an immediate change in the MUCC law so that the strikers can draw full jobless compensation. (Here too, you'll have to forgive me when I say that you would rather give the strikers and their kids poison than give them bacon.) You see how you land in a mess when you try to defend your own profits under the slogan of giving the workers bacon!

THE "ARITHMETIC OF STRIKES" shows that if the workers did not fight back against the employers' efforts to force down living standards, the workers would in the long-run be ground down to a miserable mass of wretches beyond human recognition!

The auto workers can't hold on to their present quota of bacon without fighting. The only way to hold on to the bacon is to fight and win eggs, toast and jam to go with it. It's either forward to new gains—or backwards to pre-union wages and conditions. That's the choice which the auto workers must make.

Their solid strike votes show that your "arithmetic" doesn't fool them one bit.

Sincerely yours,

NAT GANLEY.



EDITH VANTLORN

Michiganders Set for Labor Peace Parley

DETROIT—More than a hundred auto workers will carry the banner of Franklin D. Roosevelt's dream of world peace to Chicago on Oct. 1.

They will be delegates to the National Labor Conference for Peace, a nationwide mobilization of workers determined to defend their homes, jobs, and unions from the dangers of war.

The Michigan delegation is being organized by the Michigan Labor Peace Committee, whose temporary co-chairmen are James Walker, committeman of Local 205, and Fred Fisch, former president of Local 735, UAW, and whose executive secretary is Dodge chief steward Edith Van Horn, 4277 Seebaldt, Detroit 4.

★

A LETTER to President Truman, written on the fourth anniversary of President Roosevelt's death, last April 12, started a movement which spread over the nation and led to grass-roots demand for a conference which can do more for peace than write letters.

The original letter, signed by Ohio and West Virginia leaders of the United Mine Workers, United Electrical Workers, and several AFL unions, declared:

"The 'cold war' is taking a heavy toll of our living standards and our trade union rights. Our country's drift toward an atomic war fills us with dread. We are faced by widespread lay-offs and the threat of mass unemployment. But we know that a huge armaments program that saps the wealth of our country will not provide us with jobs."

The letter concluded with a call to President Truman to return to the path which Roosevelt charted: an American-Soviet Pact of Peace and Friendship to implement the United Nations Charter.

Thousands of letters and postcars supporting the open letter poured into the mailbox of veteran unionist Bernard T. McGroarty of the Cleveland local of the Stereotypers Union, AFL. More than a thousand came from Illinois alone.

★

THIS tremendous response encouraged the Ohio brothers to take the step of calling a national labor conference for peace. Sessions will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 1 and 2, in the Carmen's Hall, Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois.

Among Michigan sponsors of the conference are: James Cichocki, President, Local 742, UAW; Leo Schaefer, President, Local 163, UAW; John Young, President Local 922, UAW; Stanley Bartnicki, Fin. Secy., Local 61, UAW; Tom Coleman, President, Local 285 United Public Workers; Bill Carr, Trustee, Local 600, UAW; Ralph Fileccia, Vice President, Local 51, UAW; Tracy Doll, Virgil Lacey, Sam Sage, Percy Llewllyn, Dave Miller, and many others.

Klan Terror Spreads To North from Dixie

By John Hudson Jones

The Peekskill mob and police attacks on Negroes and whites were the culmination of a growing wave of terror surging up from the South. Indeed Ku Klux Klan officials said the cross would burn across the nation and it has—even in the nation's capitol, in Nassau County just 20 miles from New York, and in Chicago. In Alabama the Klan burned Paul Robeson's effigy. If the people don't smash the Klan, who knows but that it would try the real thing in New York City, or Chicago, or Washington, or Philadelphia or any where in the land of democracy.

MOB VIOLENCE IN GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Angered by the successful Beach for Democracy established at the Marquette Municipal Beach in late August by 100 Negroes and whites of the Young Citizens Committee, a mob of KKK-led hoodlums carried on a week-long campaign of terror against the beachhead participants.

Bricks and rocks were thrown through the windows of homes and cars of three active beachhead participants, and a cross was burned in front of the home of Chatman Wailes, a Negro steel worker.

One of the chief targets of the terror has been the home of Ralph and Katherine Hyndman. A brick was hurled bearing a note signed KKK, warning them to get out of town.

FRAMEUP OF 3 IN FLORIDA

GROVELAND, Fla. — There wasn't much difference in what happened at Peekskill and what a bloodthirsty mob did to the Negro community this summer when the estranged husband of a white girl claimed she had been raped by four Negroes.

The community was razed by fire. Three Negroes picked up and charged with the alleged rape. A third was shot to a bloody mess by hundreds in a sheriff's posse.

The old rape frameup was pulled. The youths were hustled to trial before an all-white jury. Attorneys for the youth retained by the NAACP were prevented from presenting evidence disproving the charges. Indeed, the prosecution didn't even present evidence to substaniate its case. All the jury needed was the tale told by a white woman and her husband. One of the youths got life, and two others death. The case is being appealed.

KLAN DYNAMITES BIRMINGHAM HOMES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When Negro ministers and others began buying homes in a "white" neighborhood, the Klan dynamited them.

But the Negroes didn't turn their other cheek, they got themselves some guns and threw a few hot bullets at the getaway car that threw the explosives. Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene "Bull" Connor, a Democratic Party stalwart didn't like this.

Connor, who had Sen. Glen Taylor arrested during the presidential campaign, for daring to meet with Negroes, has set up a zoning law to prohibit Negroes from living in certain areas. The Birmingham Negroes answered both Connor and the dynamite throwers by a 5,000-strong mass meeting that formed a permanent committee to fight the terror and the zoning law.

MARTINSVILLE 7 FIGHT FRAMEUP

MARTINSVILLE, Va. — The rape frameup is being used overtime in these days of increased militancy by the Negro people—and Virginia was no exception when police arrested seven Negroes on the flimsy tale of an old white woman who claimed she had been attacked in the woods.

Forced confessions, a hand-picked jury, lynch atmosphere during the trial, barring defense evidence, and other "Dixie-justice" methods resulted in death sentences for the seven which is now being appealed by NAACP attorneys.

STONE HOME OF CHICAGO NEGRO

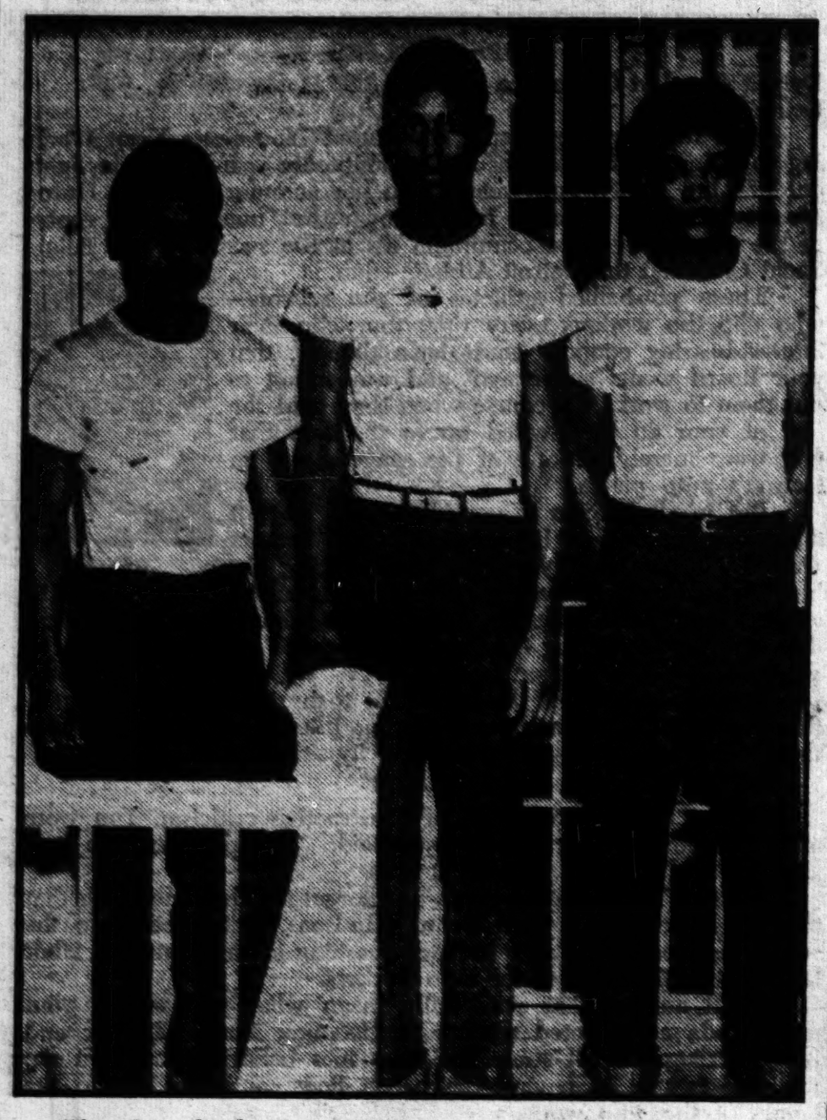
CHICAGO, Ill.—When Roscoe Johnson, a Negro substitute school teacher and part-time Post Office clerk, moved into his home, a raging mob of 1,500 began throwing stones and flaming gasoline-soaked rags.

Johnson and his wife had to lie on the floor to dodge the rocks and spent the entire night throwing out the flaming rags as they were tossed in. Finally 200 cops came but stood by just like the troopers did at Peekskill.

This was only one of many such recent attacks, including a cross-burning in Park Manor community, and the violence at the Fernwood and Airport Homes projects when Negro veterans and their families moved in.

The Illinois Civil Rights Congress is organizing the community to combat and prevent the growing terror.

JUSTICE HIDES ITS FACE IN FLORIDA



The Groveland Three, Walter Irvin, Charles Greenlee and Samuel Shepard, in the Tavares, Fla., prison, after being sentenced on a frameup charge of "rape," which was used as an excuse by the white supremacists for a reign of terror against the Negro community of Groveland.

'Free Ingram Week' To See Petition to UN

"The only United Nations representatives out of 30 visited who expressed annoyance when we presented them with a brief on Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram were those of our own country."

This is the way Mrs. Maude White Katz summed up recent delegations to Lake Success to present the story of how a Georgia Negro mother and her two sons were imprisoned for life for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who molested Mrs. Ingram.

The brief prepared by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, was presented to Porter McKeever and Fred Rope, U. S. representatives, Mrs. Katz declared.

"They were extremely annoyed and told us the fight to free Mrs. Ingram 'should follow the regular processes.'"

Evidently, Mrs. Katz, administrative secretary of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, commented, they meant, the same courts, state and federal officials, including President Truman and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, who have showed by their lack of action they fully agree the Ingrams shouldn't be free.

★

MRS. KATZ said that already two powerful Negro church organizations have decided to observe "Ingram Sunday" on Sept. 18 as a part of an entire week of activity to free the mother and her teen-age sons. These are the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church covering Ohio, and the CME Church District covering Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Pennsylvania.



MRS. MAUDE WHITE KATZ

She said a conference of AME ministers recently meeting at Wilberforce University, O., decided to support the Ingram Committee's fight. The AME presiding Bishop is the Rev. Alexander J. Allen, while the CME presiding Bishop is the Rev. H. P. Porter.

Mrs. Katz said the brief will be formally presented to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and that General Secretary Trygve Lie, has already acknowledged receiving a copy.

"During Ingram Week," Mrs. Katz urged, "all groups interested in freeing the Ingrams should make pilgrimages to Lake Success."

★

SHE SAID they should visit U. S. representative Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Warren Austin and James Thorne, president of the Social and Economic Council. They should also see the representatives of Latin American and Scandinavian countries, Liberia, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, Israel, Siam, Burma, and the Eastern Democracies.

"They should urge these representatives to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram brief before the General Assembly."

Generally during Ingram Week, Mrs. Katz asked that letters be sent to the local press throughout the country calling the people's attention to the Ingram case.



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

Appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court!

By Pettis Perry

IN THEIR CONVENTIONS in 1948, both the Republican and Democratic Parties pledged to fight for civil rights of the Negro people. Since those conventions both these parties have by their policies betrayed civil rights. Only the most intense campaign by honest advocates of democracy can prevent the 81st Congress from adjourning without putting through any of the basic points of a civil rights program. The 81st Congress has continued the despicable record of the strongly condemned 80th Congress.



PETTIS PERRY

The death of Justice Rutledge gives Truman his fourth appointment to the Supreme Court, the second in the past two months. A Negro can now be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

Upon the passing of Justice Murphy, the President was supported on both sides of the Congress in his appointment of the polltaxer Tom Clark. Thus the U. S. high court now includes a major sponsor of the anti-Communist hoax. Clark's appointment was a step backward.

•

SINCE THE FOUNDING of the U. S. Supreme Court no Negro has ever been on it. Hence the legal fate of Negro Americans has ever, so to speak, been determined behind their backs.

The Communist Party, joining with the sentiments and demands of the Negro people, renews its call upon President Truman and the Democratic and Republican Parties to appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, more than ever, when reaction has stepped up its mob violence against the Negro people throughout America, as seen in Florida, Birmingham, Chicago, Peekskill, etc., the all-out fight for Negro rights is imperative. Since its inception, the Communist Party has consistently fought and insisted that only through complete economic, political and social equality for Negroes can true democracy be achieved in our country.

•

WE CALL not only upon all Negro organizations, but upon all friends of the Negro people to join in this demand. Let it be remembered that during the recent crucial civil rights fight in Congress, the President chose to vacation, of all places, in Florida. Let it also be remembered that at no time in Truman's Administration has he demanded that his Justice Department investigate and prosecute a single lyncher. There is therefore no proof in life that the Bourbon polltaxer program is not Truman's own.

This fight can be won only by the most determined action of all freedom-loving Americans. It is therefore urgent that all organizations, groups and individuals interested in the rights of the Negro people flood Truman with wires demanding:

- That a Negro be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.
- That Truman use his authority upon the Democratic Party leaders in the Senate to begin putting their campaign pledges into life.

Wires should be sent to Scott W. Lucas, Truman's whip in the Senate, demanding that he support and fight for the appointment of a Negro to the Supreme Court.

Wires should be sent to Minority Leader Taft of the Republican Party to put his Senate delegation on record for such an appointment.

Every Senator should receive wires from his constituents demanding that he support and vote for a Negro U. S. Supreme Court Justice.

GM Workers Protest Layoffs

DETROIT. – General Motors UAW members in Cadillac and Detroit Transmission plants have staged work stoppages protesting company speedup and discriminatory layoffs.

At Cadillac plant in the buffing, plating and polishing department 100 workers after sitting down in the lunch room walked out of the plant to the union hall until the company decided to withdraw layoff penalities against workers who were sick and had been forced to take time off.

The company laid off a worker, whose wife had a premature baby, for four days, because he rushed to the hospital when called by the doctor. Another worker certified as sick by the company doctor, told to take a day off, was given a two day layoff by the company for failing to come to work. When this happened the workers in the department went to the lunch room, sat down and told the company, "when you withdraw these penalities we will go back to work."

The company then proceeded to issue blue cards which meant that all men who went back to work would not get them, those who refused did. The workers refused them and walked out solidly to the union hall.

There the issue after much discussion was handed to the bargaining committee. Since then it has been learned that the company told George Scopas, Cadillac Local 22, president that 100 men will have to be replaced.

*

This threat of a mass firing may set up a full-blown strike in this plant if the company goes through with it.

In Detroit Transmission GM plant, a new foreman on the final assembly line jacked up production the first day he became foreman. The line stopped for 20 minutes until brought back to normal.

Then the workers discovered that 7 machines were to be moved out to Livonia Township into a new plant which would have meant a layoff of workers. A strike vote has now been taken which overwhelmingly declared for strike action if any attempt is made to start a runaway shop deal.

This is the mood of GM workers here and indirect support to the 87 percent strike vote of St. Louis GM workers against speedup and the more than 90 percent strike vote in Lansing GM Olds plant against speedup. In Flint the GM Fisher No. 2 plant staged a stoppage two weeks ago against speedup.



"Club Matros" Russian Dancers will appear in the cultural program on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of A. S. Pushkin, great Russian poet and writer on Sunday, Oct. 2, at Music Hall, Madison and Brush.

Michigan Marxist School Lists Outstanding Fall Term Classes

Detroit—The Michigan Worker, in this issue, publishes a complete listing and description of the courses in the Fall Term of the Michigan School of Social Science, as a service to our readers.

Each course runs for 10 weeks, starting Oct. 14, with one two hour sessions per week. Evening sessions are from 8 to 10 p. m., and morning sessions from 11a. m. to 1 p. m. Saturday sessions are from 11 a. m to 1 p. m.

The list follows:

ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

WHAT IS COMMUNISM

How the working class is exploited. Why capitalism must be replaced by socialism. Difference between socialism and communism. Is there democracy in the Soviet Union? Attitude of Communists to religion and the family. Can World War III be prevented? Why is another economic crisis developing? Why the unions must constantly struggle for wage increases and improvements in living standards. What is the meaning of the present drive against the Communists? How can freedom of the Negro people be attained? How can fascism be defeated?

WAGES, PRICES AND PROFITS Elements of Political Economy I

A study of the underlying laws of politics and economics as they affect the struggles of the workers for an improved living standard. The importance and limitations of the economic struggle. Among the topics analyzed are: The labor theory of value. Can the labor movement really increase wages? How are wages, prices and profits connected? Are high wages and low prices both possible at the same time under capitalism? How the Marshall Plan war economy is affecting the people's living standards. How to extend the right of Negro workers. How to fight unemployment and the developing economic crisis.

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE

This course lays the foundation for an understanding of the history of the Negro people, from African background to the present. It shows that no understanding of the development of America can be accurate without an understanding of the role of the Negro people. It examines the economic, social and political status of the Negro people today. The struggle against white chauvinism. There will be discussion on new developments in the Negro liberation movement, the agrarian problem in the South and the question of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt.

PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM I

Fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice. The great Utopians; why utopian socialism was unable to show a real way out. Some concepts of historical materialism. The laws of social development. Basic contradictions of capitalism. Imperialism—the final stage of capitalism. The state, bourgeois democracy and fascism. The world-wide historical role of the working class.

PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM II

A continuation of fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory. Ahe agrarian question. The struggle for Negro rights and the right to self-determination of the Negro people in the Black Belt. The youth question. The meaning of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The New Democracies in Europe and China—specific national forms of transition to socialism. Socialism in one country. Strategy and tactics as the science of leadership in the class struggle.

THE NEGRO LIBERATION MOVEMENT

A fundamental study of the Negro question in the U. S. An analysis of the history and structure of the plantation system of the South, the economic and social conditions and population trends arising from the plantation system in the Black Belt, the links between the Southern oligarchy and Wall Street, the Northern ghetto and discrimination. Struggle of the Negro people for the land they till. Historical emergence of the Negro people as a nation and future perspectives. The struggle against white chauvinism.

ADVANCED POLITICAL ECONOMY I

This course is the first half of a twenty-week advanced course in political economy. It deals with: the place of capitalism in human history, commodity production, the origins of capitalism, the essence of capitalist exploitation, capital and accumulation, distribution of surplus value, and rent and capitalism in agriculture.

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

This course is the first half of a twenty-week course dealing with the development of Lenin's "Party of a new type." The first half of the History of the C.P.S.U. will concentrate on: Plekhanov's and Lenin's struggle against Narodism; Lenin's fight against "Economism"; the role of "Iskra"; the organizational principles of the Communist Party fought out at the Second Congress; the 1905 Revolution; dialectical and historical materialism; struggle against liquidationism and leftism; strategy and tactics.

DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM I

This course is the first half of a twenty week course in dialectical materialism. Dialectical Materialism I is devoted to a study of the dialectical method—"the science of the general laws of motion—of nature, society and human thought." Concrete application to current political and organizational problems will be stressed. The course uses Selsam's "Handbook of Philosophy," Engels' "Anti-Duhring," as well as mimeographed outline and notes. Topics covered include: unity and struggle of opposites, quantity and quality, and negation of the negation.

(This course is also being offered for correspondence classes. A correspondence class may be organized of 5 or more students in localities that do not have access to classes in the Wayne County area. Registration fee of $2 per student will be charged in correspondence classes the same as for other classes. Course outline and mimeod notes will be furnished students. Questions will be answered in writing by students, sent in by mail, corrected by the School and returned to students.)

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The roots, history and significance of the Communist Party, USA. The rise of utopian socialism in the U.S.; the development of scientific socialism and its essential ideas; the role of the First International; the history of the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party. The formation of the Communist Party. The history of the Party's ideological struggles, including the fight against Cannonism, Lovestoneism, Trotskyism, Browderism, etc. Thirty years of struggle on the trade union front and for Negro liberation. The fight for the unemployed and its lessons for today. History of the development of Party organization. The Party's struggle for peace and democracy.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT From Colonial Times to 1880

This course will study the growth of trade unionism in America from its origin during colonial times to the beginnings of the modern labor movement. The following are among the major developments to be discussed: the early trade unions and the first labor parties; the labor movement during the Civil War; the National Labor Union. Special attention will be paid to the role of labor in outstanding democratic and social struggles throughout the history of this country.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT

A continuation of the preceding course. The formation of the American Federation of Labor. The trade unions on the eve of and during World War I; the postwar anti-labor offensive. The founding of the Communist Party. The Trade Union Educational League and the Trade Union Unity League; the struggle f orprogressive trade unionism within the AFL. The labor movement during the great crisis and the New Deal; the formation of the CIO and the militant struggles of the thirties. Labor in World War II. Labor in the struggle against crisis, fascism and war. Labor and the Progressive Party.

KNOW HOW 1880 to 1949 Improving Your Written and Spoken English

This is a practical course for those who are not too familiar with the English language and who wish to improve their written and spoken English for everyday use. Emphasis will be placed upon speaking and writing in class. Individual attention will be given each student.

I want to enroll in the Michigan School of Social Science. Please send me a school catalogue. I am interested in the following courses: _____

_____

Registration fee of $2 for each course must be paid in advance. Final date for registration is Wednesday, October 12, 1949.

Send this coupon to:
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2419 Grand River, Room 7,
Detroit 1, Michigan.

KEEP THE PRESSES ROLLING

DETROIT.In July we decided to start something new —a monthly Press Fund to help meet the regular weekly and monthly operating deficit of the Michigan Worker. We explained to you then that over and above bundle sales and subscriptions that it takes an additional $1,299.40 a month, or $299.86 every week to make the Michigan Worker possible.

Thus, the only way the Michigan Worker can keep coming out is by raising $299.86 every week from the following sources: money sent in by readers which they raise or contribute; small affairs and parties held every week for the paper; the two big money-raising events a year organized by the Michigan Worker staff and advertising in the paper.

Here is a report of the response of our readers and friends during August. Total income from the Press fund: (gifts to the paper from readers)—$162.52.

Press fund contributions for August came from the following sources:

Contributions, collected by staff members	$60.00
Raised by Christopher Caudwell Club	51.00
Mail contributions (in response to mailing and appeal in paper)	46.00
Raised by Picasso club	5.00
Misc.	1.52
Total	$162.52

In addition there was $111.47 net income from advertising, making a total of $275.39 for August.

We feel that $275.39 for the first month's effort—in the heat of the summer and the vacation season is a good showing, although it is a long way $1,024.01 to be exact from meeting the monthly deficit of $1,299.40.

The Michigan Worker staff had a thorough-going discussion on a more organized approach to building the monthly press fund. Decisions were made for staff members to directly organize some $700.

We have a proposal to put to you the readers. If the staff raises $700 (which of course will be with your assistance), will you, the readers who are not contacted by the staff, raise the difference on September's deficit namely $599.40?

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

IT'S WONDERFUL when you know the Governor of a state who can tip off his Attorney General to postpone a state law deadline for strike action for an indefinite period, thus bailing you out until the Steel Mediation Board of Truman comes out with its "package."

Then that postponement gives you the chance to leave Phil Murray as the one who makes the decision whether to accept the Board's offer—or strike for more.

And then you can sit back if there is a steel strike and let your people draw unemployment compensation instead of jointly fighting with the steel workers for the original demands.

Of course the person we are talking about is Walter Reuther. The Governor is "Soapy' Williams, the Att'y Gen. is Steve Roth and the workers involved are at Ford and Chrysler.

And ain't it wonderful that John Bugas of Ford will reach an agreement with you for postponement and the press will never holler that "The Bonine-Tripp Law is being violated." All of them are for it because the workers here are being sold out.

• • •

Police detective Van Antwerp (his old man is Maor) came to Arthur Johnson's house on National and Elm last week, after it had been stoned by hooligans who tried to drive Johnson away by Peekskill methods.

Van Antwerp, a member of the "Red Squad," told the residents of the Johnson household that they should not continue to accept the help of the Civil Rights Congres, the Progressive Party and the Young Progressives. He said that he would send them a nice person to "help them."

The next day along comes Ed Swann, the nice person, secretary of the Detroit chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Swann, like Van Antwerp, redbaited the CRC and PP. During the Mosely case Swann helped Toy to redbait the Committee for Justice for Leon Mosely.

• • •

Harry S. "Shoot 'Em" Toy, on the radio the other night, speaking for Van Antwerp, charged that George Edwards lifted his ideas for removing Toy from a pamphlet titled "Toy Must Go."

What Toy didn't mention was that the author of the pamphlet was William Allan, staff member of the Michigan Worker who was a candidate for Council.

Toy must have been afraid that publication of Allan's name as a Communist would have let the people know that the Michigan Worker called the tune on Toy.

• • •

We got in the mail this week the "Tenth Anniversary" issue of the **Wage Earner**, organ of the clerical-fascist Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. In its pages we found the usual barroom "humor" such as asking if Nat Ganley, former editor of the Michigan Worker, now an associate editor, was "working his way back up again from copy boy."

The thing that struck us when this item caught our eye was: what is Paul Weber, former editor of the Wage Earner, working his way up to in Lansing, where he sits as press secretary to "Soapy" Williams?

• • •

Dave Moore, Ford union leader now attending the World Youth Festival in Budapest, Hungary, writes that when he toured a plant there, the workers stopped work while Dave told them about Ford's and what goes on in America.

When he goes down the streets he is surrounded by workers who want to treat him, talk to him, take him o their homes and, as Dave writes, the discrimination that a Negro meets ever hour, every day in America is a criminal offense in this peoples democracy.

Wach for Dave's meetings when he returns to tell of what he saw.

• • •

The Oldtimer visited the courtroom in Foley Square last week and sat in the front row of the visitors' section alongside some mighty suspicious looking birds.

It wasn't till recess time that he discovered he was sitting in Judge Medina's special reserved row, for which he alone hands out passes.

Martinis for Medina -- Slop for His Victims

By William Allan

DETROIT.—ON MY WAY back from attending the frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders now going on in Foley Square, N. Y., I bought a Sept. 6 copy of the **New York World-Telegram.**

My fellow passenger told me that he thought something had stung me as I turned to page three, because of the jump I made and the unprintable exclamation.

On page three was an eight column headline: "Rigors of Communists Trial Sentence Medina to Solitary Life."



JUDGE MEDINA

Before reading the story written by one Frederick Woltman, better known as "Freddy the Fink," I had a momentary, but just momentary, vision of Judge Medina sitting in solitary confinement in jail, doing without his cocktails, theater parties, visits to the opera and his favorite clubs along Fifth Avenue.

But as I read "Freddy the Fink's" blurb with its crocodile tears for Judge Medina's "rigorous life" I realized that the judge would not lose 30 pounds like Gus Hall, or suffer a heart attack like Henry Winston, who along with Gil Green have spent months inside the stinking hot Federal jail in New York.

I realized that Medina would not have to lie on the concrete floor, seeking to find a breath of cool air as Hall, Winston and Green have to do. No, Medina could saunter out to his cool outside porch veranda, facing Long Island Sound, and let the breezes ruffle his hair as he sighs contentedly.

It wouldn't be so "rigorous" for Medina out at his 11-room summer residence on Apaucuck Point, because none of the beds are as hard as in the West Street Jail, a converted stable, where Hall, Winston and Green have to sleep each night.

As I watched in Foley Square the long, thin, well manicured hands of Medina strike his immaculately shaven jowls, I could see the same hands these recent hot nights entwine themselves around a long cool cocktail glass. Oh, yes, as "Freddy the Fink" wrote, it sure is a "rigorous life" for Medina.

"Freddy the Fink," with crocodile tears dripping from his typewriter, tells how the judge has not attended a single party, seen a movie or a play since the trial opened. He even gave up his opera tickets, probably so that he could concentrate on how many objections he could sustain as they were fired across the courtroom by U. S. District Attorney McGohey.

According to "Freddy the Fink's" story, the only time Medina "broke training" was when he went to church one morning. Maybe that was the morning after he sent Henry Winston and Gus Hall to jail for an indefinite term because they protested his sentencing my editor, Johnny Gates, to 30 days because he refused to become a stool pigeon.

"Freddy" reports "after Harold's (Medina to you, Editor note) terrific concentration on the trial all week—like walking the tightrope—the mere sustained effort of conversation fatigues him. He simply cannot spare his energy talking to people."

That's probably why Medina has refused to see scores of delegations of workers from coast to coast who on their own expense have come to New York to demand he release Henry Winston, now suffering a heart condition, and to release Hall and Green, so they too might be with their families.

This "sacrifice" Medina is making is, of course, considered a far greater sacrifice by "Freddy the Fink" than the dish water coffee, tepid water and canned milk with cereal that Winston, Hall and Green have to swallow in the West Street prison.

According to the article the trial has seriously interfered with Medina's Latin lessons. Nothing of course is said by Woltman about what many months of sitting in Foley Square has done to the work of the Communist leaders leading the fight for peace, against mounting fascism, for the rights of the Negro people, etc.

But that's of course the whole plot of Foley Square—prevent the Communists from being in the forefront of the struggle where they have always been.

"Freddy the Fink" reports that each weekend Medina speeds home in his limousine, escorted by state troopers, to his handsomely appointed library built several hundred feet from the 11-room house with a sunken garden.

There, reports "Freddy," Medina luxuriously relaxes and forgets the cares of the trial as he reads the Greek, Latin, French and English classics.

Among all the thousands of words written in this nauseating bid of sympathy for Medina, never once does Woltman mention the names of the three jailed Communist leaders.

The "objective" reporter for the New York World-Telegram would not tell, of course, when he talks about Medina's "sacrifices," how day after day Winston, Hall and Green come to court handcuffed.

Or how they were denied proper facilities to consult their lawyers. How they were denied proper and sufficient food, to the extent that Gus Hall has lost 30 pounds.

And most brutal of all, how they were denied the comfort of seeing their wives and children, or of how the families during the lunch recess in Foley Square snatch a few minutes with the husbands while they are eating under the sullen looks of U. S. Marshals.

No, according to "Freddy the Fink," it's Medina who is "living a solitary life full of rigors," not the Communist leaders.

That's the great lie of Foley Square, keep the truth from the people—because if the people knew the truth they would act to free the Twelve.

History of the Communist Party of Michigan III

Learn Lessons of Struggle for Negro Rights

By William Allan

DETROIT.—In the year 1929 the Michigan Communist Party, rich in experiences and forces drawn from its years of struggle on economic issues, further strengthened its ranks and influence by bringing the struggle for Negro rights into a top position in its day to day work.

The party also in 1928 engaged in a struggle against the phony theory of Jay Lovestone, at that time secretary of the C. P. U. S. A., that American capitalism was somehow exempt from the basic laws of capitalism.

In 1922, our party had adopted a program of full support to the struggles of the Negro people for full economic, political and social equality, waging a struggle against white chauvinism and for unity in the struggle against capitalism.

Not until 1928 did the Michigan Party begin to master fully the true character of the Negro question and to wage a day to day struggle to wipe out every form of discrimination in all walks of life.

One example of how the Michigan Communists understood this question was the nomination of a Negro Communist to be the party's candidate for governor in the elections that year.

In addition, a mass organization named the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, composed of Negro and white workers, began a whole series of struggles in Michigan that brought the issues of Negro rights into the union movement, community organizations and particularly led the fight against police brutality.

Several public trials of party members charged with committing acts of white chauvinism were conducted in this period and for years afterward that did much to sharpen the understanding of the party and the workers on the Negro question.

A high point was reached in the great rallies held in most major Michigan cities in the campaign led by the Communist to free the Scottsboro boys. This was the famous case in which nine Negro youths, the youngest 14, were framed on a rape charge and sentenced to die in the electric chair.

"Free the Scottsboro Boys" became a slogan that was heard and seen in every auto plant, community and mass organization. It became the symbol of struggle against the vicious oppression which the Michigan monopolists were particularly active in practicing.

Thus the Michigan Communists and the sections of the workers they led and influenced grasped the fact that the Negro question was a special question, that it could not be merely treated as another question but as a national question in the full Leninist sense. It required special attention.

• • •

The struggle within the Michigan party against Lovestone, who "predicted" that the U. S. was about to embark on a period of continuous prosperity and that no crisis would occur, resulted in the party here voting in the majority against this phony theory and aligning itself with the position taken by William Z. Foster.

When the 1929 economic crash occurred it hit the auto industry with resulting mass layoffs, reducing the working force to about 10 percent.

The Lovestoneites, even when thousands of auto workers were out on the streets, pooh-poohed it as being merely "spottiness" and due to "illness of growth." Lovestone now is the anti-Red fingerman of David Dubinsky and his emissary to the Pope. The rest of his corporal's guard of followers joined the moribund Socialist Party of Norma Thomas and a number of them appeared as stool pigeons of the Un-American Committee.

• • •

IN THE LATTER part of 1928 an early in 1929 the auto workers union, led by Communists like Phil Raymond and Bud Reynolds, conducted a series of successful strikes in auto plants.

In Flint a mass strike led by the Auto Workers Union was broken up when the police arrested Phil Raymond and other union leaders. In jail the union leaders went on a hunger strike lasting several days that together with the mass protests and meetings of the striking workers got them released.

When the thundering crash of capitalist economy came in the fall of 1929, as predicted by the American Communists, the local party organization as elsewhere throughout the nation began organizing the unemployed.

The first delegation of the Unemployed to City Welfare offices was led by Communists and within a few months a network of Unemployed Councils spread throughout Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Benton Harbor and the Upper Peninsular.

The only voices in this period speaking out for the workers' needs were the Daily Worker (price 3c) and dozens of mimeographed Communist shop papers.

The Communist newspapers reported the struggles of the workers. Hudson, Ford, Chrysler, Dodge, Briggs, Budd Wheel and many other plants all had regular weekly, bi-weekly papers.

Some 40 newsstands throughout the city sold the Daily Worker and hundreds of workers covered every plant, community and meeting, with the Daily Worker, while the **News, Times** and **Free Press** kept predicting prosperity was "just around the corner."

(Continued next week)

The Worker

Southern Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

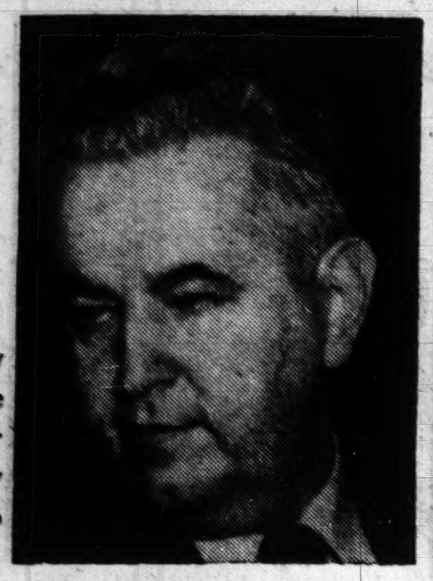
Vol. XIV, No. 38 — 26 — September 18, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

MURRAY OK'S PAY FREEZE FOR STEEL

—See Page 3—

Medina Jails Winter



CARL WINTER

The week at Foley Square also saw the judge refuse to remove a juror serving illegally and deny a mistrial based on the mob violence at Peekskill.

—See Page 2

Demand Probe of Peekskill As Dewey Aides Hide Blame

—See Page 3—



America's Peoples Act for Peace

Delegates from both American continents get together in Mexico City to map fight for world peace.

—See Page 4

From Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq

An editorial showing the relationship between the frameup conviction of 3 Florida youths and the heresy trial of the national Communist leaders.—See Page 4

Can't Shout Down Depression

Truman and his aides are trying their best to convince the people there is no depression, but unemployment is still here.

—See Page 5

$$ Parley OK's Wall St. Invasion

American imperialists get the go-ahead signal to buy into or buy out British holdings in their colonial empire.

—See Page 5

To Ask UN Aid to Free Ingrams

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be asked this Wednesday to aid in freeing Mrs. Ingram and two of her teen-aged sons, who were railroaded to jail for life for defending themselves from the attack of a white farmer.

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be

DEPRESSION BLIGHT IS HERE

The summer is over in the South, but the crop that is harvested here in some areas will not pay farmers' debts. Unemployment through the summer increased in the South, store sales are off, and in some cities there is no relief to take care of the needy.

Alabama's cotton farmers will will have a tough time paying off their loans this fall, according to Julian Brown, State director of the Farmers Home Administration. The 1949 crop of peanuts and cotton in Georgia and Alabama will be about 25 percent less valuable than the 1948 crop. This was disclosed in a report by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

The report also said that Mississippi's cotton crop will be worth 35 percent less than last year's crop.

• • •

UNEMPLOYMENT in the South swung sharply upward. Job-seekers during June in Maryland totaled about 85,000 persons, more than double the number in June of last year.

In Texas unemployment in the 17 major labor market areas of the state rose almost 10 percent between mid-May and mid-June of this year. Four of them have increases of 1,000 or more. They are San Antonio, Fort Worth, Beaumont-Port Arthur, and Houston-Baytown.

In Dallas a delegation from the Council of Social Agencies asked the city to reconsider its proposed budget and earmark a bigger share for relief of needy families.

In asking for more funds for unemployed Joseph Ross, spokesman for CSA said: ". . . in 1949 unemployment is rising. The Texas Employment Commission now reports 9,000 people unemployed in Dallas, county compared to 6,000 a year ago. We have twice as many people out of work as we had in 1939-1940."

In 1939-1940, Ross noted welfare got 1.32 percent of the city's tax revenue. This year with unemployment doubled, the welfare department is getting only .65 per cent.

• • •

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY in Dixie was down to a low point. The Federal Reserve Bank report said textile mill activity in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi, declined in July. The daily average rate of cotton consumption by mills in these states in July was down 20 percent from June. It was 25 percent lower than July last year; and it was the lowest rate from any month since July, 1938.

Retail store sales were down everywhere in the South. The Federal Reserve Board reported sales down in Miami, Nashville, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Memphis.

Considers Sales Tax To Meet Expenses

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida's legislature is meeting in special session to try to find out where it can get 55 more million dollars to meet state expenses. While taxes on corporations are not being considered, many legislators think that a 3 percent sales tax, which will fall heavily on Florida's working people, will pass.

Arrest Cop After Negro's Murder

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A Birmingham policeman, John O. Tate, 29, was arrested shortly after eye witnesses said they "positively" identified him as the killer of Tilton Young Pennington, a Negro.

Pennington was shot while visiting with friends last wek. Witneses said that the policemen came to home of Pennington's friends and later the two men went out to a nearby alley. Three shots killed Pennington.

Truck Drivers Win After 1-Day Strike

RICHMOND, Va.—Twenty-six concrete truck drivers went on strike yesterday and before the day was over management agree to their terms. They received a raise from 75 cents to 95 cents an hour during time they are not driving their trucks. They were being paid 95 cents an hour while driving.

Alabama Legislature Kills

Negro Voting Bar, Witchhunt Measure

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Important victories were won by the people of Alabama at the last meeting of the legislature. A bill to keep Negroes from voting and a non-Communist oath measure were both killed.

A filibuster ensued in the Senate when an attempt was made to pass the block to Negro voting. Federal courts have declared a previous block, the Boswell amendment, unconstitutional. Negroes and whites campaigned against both the Boswell amendment and this latest attempt to keep Negro citizens from the ballot.

A message of congratulations to the four state Senators who filibustered the voter qualification bill was sent last night by the Alabama Negro Voters and Veterans Association.

J. J. Thomas, president of the organization, said the Negro people would now intensify their efforts to become registered voters. He added that the organization's membership is increasing at Birmingham, Montgomery and Tuskegee.

Arrest 2 for KidnapingNegro

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath announced this week the arrest of two Misouri white farmers on charges of kidnaping an Arkansas Negro for the purpose of forced labor.

Named in the kidnapping indictment are two brothers, Frank and Chester Brown of Hermondale, Mo. They are accused of beating Lee Talley, Negro from Mississippi county, Ark., and forcing him to come along with them to Missouri. Talley escaped from the Brown farm and communicated with federal authorities. Kidnaping is punishable by death.

Lynch Mob Threaten Wounded Negro

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—A wounded Negro convict was taken to the Tattnall State prison after a lynch mob of 100 milled around the courthouse jail here. The Negro, Sidney Griggs, escaped from prison. He was accused of attacking a white woman while he was making his escape through the country. The prisoner was wounded by officers who captured him.



GEORGE W. CARVER

Intimidation Fails to Scare Negro Minister

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A Ku Klux cross burned in front of the Dexter Ave. Negro Baptist Church here because its minister, the Rev. Johns, announced that he would preach a sermon entitled, "It Is Now Safe to Murder Negroes."

The Rev. Johns refused to take down the announcement and "forget" about the sermon. In open defiance of the Klan he did not remove the announcement for two months. He also added the words "Inhale Freedom."

A few months ago, when this happened, the atmosphere in Montgomery was bitter. A Negro woman, Gertrude Perkins, said she had been raped by two white policemen. City authorities refused to line-up the police so she could identify her alleged attackers.

They termed her allegations "lies" and tried to dismiss all of them. Had a white woman said she was raped by a Negro, white supremacists in Montgomery would not have even considered a trial, but gone out to lynch any Negro they could find.

But public pressure—Negro and white—demanded that justice take its normal course. So authorities gave the case to a grand jury. This was a tactic to bury the case because the jury was made up of white supremacists. It had no Negro jurors.

The grand jury lashed out at all who demanded justice for Miss Perkins. It called the Rev. Johns to its hearings because of his announced sermon, "It Is Now Safe to Murder Negroes." The jury told him to remove the announcement because it was "incendiary."

The Rev. Johns defied the jury as he defied the Klan. He said the church had a responsibility to righteousness and no one could cause him to swerve from this obligation.

The all-white grand jury called Miss Perkins a liar and dismissed the case, but the Rev. Johns and the Negro of Montgomery will not dismiss their struggle for justice and full citizenship rights.

Carver Museum Exposes Klan Lies

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The George Washington Carver Museum, located in Alabama's Black Belt, home of Jimcrow poison, is a monument to a great scientist and to the Negro people's contribution to world history and culture.

The George Washington Carver Museum lambasts all white supremacy lies. A Klansman, E. P. Pruit, recently said a Negro is ". . . next to an animal." For such fascist-minded people as Klansman Pruit there will never be any "proof" that the Negro people have made great contributions to world history.

They will not see the museum's exhibit of iron work, first produced in the world by Negro people. They will refuse to consider the great early textiles on display here—so great that modern designers still copy them.

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THE TRUTH in this museum refutes the Klan ideas. It bears records of Negroes who helped discover America, the North pole, who fought in the Revolution and in the war against slavery. These records lambast the lies of the white supremacists.

Margaret Mitchell, the Dixiecrat story teller, said the slaves wanted to stay with their masters they were satisfied with their enslavement. A picture in the museum tells otherwise. It shows how the Negro people rejoiced when they won their freedom. It shows them celebrating freedom from the bondage of whip, master and riding boss by dancing and singing.

It is a thrilling experience to view all the wonderful discoveries and work of Dr. Carver. There is a "marble" lawn bench he made out of nothing but sawdust. In all respect it was like stone, and has the beauty of marble.

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ON DISPLAY are large jars of vegetables in some clear liquid. But these are not ordinary vegetables. They are four and five times the size of the regular kind. There are onions that look like giants and rutababas that look like mountains when compared to the "normal" size. Dr. Carver grew them with fertilizer of dead leaves and swamp dirt.

From Alabama's clay he made paints, from its peanut shells or "shucks" he made wall board, and from its lowly weeds he made food for humans and livestock.

How many Negro youths could be Carvers? That is not known because today education is denied to this oppressed people. Most Negro children don't attend school beyond fourth or fifth grade because of the lack of educational facilities. What great wealth in minds and work our country is missing by the oppression of a whole people!

Yet some day liberation will come. Negro youth will have full grade school, high school and college training. During Reconstruction, when the Negro people first gained the right to vote, one of the first things they voted for was free public education. They will do this again.

One of the Negro cab drivers who drives visitors to the George Washington Carver Museum said that when the Negro people win the right to vote there will be more schools in the Black Belt, and more scientists like Dr. Carver.

Klan Crosses Light South, Robeson Burned in Effigy

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Klan burned crosses all over the South this week and issued fascist threats against Negroes, Jews and Communists.

A 20-foot cross was burned on a Birmingham hill-top. Two figures of cloth and straw hung to both arms of the large crucifix. One was labeled "Welcome Paul Robeson." The other bore a question mark.

Exalted Cyclops E. E. Campbell, of the Robert E. Lee Klavern, said the figure which bore "Welcome Robeson" symbolized the welcome Robeson would receive if he should come to Birmingham. The second straw figure was, he said, "For Communist elements who are trying to sneak into the South."

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THE DIXIECRAT C. M. Stanley, editor of the Montgomery, Ala., Journal, said Robeson should not be allowed to appear anywhere. He called for the suppression of freedom of assembly and speech for all progressives.

The Jackson, Miss., Daily News, champion of Dixiecrat Gov. Fielding Wright, said no feedral protection should be given to Robeson. It called the Civil Rights Congress subversive. It said nothing about the entire Negro population of Mississippi, deprived of the American right to cast a ballot.

No Room for Kids—Ala. School Delayed

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Public school opening in some Alabama communities has been delayed because of an additional load of 30,000 first-graders. The State Supreme Court recently ruled that children may start school at an earlier age this year. Alabama's schools are not able to take care of the number of pupils it has now without the added problem of 30,000 more students.

Klan Terror Spreads To North from Dixie

By John Hudson Jones

The Peekskill mob and police attacks on Negroes and whites were the culmination of a growing wave of terror surging up from the South. Indeed Ku Klux Klan officials said the cross would burn across the nation and it has—even in the nation's capitol, in Nassau County just 20 miles from New York, and in Chicago. In Alabama the Klan burned Paul Robeson's effigy. If the people don't smash the Klan, who knows but that it would try the real thing in New York City, or Chicago, or Washington, or Philadelphia or any where in the land of democracy.

MOB VIOLENCE IN GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Angered by the successful Beach for Democracy established at the Marquette Municipal Beach in late August by 100 Negroes and whites of the Young Citizens Committee, a mob of KKK-led hoodlums carried on a week-long campaign of terror against the beachhead participants.

Bricks and rocks were thrown through the windows of homes and cars of three active beachhead participants, and a cross was burned in front of the home of Chatman Wailes, a Negro steel worker.

One of the chief targets of the terror has been the home of Ralph and Katherine Hyndman. A brick was hurled bearing a note signed KKK, warning them to get out of town.

FRAMEUP OF 3 IN FLORIDA

GROVELAND, Fla. — There wasn't much difference in what happened at Peekskill and what a bloodthirsty mob did to the Negro community this summer when the estranged husband of a white girl claimed she had been raped by four Negroes.

The community was razed by fire. Three Negroes picked up and charged with the alleged rape. A third was shot to a bloody mess by hundreds in a sheriff's posse.

The old rape frameup was pulled. The youths were hustled to trial before an all-white jury. Attorneys for the youth retained by the NAACP were prevented from presenting evidence disproving the charges. Indeed, the prosecution didn't even present evidence to substaniate its case. All the jury needed was the tale told by a white woman and her husband. One of the youths got life, and two others death. The case is being appealed.

KLAN DYNAMITES BIRMINGHAM HOMES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When Negro ministers and others began buying homes in a "white" neighborhood, the Klan dynamited them.

But the Negroes didn't turn their other cheek, they got themselves some guns and threw a few hot bullets at the getaway car that threw the explosives. Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene "Bull" Connor, a Democratic Party stalwart didn't like this.

Connor, who had Sen. Glen Taylor arrested during the presidential campaign, for daring to meet with Negroes, has set up a zoning law to prohibit Negroes from living in certain areas. The Birmingham Negroes answered both Connor and the dynamite throwers by a 5,000-strong mass meeting that formed a permanent committee to fight the terror and the zoning law.

MARTINSVILLE 7 FIGHT FRAMEUP

MARTINSVILLE, Va. — The rape frameup is being used overtime in these days of increased militancy by the Negro people—and Virginia was no exception when police arrested seven Negroes on the flimsy tale of an old white woman who claimed she had been attacked in the woods.

Forced confessions, a hand-picked jury, lynch atmosphere during the trial, barring defense evidence, and other "Dixie-justice" methods resulted in death sentences for the seven which is now being appealed by NAACP attorneys.

STONE HOME OF CHICAGO NEGRO

CHICAGO, Ill.—When Roscoe Johnson, a Negro substitute school teacher and part-time Post Office clerk, moved into his home, a raging mob of 1,500 began throwing stones and flaming gasoline-soaked rags.

Johnson and his wife had to lie on the floor to dodge the rocks and spent the entire night throwing out the flaming rags as they were tossed in. Finally 200 cops came but stood by just like the troopers did at Peekskill.

This was only one of many such recent attacks, including a cross-burning in Park Manor community, and the violence at the Fernwood and Airport Homes projects when Negro veterans and their families moved in.

The Illinois Civil Rights Congress is organizing the community to combat and prevent the growing terror.

JUSTICE HIDES ITS FACE IN FLORIDA



The Groveland Three, Walter Irvin, Charles Greenlee and Samuel Shepard, in the Tavares, Fla., prison, after being sentenced on a frameup charge of "rape," which was used as an excuse by the white supremacists for a reign of terror against the Negro community of Groveland.

'Free Ingram Week' To See Petition to UN

"The only United Nations representatives out of 30 visited who expressed annoyance when we presented them with a brief on Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram were those of our own country."

This is the way Mrs. Maude White Katz summed up recent delegations to Lake Success to present the story of how a Georgia Negro mother and her two sons were imprisoned for life for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who molested Mrs. Ingram.



MRS. MAUDE WHITE KATZ

The brief prepared by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, was presented to Porter McKeever and Fred Rope, U. S. representatives, Mrs. Katz declared.

"They were extremely annoyed and told us the fight to free Mrs. Ingram 'should follow the regular processes.'"

Evidently, Mrs. Katz, administrative secretary of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, commented, they meant, the same courts, state and federal officials, including President Truman and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, who have showed by their lack of action they fully agree the Ingrams shouldn't be free.

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MRS. KATZ said that already two powerful Negro church organizations have decided to observe "Ingram Sunday" on Sept. 18 as a part of an entire week of activity to free the mother and her teenage sons. These are the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church covering Ohio, and the CME Church District covering Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Pennsylvania.



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

She said a conference of AME ministers recently meeting at Wilberforce University, O., decided to support the Ingram Committee's fight. The AME presiding Bishop is the Rev. Alexander J. Allen, while the CME presiding Bishop is the Rev. H. P. Porter.

Mrs. Katz said the brief will be formally presented to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and that General Secretary Trygve Lie, has already acknowledged receiving a copy.

"During Ingram Week," Mrs. Katz urged, "all groups interested in freeing the Ingrams should make pilgrimages to Lake Success."

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SHE SAID they should visit U. S. representative Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Warren Austin and James Thorne, president of the Social and Economic Council. They should also see the representatives of Latin American and Scandinavian countries, Liberia, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, Israel, Siam, Burma, and the Eastern Democracies.

"They should urge these representatives to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram brief before the General Assembly."

Generally during Ingram Week, Mrs. Katz asked that letters be sent to the local press throughout the country calling the people's attention to the Ingram case.

Appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court!

By Pettis Perry

IN THEIR CONVENTIONS in 1948, both the Republican and Democratic Parties pledged to fight for civil rights of the Negro people. Since those conventions both these parties have by their policies betrayed civil rights. Only the most intense campaign by honest advocates of democracy can prevent the 81st Congress from adjourning without putting through any of the basic points of a civil rights program. The 81st Congress has continued the despicable record of the strongly condemned 80th Congress.



PETTIS PERRY

The death of Justice Rutledge gives Truman his fourth appointment to the Supreme Court, the second in the past two months. A Negro can now be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

Upon the passing of Justice Murphy, the President was supported on both sides of the Congress in his appointment of the polltaxer Tom Clark. Thus the U. S. high court now includes a major sponsor of the anti-Communist hoax. Clark's appointment was a step backward.

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SINCE THE FOUNDING of the U. S. Supreme Court no Negro has ever been on it. Hence the legal fate of Negro Americans has ever, so to speak, been determined behind their backs.

The Communist Party, joining with the sentiments and demands of the Negro people, renews its call upon President Truman and the Democratic and Republican Parties to appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, more than ever, when reaction has stepped up its mob violence against the Negro people throughout America, as seen in Florida, Birmingham, Chicago, Peekskill, etc., the all-out fight for Negro rights is imperative. Since its inception, the Communist Party has consistently fought and insisted that only through complete economic, political and social equality for Negroes can true democracy be achieved in our country.

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WE CALL not only upon all Negro organizations, but upon all friends of the Negro people to join in this demand. Let it be remembered that during the recent crucial civil rights fight in Congress, the President chose to vacation, of all places, in Florida. Let it also be remembered that at no time in Truman's Administration has he demanded that his Justice Department investigate and prosecute a single lyncher. There is therefore no proof in life that the Bourbon polltaxer program is not Truman's own.

This fight can be won only by the most determined action of all freedom-loving Americans. It is therefore urgent that all organizations, groups and individuals interested in the rights of the Negro people flood Truman with wires demanding:

- That a Negro be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.
- That Truman use his authority upon the Democratic Party leaders in the Senate to begin putting their campaign pledges into life.

Wires should be sent to Scott W. Lucas, Truman's whip in the Senate, demanding that he support and fight for the appointment of a Negro to the Supreme Court.

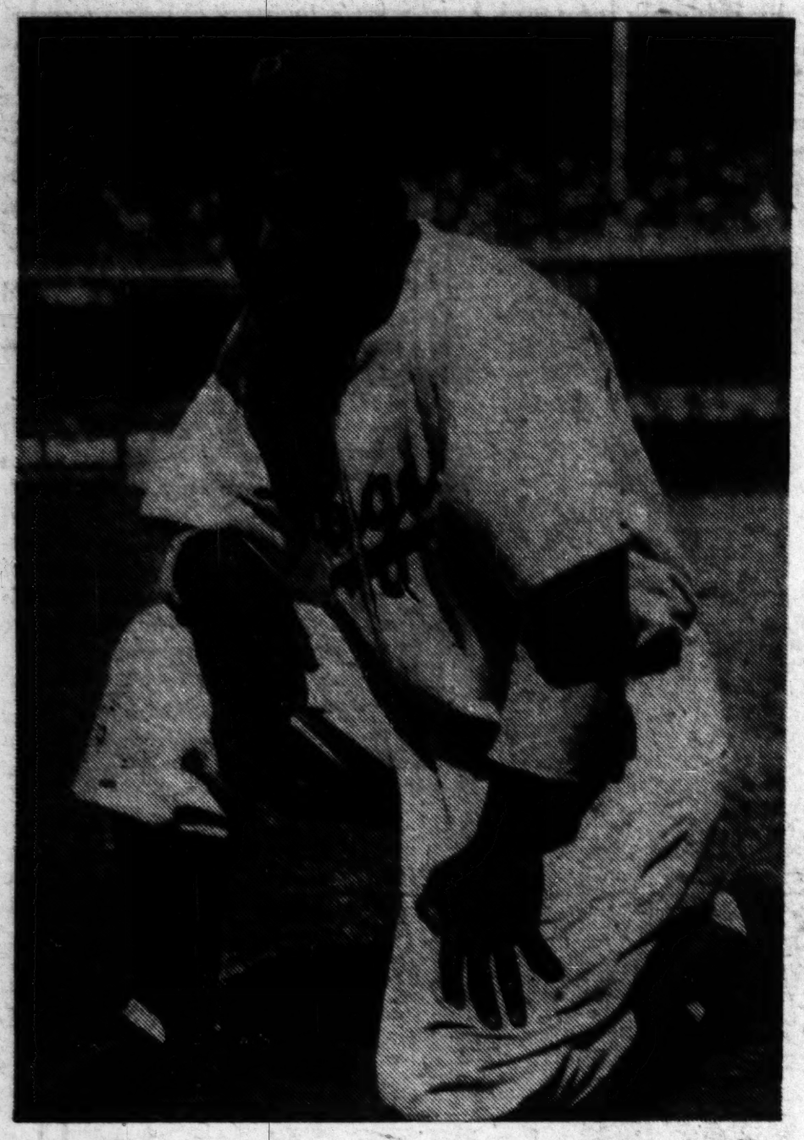
Wires should be sent to Minority Leader Taft of the Republican Party to put his Senate delegation on record for such an appointment.

Every Senator should receive wires from his constituents demanding that he support and vote for a Negro U. S. Supreme Court Justice.

MEMO TO 'SPORTING NEWS': HERE ARE REAL FACTS ABOUT ROBINSON

By Bill Wolff

Last week's issue of **Sporting News**, "Baseball's Bible," carried a full page article on Jackie Robinson that bears comment. The weekly publication peddled the white supremacist charge by an unnamed big league manager who claims that Robby gives dazzling performances only before large and cheering crowds, but when there is no applause from the fans Jackie is quite ordinary.



No figures are given, no data is presented to substantiate this charge. It is an attempt to perpetuate the vile myth that still exists among Ku Klux Klan minded that Negro players are at their best only when they are ahead, or before friendly crowds.

Your reporter checked through 139 ball games in which Jackie Robinson participated and came up with certain facts which explode this phony attempt to stereotype Brooklyn's talented second sacker.

In the first place, Brooklyn has been playing before record crowds both home and away so that he has had relatively few opportunities to play before sparse attendances. In the second place, over the season's play, no particular pattern has developed to indicate anything. Before large crowds he has enjoyed many stellar days at bat but he has also been held hitless on numerous other occasions. Similarly, with the stands fairly empty he has had both good and bad days.

But to nail the lie once and for all here are some of Jackie's good days before very ordinary crowds:

May 17—Playing at Chicago's Wrigley Field which holds 45,000, Robbie put on a one man show before the 15,579 paying customers. The Dodger's won 8-5 with the hard hitting second baseman contributing three hits, two of them doubles, besides knocking in two tallies and scoring a third.

May 21—Out at St. Louis, with 13,320 admissions (less than 1/3 capacity) Robinson spearheaded the Dodgers 15-6 win over the Cards by belting in six runs, scoring three more, socking a pair of doubles and a single, and swiping a base for good measure.

May 25—At Pittsburgh this time (with capacity of 42,000) and 13,988 in the stands Robinson drove home two runs and scored two others to provide the Brooks winning margin, 8-6.

June 8—At home against the Cubs, before a slim crowd of 8,059, Jackie tripled in the first run and singled some a second marker as the Dodgers won 3-1.

June 22—In hostile Crosley field at Cincinnati (holding 34,000), before 9,539 which the Dodgers dropped 4-3 in 11 innings, all Robbie did was belt three hits, one a double, score a run, and afield handled five putouts, four assists and started two fast double plays.

June 30—Nine thousand six hundred and sixty Philly fans watched Robbie sock two hits, steal a base, handle seven chances, and start a twin killing as the Dodgers went down to defeat 4-2.

July 10—In friendly Ebbets Field (seating 34,000), against the traditional borough rivals, the Giants, with 17,896 partisans present, Jack powered Flatbushites to a 7-3 decision. A bases loaded single in the third gave the Brooks a 2-1 edge. In the seventh with the score tied 3-3, his single put the Dodgers ahead 4-3. In addition to his three hits, he had nine chances and won in two double plays.

July 16—Still in Brooklyn, before 11,839, Dodgers dropped a thriller to the Reds 7-6 in 10 innings, but not because of Robinson. The fleet footed infielder was on the scoring end of a tripie steal in the second inning to account for the first run. He scored another run and climaxed with a tenth inning homer that left the Dodgers one shy.

Aug. 10—With 16,426 in the stands at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Robinson's homer and single gave the Brooks a 7-5 edge.

Aug. 27—In Flatbush, with 12,911 cheering, Robbie paced the Dodgers to a 6-1 win over the Cubs on his 2 RBI and one scored, not to mention his nine chances and three double plays.

Sept. 1—In the opener of a twin bill against the Reds, at Ebbets Field, with a crowd of 18,925, Robbie's big bat provided the 11-8 margin. He slammed a homer, double, and single, driving in three runs.

And thus by documentary evidence are the foul insinuations by an anonymous National League pilot exposed as an expression of white chauvinism.

How Midwest Grid Power Shapes Up

A new set of football powers will rise in the midwest this year with Ohio State, Minnesota and Michigan state the pre-season choices for the Big Ten Championship, the Rose Bowl berth and national acclaim.

The 1947 and 1948 kings, Michigan, Notre Dame and Northwestern, won't be pushovers, and the two Big Ten teams probably will be in the thick of the title race, but losses from last year indicate somewhat slimmer chances for a big season.

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OHIO STATE, on the surface, looks like best bet for the Big Ten crown. Guards Ray Di Pierro and Dave Templeton are missing from the 1948 club which finished with a 3-3 conference rating for fourth place. So is fullback Joe Whisler.

But Wes Fesler has a standout sophomore prospect in Vic Janowicz who can play fullback or halfback, Gerry Krall and Jim Clark at halfback, and sophomore Ray Hamilton, highly touted as another speedboy.

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MINNESOTA again will have the toughest line in the area, despite losses of some 1948 stars. Leo Nomellini, who plays either guard or tackle, and center Clayton Tonnemaker will be strong contenders for All American. And if the Gopher backfield can click — if halfback Billy Bye can hold up, if Frank Kuzma, Ken Beiersdorf or Dave Skrien can play a strong game at fullback, and if either sophomore backs Dick May or George Hudak come through—the Gophers will go.

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MICHIGAN STATE, a toughie in '48, lost Warren Huey, George Guerre, and Bob McCurry and all will be hard to replace. But the Spartans, under coach Clarence Munn, figure they'll find some capable fill-ins and are aiming for national fame prior to entry in Big Ten competition in 1943. And Michigan State plans for reknown with wins over Michigan and Notre Dame in '49.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Little Men

ONCE UPON A TIME a year ago a little fellow with a big bow tie told a lot of people at Philadelphia's Convention Hall that come hell or high water or Dixiecrat secessions from the great Democratic Party he, Harry S. (s as in soooo wunnerful) would seek continued office as President of these United States on the issue of fighting for the civil liberties of the Negro people. That's what the man said. One year ago. He called it his Civil Rights Program.

So one year after the Democratic Party convention the lynchings still continue North and South. Up north they do it with a gun in the hand of a trigger-happy sop or a Trenton frameup, and down South it doesn't always mean the tar and the rope because it can be a bullet in the back if you happen to be a Negro trying to vote at the polls. It can be an all-white jury of poisoned crackers trying you for "rape," it can be an entire Negro community razed to the ground around Groveland, Florida. Yes, one year after Convention Hall it can be the burning the crosses in front of the home of a Negro family living within sight of the nation's capitol housing a great Democratic Party President and the fable of his Civil Rights Program. It can be a Peekskill one year after Convention Hall too, and when they ask the little man with the big bow tie and the big promises what does he think of Peekskill and the coldblooded fascist attack which was levelled first of all against the Negro people, well, the little fellow with the big bow tie and the big promises squeaks up a cough and a shrug and do you think the Peekskill police were a little "apathetic," maybe, huh?

So it's still only one year after Convention Hall and over in Pittsburgh last week a lot of interesting things are happening. The Pittsburgh president of the Baseball Writers Association local chapter, another very great man although I am not quite certain that he wears a bow tie, cannot see the justice of a request to admit Negro baseball writers into the Pittsburgh BWA. This great man's name is John Hernon. And he tells columnist Vince Johnson of the **Pittsburgh Post-Gazette,** who made the original end-Jimcrow request, to go quit the Pittsburgh chapter if he doesn't like its lily-white motif which applies not only in Pittsburgh but throughout every other local in the country. Yes, says Hernon, if you don't like it, quit.

So I think now it's only right to tell you that this same John Hernon happens to also be a big wheel in the Pittsburgh Democratic Party, heads the Allegheny County Fair which is a political plum of no small import and puts a fellow on the party's payroll. And wasn't the Allegheny County Fair the place where the little man with the big tie made a recent Labor Day speech?

And whatever happened to the Civil Rights Program, Harry? Or maybe the Democratic Party brother over in Pittsburgh would like to answer that one for the sports writers of the Negro press? Care to try, Hernon?

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Rounding It Up . . .

HANGING OUT THE weekend wash. . . . Win or lose the Red Sox can't say those ex-Brownies they bought didn't come through for them. Lads like Kramer, Stephens and Zarilla. . . . But the Yanks, of course, weren't quite as fortunate with the purchase of Fred Sanford, another old Brownie. . . .

Wonder whether Penn's footballers will be quite as awesome as before now that the legendary Chuck Bednarik is gone from the center of the line. Have a hunch, however, that coach George Munger won't be as bad off as one might think. His backfield for example, should constitute one of the mightiest goal-bound units in the land. Big factor there will be the return of broken-field powerhouse Bob Deuber, the 185-pound halfback who was lost last year with an elbow injury sustained in pole-vault hi jinks for the Penn track squad. . . . But Bob is back again and ready to team up with dynamic Ray Dooney. . . .

The Athletics had a sad comedown this season after the surprising college try for most of last season's American League scramble But despite it all, it's been a good homerun year for Eddie Joost and Sam Chapman. Both boys should finish out with at least 25 round-trippers apiece. They collected their number 22's against the Red Sox in that fateful Sunday last, remember? . . .

Jake Mintz, manager of Ezzard Charles, foolishly lending himself to the Louis-comeback pressure. And while the great retired champ continues to laugh off such reports, believe me, the pressure rests real heavy to get him to come back against Charles next year in what would be a million dollar gate for the IBC promoters. Those guys aren't content with letting Louis serve on the promotional end. They'd like the big killing they can get at the gate out of a Louis ring return. . . .

If you're to believe pilot Eddie Sawyer, the only Phillies sure of their jobs next year are Willie Jones, Ralph Hamner, Robin Robert and Ken Heintzelman. . . .

Talk that Marty Servo, the retired Schnectady welter, may hit the comeback trail if Ray Robinson vacates the 147-pound throne. Sad news, if true. Marty is over the hill, suffers from a nose condition which forced his original retirement, and that three-round knockout he took from Rocky Graziano three years ago never helped him any either. . . .

Boston's Red Hose have the best batting average in the league for four-masters. And going into this week's action, they made many of them count too, with a grand total of 225 rbi's rammed home via the long blows. . . . The league-leading Yanks aren't too far off the pace in that department, either. Also heading into the past week's games, the Bronxites had totalled 105 homers, good for 173 runs. It does mean something, y'know. . . .

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Medina Jails Winter, OK's Juror Serving Illegally

—See Page 3

Vol. XIV, No. 38 | September 18, 1949 | 24 Pages, Price 10 cents | IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

CITY BATTLES FARE INCREASE

Protest New Boost to Pay Banks Big Interest Rates

— See Page 2-A —



BEHIND SKID ROW

Here are the facts that the Daily News wouldn't print about Chicago's Skid Row. —See Page 1-A

GIL GREEN SPEAKS

Here's the speech Gil Green wanted to make in Chicago, penned in his jail cell. —See Page 1-A

BAN ON FREE SPEECH

What's happening to free speech in Chicago? A review of the role of Chicago police. —See Page 9

RELIEF SLASH GOES ON

State authorities have decided to starve Illinois relief clients in spite of bitter protests. —See Page 2-A

BIRTH OF A PARTY

A thousand Chicagoans hail the birth of the Communist Party born in this city in 1919. —See Page 10

GOONS OVER STEEL

A deadly assault on Communists reveals the bankruptcy of the Steelworkers Union leaders in South Chicago. —Se Page 10

Why 'Daily News' Hid The Truth on Skid Row

ILLINOIS EDITION
The Worker
Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 208 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 6-5580.
Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

By Jonathan Bell

CHICAGO.—I, too, have just come back from the outhouse of capitalism. I just spent a week in Chicago's Skid Row.

The two boys from the Daily News were right about a few things. I mean the two boys who kissed their wives goodbye for a while, who told the newspaper's bookkeeper where to mail their checks on payday before they put on pairs of dirty pants and went to live on Skid Row—about four blocks from their city-editor's desk.

They were right about a lot of things. There's such a stink down in Skid Row, it forms a wall around the place. They wouldn't want to live there and neither would I. In fact, my visit taught me that Skid Row's tenants themselves resent being ghettoed into a colony of poverty and corruption.

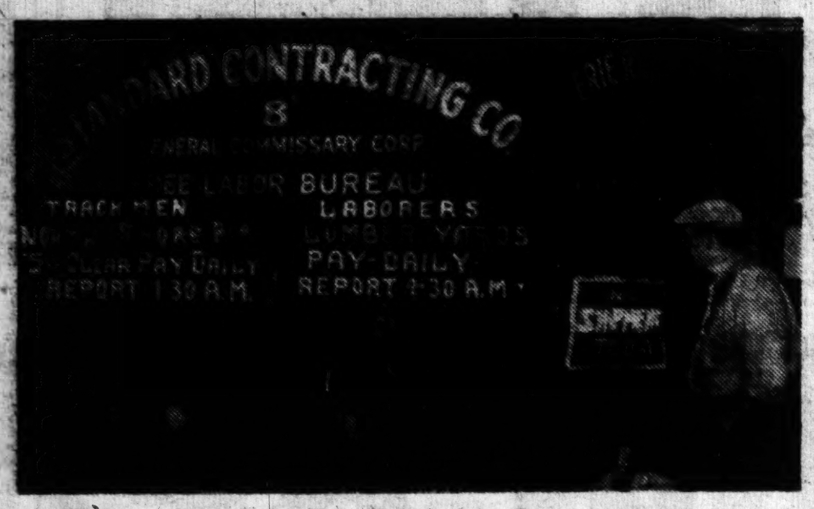
But my argument with the Daily News is this: We don't agree on what kind of stink it is. The odor that bothered me was not of the variety you find with your nose.

These Daily News boys were sent down to West Madison Street between Canal and Racine to sniff out as much Lifebuoy-type B. O. as they could find. They must have been successful because they have been writing about it for three weeks now.

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What got me was the stench of lousy corruption. Upwards of 20,000 men have been ground through the peculiar human "refining" process that is our economic system—already extracted from them is the energy, the muscle, the blood, the health, and in some cases, the will and the ambition. The refinery of capitalism took from these men all that it could or all that it needed, and the rest was dumped on the garbage heap, the slag pile—Skid Row.

That's something the Daily News would never report. This series of articles in The Illinois Worker will show that you can't clean out Skid Rows on Madison Street or anywhere else by "law enforcement," by police raids and round-ups, by Health Department "cleanliness drives," as suggested by the Daily News. During my week in Skid Row I collected facts—statistics and quotes from the workers there, case histories of the cycle between man-crushing exploitation and degrading unemployment at the bidding of the railroads and the timber magnates.



Hiring office of the Erie Railroad beckons the transient workers of Chicago's Skid Row with the bait of "Free Labor Bureau," "$5.00 Clear—Pay Daily," and "Clean Camps." This Skid Row tenant turned up at the prescribed 4:30 a.m. to see the additional legend, "No Shipment Today."

These case histories will show that Skid Rows are as natural and necessary to private profit as the exploitation of labor itself. They will show how these workers were lured by temporary work when work was scarce into a permanent segregated pool of cheap labor. Between jobs, these transient workers were left and herded back into the pool to be preyed upon by corrupt politicians and police, gangsters, crooked tavern keepers and jack-rollers, legal and otherwise.

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I saw drunks in Skid Row, especially in the evenings. I saw some hopeless men on the bum. But mostly I saw guys looking for work to do.

I saw a lot of old men, too old to handle the jobs when and if they're posted in the windows of the railroad hiring offices. I saw a lot of men not old enough to get old-age pensions, and too old to get hired for heavy work. And a minister who has spent 18 years working in Skid Row told me that since the war the young fellows, veterans, are getting more numerous all the time.

Fifty percent of the men on Skid Row are transients. That means they have been in Chicago two weeks or less for this stretch. Does that sound like they're all deadwood loafers, panhandlers and goof-offs?

I found that most of the men are "gandy-dancers"—migrants who do the back-breaking maintenance work on the railroads. They have to keep moving because that's how the railroads hire them. When there's work, they go where the work is. When there's none, the railroads transport them back to Chicago and the cops shoo them "back to Madison Street where you belong." There, if you get drunk and flash your dough, you may get rolled. Maybe you wind up in jail, to be told next morning in Desplaines Street court to get out of town. Police have been known to roll drunks in the sanctity of

(Continued on Page 9)

Frameup of Negro Bared By New Facts

By Mickie Berkowitz

CHICAGO.—New facts bolstering the charge that Robert Lee Kirkendoll is the victim of a frameup were brought to light last week by Eugene Wood, Kirkendoll's attorney.

Kirkendoll, 19-year-old Negro who lives at 4949 S. Prairie, is being held on trumped-up charges after refusing to "pay off" in a South Side police shakedown racket.

He has been charged with rape and robbery of a 52-year-old woman, a white spinster.

THIS IS the third time in three months that the young Negro has been under arrest. For lack of sufficient evidence, he was placed on probation the first time. Soon after accusations of rape and robbery were thrown out of court altogether.

Formal trial for the young Negro was set this week for Oct. 17 in the Criminal Court before Judge Fisher. Kirkendoll is now being held in the Cook County Jail.

In an interview, the youth's attorney discussed the possibility that the woman "imagined" the attack as did Mamie Snow in the celebrated James Montgomery case.

"The woman, although she appears to be limited in her experiences, and possibly neurotic, was probably really attacked."

"However, there is no question that she was incorrect when she identified Robert Kirkendoll as her attacker."

The attorney went on to describe the irregular and underhanded way in which the two arresting Homicide Squad plainclothesmen, William Healy and Howard Pearson, obtained the identification.

"Instead of bringing her to the gallery to see a number of pictures and make the original identification before witnesses," Wood stated, "they brought Kirkendoll's picture to her home."

Wood added that Judge Drucker, at the hearing, had remarked unfavorably at this "unusual" proceedure.

"The woman has already proved her deep-seated prejudice against Negroes," Wood said. "When she was asked at the hearing what color her attacker was, she shrugged her shoulders and said, 'Your people come in so many shades.'

"In the mind of a woman like this," the attorney continued, "as long as it was a 'Negro' who attacked her, it doesn't matter which Negro."

THE YOUNG man's attorney indicated that he would probably ask for a jury trial next month when Kirkendoll is tried.

Wood said that at the trial he would bring forth undeniable proof that it was literally impossible for Kirkendoll to have committed the crime.

Speech Gil Green Couldn't Make in Chicago

Editor's Note: Following is a speech penned by Gil Green in his jail cell for an affair recently held here of star subscription-getters for the Illinois Worker. Green is state chairman of the Illinois Communist Party. He is one of the 12 Communist leaders on trial in New York and was jailed by Judge Medina for mildly protesting, "I thought we were going to have a chance to prove our case."

You don't know how much I would give to be with you tonight and be able to greet you in person. But while I cannot, I can however greet you in writing.

First, I am sure that all of you are anxious to know how Henry Winston is feeling. I am happy to report that he is very much better, now that the hot spell has been broken. As you know this has been a very warm summer—to put it mildly. And the place we live in is a trifle warmer than elsewhere—also to put it mildly.

All three of us send our very best regards and our greetings to the many comrades who braved the hot weather to go out and get subs for the WORKER.

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MANY OF THE comrades and friends who write us, end up their letters by saying: "Keep your spirits high" or "Don't give up hope, we'll get you out, etc."

Let me make one thing clear. Of course, we prefer to be out of here. Of course, our release would be a victory. But please do not draw the conclusion that our continued incarceration has in any way affected our spirits. The enemy will never live to see that day, for history marches with us, and for every temporary setback a dozen great and lasting victories are being won.

Yes, comrades, our spirits are very high—in fact never higher. And we're keeping ourselves in good fighting trim for the blows that we shall yet deliver.

IN FACT, now that we are compelled to have some leisure time, there are certain things we can enjoy more thoroughly than you. For example, take the Dean Acheson Report on China. We read every word of it, digesting every morsel with real relish. And let me tell you it more than compensated for the bacon and eggs we do not get. It read like a fictional story entitled **The Confession of a Great Failure or Chapter I in the Story of Truman's Folly.**

Think of it—450,000,000 human beings breaking forever their imperialist and feudal chains! And this after twenty years of executions, prison sentences and widespread terror. And what arms did they use to wrest this victory!—the very ones sent by American imperialism to wipe them out. So Acheson's report has to admit that while the Nanking Government had the superiority in arms, the Communists had the people, and because they had the people, it was only a matter of time before they also had the arms.

Does this "little" turn in world events—just the biggest since the Russian Revolution—make us feel stronger or weaker? Of course, it makes us feel stronger, a thousand times stronger!

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BUT ONE CAN ALSO turn to events at home—not as dramatic or decisive, but none-the-less important. The Maryland court's ruling against the infamous Ober Bill is far from something accidental or unimportant. It indicates that here at home, there is a restlessness among the masses, a growing fear of reaction; a first recognition of the truth that the outlawing of the Communist Party would open the flood gates to a repression of civil rights that would not be contained short of outright fascism.

Nor is it any accident that few if any have been the voices heard in opposition to the Sherbow decision. But that's because the Ober Bill was too raw. If a Judge Medina can still act as he does in our trial; if the Truman administration can still continue its treason trials and deportations, it is only because the people do not see these actions in their full significance. They do not yet see our trial as aiming to outlaw a political party and to establish thought control in this country. And some who do still have illusions that they can depend on the Supreme Court for justice in the end.

But the important thing to note is that there are increasing signs that the people are beginning to see the danger. Thus there is no need to feel frustrated and pessimistic about the fight in general, or the specific struggle to defend the legality of our Party in particular.

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WE ARE at the beginning of great mass movements and struggle in this country. Unemployment is mounting. Prosperity is around the corner—but the corner that we sped past months ago, not the corner ahead. The corner ahead is one of accentuated crisis.

The industrial and financial magnets are now moving to utilize the growing unemployment in order to pen up a wholesale assault on the entire labor movement.

Yesterday, because demand for goods exceeded the supply, the corporations made certain wage concessions to the workers, feeling that such increases could be taken out of increased prices, and would not affect either their volume or rate of profit. Today, under conditions of declining demand and production, these employers are in no mood to give any wage increases—on the contrary, their desire to maintain the fabulous volume and rate of profit leads them to move towards a union-busting and wage-cutting offensive.

All these developments show us how great are our responsibilities. Above all they show us that great new reserves are entering the fray and that we must know how to unite them and unite with them in defense of the Negro people—who face even greater lynch violence and discriminatory; in defense of

(Continued on Page 9)

Groups Join in Rally To Block 'Project 1'

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—Significant progress in the fight of 3,580 homeowners and tenants against the fake slum clearance program known as "Project 1" was contained in the announcement that the three major organizations fighting the mass evictions had joined forces in sponsoring a public protest rally Friday evening, Sept. 23.

Principal speakers scheduled to address the meeting, to be held at the Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Parkway, include:

Ald. William Harvey of the 2nd Ward, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., 3rd Ward, State Rep. Corneal Davis, and Sidney L. Ordower, Progressive Party Legislative Director.

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SPONSORING the joint action are the Housing Committee of the Committee to End Segregation and Discrimination, the Park Lake Council and the Property Conservation and Defense Commission.

Mrs. Ollie Clark, Mr. I. Sloan Blocker and Mr. William F. Thornton, respective spokesmen for the three groups, hailed the joint action as "an important step forward in uniting residents in the area from 31st to 35th Sts., South Parkway to the I. C. tracks in a common plan to defend their homes. The three leaders branded 'Project 1' as "a brazen land steal engineered by Mayor Kennelly and other politicians and real estate interests, for the purpose of enriching a private insurance company."

The New York Life Insurance Company plans to build a private 1,400-unit development in the 55-acre tract embraced by the city's first slum clearance project.

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THE insurance firm played a heavy behind-the-scheme role in the Cihcago City Council's defeat of the bill introduced by Alderman Carey last spring which would have prevented discrimination in its renting policies. Fronting for the company was Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, who made a personal appearance before the Council to demand defeat of the Carey ordinance.

Mrs. Clark, whose committee issued the popular "WE SHALL NOT BE MOVED!" posters displayed in hundreds of homes throughout the area, said:

"The people of Chicago are beginning to understand to what bad use a good slogan can be put, as they realize that 'Project I' in the name of slum clearance will create more slums. Our meeting will demonstrate that we're all united in our determination not to sell, and not to be moved!"

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MR. BLOCKER told this reporter: "The only kind of slum clearance that makes sense is building on vacant land. The slum buildings that do exist in this area were created by absentee owners like the Harding Estate which owns about 2,500 feet of frontage on Cottage Grove Avenue. Restrictions against Negroes has enabled them to charge high rents while they let their buildings deteriorate for lack of care. Why not penalize such owners instead of the big majority of small homeowners who have kept their buildings up"

Mr. Thornton declared that legal action to stop the Land Clearance Commission from "taking private property from one group for the purpose of enriching another private interest" was being prosecuted by homeowners and had the support of tenants who have no guarantee of adequate relocation.

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ALL AGREED that 'Project I' is a scheme "to build the Negro people out" of the choice area along Chicago's lakefront, in order to reclaim the land for high-rental developments which would be available to higher income groups.

As Mrs. Clark put it, "It's Negro clearance, not slum clearance. It must be defeated."

City 'Up in Arms' Against Fare Hike

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—The city's transit system riders this week made it clear that they have no intention of paying higher fares so that the bankers can get their $4 million a year in the exorbitant interest rates which are drained out of Chicago Transit Authority earnings.

They were saying so in bitter and vigorous terms. In fact, no issue here in recent years has engendered so much mass indignation and so much readiness for organized protest.

City authorities—including Mayor Kennelly—have been set back on their heels by the explosive outburst of angry Chicagoans whose answer to the threatened 5th fare boost in 2½ years has been a thundering "NO!"

Bulletin

September 22 was set as the date for an open hearing on the proposed fare increases. The hearing will be held in the CTA headquarters at 175 W. Jackson St.

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ONLY the city's progressives, however, were able to make it clear that the CTA's financial "difficulties" stem from the facts that:

(a) The CTA represents phony "city ownership" in which the bankers actually control the transit system and dictate its policies;

(b) The main concern of CTA is to pay off the bankers on the $105 million in tax-free CTA bonds which they hold at the fantastic interest rate of 3¾ percent.

(c) Each successive fare boost has been called for by CTA General Manager Walter J. McCarter, who represents the city's transit barons now just as he did in his previous job as general manager of the Chicago Surface Lines in the days before "public ownership."

THE STRUGGLE over transit fares is, in fact, between the straphangers and the LaSalle Street bankers who hold the CTA bonds.

This underlying struggle has, however, been deliberately beclouded (a) by the pretense that there is really "city ownership," (b) by the attempt to attribute the fare increase to the recent justified wage boosts secured by CTA workers, (c) by the repeated statements of the CTA heads that they are only doing what is required by

(Continued on Page 10)



PICKETS protested 12 percent relief cut in front of IPAC headquarters, 160 N. LaSalle. Relief recipients were joined on the picket line by housewives, old age pensioners, trade unionists and progressives. Picket line was mobilized by Trade Union Committee for Adequate Relief.

IPAC Turns a Deaf Ear To Relief Cut Protests

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Public Aid Commission last week over-rode protests from a broad grouping of organizations and refused to restore the ruthless 12 percent relief slash.

As more than 400 persons picketed outside under the auspices of the Trade Union Committee for Adequate Relief, the Commission went through the motions of hearing the protests lodged by organizations speaking for an overwhelming majority of the state's citizenry.

Observers as well as representatives of the protesting groups were shocked to learn that the Commission had voted earlier in the session to continue the relief cut—even before it heard any statements against the slash.

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WHILE all speakers were politely told their point of view would be given full consideration by the Commission, it developed later during the session that next month's appropriation continuing the 12 percent cut had already been voted.

The Commission's own figures indicated that as of July more than 310,000 persons in the state were dependent on it for some form of aid. Relief loads in Cook County alone were shown to have more than doubled since December, 1946.

Groups appearing before the Commission against the 12 percent slash were the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, representing all the city's social agencies and the Chicago Federation of Labor; the Illinois Progressive Party; American Legion of Cook County; the State CIO; and the Trade Union Committee for Adequate Relief.

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THE latter group represented

(Continued on Page 10)

Will the Harris Kids Starve Too?

CHICAGO. — Three children, whose mother, Mrs. Hattie Harris, died of malnutrition while relief was "pending," find themselves possibly facing a similar fate.

John, 7, George, 11, and Rosine, 14, are wondering what the future holds for them. Their father is in jail, a victim of another possible frame-up. Their mother who lived at 704 No. Grothe is dead, after pleading for relief for nine months.

The children are living with neighbors now—and waiting.

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"THOSE children are in bad shape," the Rev. Lucy Mosley, who is taking care of 14 year old Rosine, told the Illinois Worker.

So destitute was the family that the burial of Mrs. Harris was paid for by pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters contributed by the neighbors.

A call by the Illinois Worker to Alvin Rose, head of the Chicago Welfare Administration, revealed that the children's first attempt to get aid from the relief agency has been refused. Rose added that he didn't think the Aid to Dependent Children agency would help the homeless youngsters either.

Although the future looks bleak for the children of Mrs. Hattie Harris, the 42nd Ward Civil Rights Congress has stepped into the case to secure relief and other aid for the family.

The Fairmont Victory

AN EDITORIAL

The American Zinc workers at Fairmont City, Ill., last week ended their history-making 54-week-old strike with a resounding victory that holds profound lessons for the entire labor movement.

The bitter year-long struggle to save their militant mine-mill union, and to win a fourth round wage increase will go down in labor history as an epic labor struggle of this period.

Starting as a fight between the workers and the powerful American Zinc Corp. over the anti-Communist affidavit of the Taft-Hartley slave law, the struggle gradually developed to bring into play sections of all the forces ranged against each other in the present-day struggle between labor and capital.

On the company's side there were lined up the prostitute daily press, open strike-breaking agencies, stoolpigeons, traitors, bribe-takers, a strike-breaking priest, thugs and gangsters posing as CIO labor leaders, all the raiding, red-baiting Murrayites of the CIO, and finally, the Taft-Hartley NLRB with its open collusive support for the company.

The strike was marked by what was unquestionably the most violent and sustained red-baiting ever faced by any group of striking American workers, and when this proved unsuccessful, by open gangster-shootings of strikers, and finally by two bare-faced conspiracies to steal NLRB elections.

All these attacks of the company and its allies were shattered against the solid determination of the strikers to save their mine-mill union, "come hell or high water," and against the unprecedented moral and financial support given the strikers by scores of AFL, CIO and independent union locals throughout Southern Illinois.

The victory of Mine-Mill Local 82 is a victory of all American labor. It is a victory over powerful monopoly capital out to destroy militant labor unionism. It is a victory over the sell-out policies of Murrayites in the CIO. It is a magnificent, precedent-setting victory over Taft-Hartleyism.

Klan Terror Spreads To North from Dixie

By John Hudson Jones

The Peekskill mob and police attacks on Negroes and whites were the culmination of a growing wave of terror surging up from the South. Indeed Ku Klux Klan officials said the cross would burn across the nation and it has—even in the nation's capitol, in Nassau County just 20 miles from New York, and in Chicago. In Alabama the Klan burned Paul Robeson's effigy. If the people don't smash the Klan, who knows but that it would try the real thing in New York City, or Chicago, or Washington, or Philadelphia or any where in the land of democracy.

MOB VIOLENCE IN GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Angered by the successful Beach for Democracy established at the Marquette Municipal Beach in late August by 100 Negroes and whites of the Young Citizens Committee, a mob of KKK-led hoodlums carried on a week-long campaign of terror against the beachhead participants.

Bricks and rocks were thrown through the windows of homes and cars of three active beachhead participants, and a cross was burned in front of the home of Chatman Wailes, a Negro steel worker.

One of the chief targets of the terror has been the home of Ralph and Katherine Hyndman. A brick was hurled bearing a note signed KKK, warning them to get out of town.

FRAMEUP OF 3 IN FLORIDA

GROVELAND, Fla. — There wasn't much difference in what happened at Peekskill and what a bloodthirsty mob did to the Negro community this summer when the estranged husband of a white girl claimed she had been raped by four Negroes.

The community was razed by fire. Three Negroes picked up and charged with the alleged rape. A third was shot to a bloody mess by hundreds in a sheriff's posse.

The old rape frameup was pulled. The youths were hustled to trial before an all-white jury. Attorneys for the youth retained by the NAACP were prevented from presenting evidence disproving the charges. Indeed, the prosecution didn't even present evidence to substaniate its case. All the jury needed was the tale told by a white woman and her husband. One of the youths got life, and two others death. The case is being appealed.

KLAN DYNAMITES BIRMINGHAM HOMES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When Negro ministers and others began buying homes in a "white" neighborhood, the Klan dynamited them.

But the Negroes didn't turn their other cheek, they got themselves some guns and threw a few hot bullets at the getaway car that threw the explosives. Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene "Bull" Connor, a Democratic Party stalwart didn't like this.

Connor, who had Sen. Glen Taylor arrested during the presidential campaign, for daring to meet with Negroes, has set up a zoning law to prohibit Negroes from living in certain areas. The Birmingham Negroes answered both Connor and the dynamite throwers by a 5,000-strong mass meeting that formed a permanent committee to fight the terror and the zoning law.

MARTINSVILLE 7 FIGHT FRAMEUP

MARTINSVILLE, Va. — The rape frameup is being used overtime in these days of increased militancy by the Negro people—and Virginia was no exception when police arrested seven Negroes on the flimsy tale of an old white woman who claimed she had been attacked in the woods.

Forced confessions, a hand-picked jury, lynch atmosphere during the trial, barring defense evidence, and other "Dixie-justice" methods resulted in death sentences for the seven which is now being appealed by NAACP attorneys.

STONE HOME OF CHICAGO NEGRO

CHICAGO, Ill.—When Roscoe Johnson, a Negro substitute school teacher and part-time Post Office clerk, moved into his home, a raging mob of 1,500 began throwing stones and flaming gasoline-soaked rags.

Johnson and his wife had to lie on the floor to dodge the rocks and spent the entire night throwing out the flaming rags as they were tossed in. Finally 200 cops came but stood by just like the troopers did at Peekskill.

This was only one of many such recent attacks, including a cross-burning in Park Manor community, and the violence at the Fernwood and Airport Homes projects when Negro veterans and their families moved in.

The Illinois Civil Rights Congress is organizing the community to combat and prevent the growing terror.

JUSTICE HIDES ITS FACE IN FLORIDA



The Groveland Three, Walter Irvin, Charles Greenlee and Samuel Shepard, in the Tavares, Fla., prison, after being sentenced on a frameup charge of "rape," which was used as an excuse by the white supremacists for a reign of terror against the Negro community of Groveland.

'Free Ingram Week' To See Petition to UN

"The only United Nations representatives out of 30 visited who expressed annoyance when we presented them with a brief on Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram were those of our own country."

This is the way Mrs. Maude White Katz summed up recent delegations to Lake Success to present the story of how a Georgia Negro mother and her two sons were imprisoned for life for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who molested Mrs. Ingram.

The brief prepared by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, was presented to Porter McKeever and Fred Rope, U. S. representatives, Mrs. Katz declared.

"They were extremely annoyed and told us the fight to free Mrs. Ingram 'should follow the regular processes.'"

Evidently, Mrs. Katz, administrative secretary of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, commented, they meant, the same courts, state and federal officials, including President Truman and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, who have showed by their lack of action they fully agree the Ingrams shouldn't be free.

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MRS. KATZ said that already two powerful Negro church organizations have decided to observe "Ingram Sunday" on Sept. 18 as a part of an entire week of activity to free the mother and her teenage sons. These are the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church covering Ohio, and the CME Church District covering Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Pennsylvania.



MRS. MAUDE WHITE KATZ

She said a conference of AME ministers recently meeting at Wilberforce University, O., decided to support the Ingram Committee's fight. The AME presiding Bishop is the Rev. Alexander J. Allen, while the CME presiding Bishop is the Rev. H. P. Porter.

Mrs. Katz said the brief will be formally presented to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and that General Secretary Trygve Lie, has already acknowledged receiving a copy.

"During Ingram Week," Mrs. Katz urged, "all groups interested in freeing the Ingrams should make pilgrimages to Lake Success."

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SHE SAID they should visit U. S. representative Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Warren Austin and James Thorne, president of the Social and Economic Council. They should also see the representatives of Latin American and Scandinavian countries, Liberia, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, Israel, Siam, Burma, and the Eastern Democracies.

"They should urge these representatives to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram brief before the General Assembly."

Generally during Ingram Week, Mrs. Katz asked that letters be sent to the local press throughout the country calling the people's attention to the Ingram case.



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

Appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court!

By Pettis Perry

IN THEIR CONVENTIONS in 1948, both the Republican and Democratic Parties pledged to fight for civil rights of the Negro people. Since those conventions both these parties have by their policies betrayed civil rights. Only the most intense campaign by honest advocates of democracy can prevent the 81st Congress from adjourning without putting through any of the basic points of a civil rights program. The 81st Congress has continued the despicable record of the strongly condemned 80th Congress.



PETTIS PERRY

The death of Justice Rutledge gives Truman his fourth appointment to the Supreme Court, the second in the past two months. A Negro can now be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

Upon the passing of Justice Murphy, the President was supported on both sides of the Congress in his appointment of the polltaxer Tom Clark. Thus the U. S. high court now includes a major sponsor of the anti-Communist hoax. Clark's appointment was a step backward.

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SINCE THE FOUNDING of the U. S. Supreme Court no Negro has ever been on it. Hence the legal fate of Negro Americans has ever, so to speak, been determined behind their backs.

The Communist Party, joining with the sentiments and demands of the Negro people, renews its call upon President Truman and the Democratic and Republican Parties to appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, more than ever, when reaction has stepped up its mob violence against the Negro people throughout America, as seen in Florida, Birmingham, Chicago, Peekskill, etc., the all-out fight for Negro rights is imperative. Since its inception, the Communist Party has consistently fought and insisted that only through complete economic, political and social equality for Negroes can true democracy be achieved in our country.

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WE CALL not only upon all Negro organizations, but upon all friends of the Negro people to join in this demand. Let it be remembered that during the recent crucial civil rights fight in Congress, the President chose to vacation, of all places, in Florida. Let it also be remembered that at no time in Truman's Administration has he demanded that his Justice Department investigate and prosecute a single lyncher. There is therefore no proof in life that the Bourbon polltaxer program is not Truman's own.

This fight can be won only by the most determined action of all freedom-loving Americans. It is therefore urgent that all organizations, groups and individuals interested in the rights of the Negro people flood Truman with wires demanding:

- That a Negro be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.
- That Truman use his authority upon the Democratic Party leaders in the Senate to begin putting their campaign pledges into life.

Wires should be sent to Scott W. Lucas, Truman's whip in the Senate, demanding that he support and fight for the appointment of a Negro to the Supreme Court.

Wires should be sent to Minority Leader Taft of the Republican Party to put his Senate delegation on record for such an appointment.

Every Senator should receive wires from his constituents demanding that he support and vote for a Negro U. S. Supreme Court Justice.

Outlawing Free Speech in Chicago

By David Englestein

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Commissioner of Police, John Prendergast, writes: "This letter is to advise you . . . that the open-air meeting permit at Belmont and Clark on Mondays, 7:30-9:00 p.m. is hereby revoked." The letter, dated Sept. 8, 1949, is addressed to the Communist Party. This edict is one of a growing number of attempts by reactionary forces here to suppress the right of free speech in Chicago.

Here is a brief review of the fight to hold open-air rallies on the streets on Chicago—and the lessons of this struggle for progressives.

The open-air meeting held at Belmont and Clark on Sept. 5, under Communist Party auspices, bears more than ordinary significance. The previous Monday, local hoodlums with the aid of the police had succeeded in disrupting the meeting—turning over the speaker's stand, damaging the loud-speaker system and attacking men and women in the crowd.

Determined to defend free speech, more than 400 people attended the meeting the next week.

A well-organized gang of hoodlums, drunks and openly fascist elements failed to break up the meeting, despite their jeering, booing and threats. Steadfast in the face of vicious anti-Negro, anti-Jewish remarks, the speakers, including two war veterans, addressed the crowd and the progressive forces refused to be provoked and proceeded with the meeting.

A police detail assigned to the meeting did nothing to stop the threatening hoodlums. Their collusion with these fascist elements is clear from the fact that it was this same police detail that recommended revoking the permit.

Over several years the police have clearly indicated they are more intent on finding pretexts for over-riding free speech in the city. Rather than enforcing duly issued police permits, they have seized on the opposition of pro-fascist elements to ban meetings, revoke permits and even arrest progressives.

A stark example is the false arrest of Sam Tomash and Mike Hecht last year. Legal suits were later filed against the city corporation counsel and state's attorney. After interminable court delays, the suits were won, with a tacit agreement following from Commissioner Prendergast that police would be instructed not to violate free speech at street corner rallies.

The list of corners has been steadily growing where the threat of force—if not actual violence—has been encountered by progressives.

These attacks are not limited to the Communist Party. They have also been made on meetings of the Progressive Party, fraternal organizations and other groups.

This broadside attack on free speech cannot be separated from other alarming developments concerning civil rights in this city.

It falls into a general pattern, with the police aiding and abetting the trampling underfoot of basic democratic liberties.

It is seen clearly in the failure of police to stop the mobbing and stoning of the Johnson home in Park Manor; mounting police terror against Negroes; the notorious strikebreaking Labor Detail; arbitrary denial of desirable street corners for meetings; and the most recent attack by Steel Union goons on leaflet distributors in the presence of police.

This is the pattern of fascism. Under the smokescreen of anti-Communism, the big industrialists and the press of our city are inciting hoodlum elements and the Police Department is assisting in the whittling down of basic democratic rights.

The violence in Peekskill, N. Y. on a peaceful audience as they emerged from the Robeson concert, where hoodlums worked hand in hand with local and state police, points up this pattern of fascism in a most menacing manner.

Progressives in Chicago have lessons to learn from these local experiences in the fight for free speech.

These lessons underscore that only resistance by the common people will stop the march of fascist violence. Failure to oppose the hoodlums and demand from the city authorities enforcement of the Bill of Rights is to submit to creeping fascism.

The events at Peekskill and these local ones demonstrate the truth of the charge of our Party leaders on trial: that the ruling class, and not the Communists, preach and practice daily attacks on the democratic rights of the American people.

DOXEY WILKERSON TO SPEAK AT WORKERS SCHOOL PARLEY

CHICAGO.—Doxey A. Wilkerson, noted Negro Marxist, will address the Chicago Workers' School planning conference which will be held here Saturday, Sept. 24 at the Ashland Auditorium, 328 S. Ashland Ave. The conference will open at 1:30 p.m.

Mr. Wilkerson, Director of Faculty and Curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City, will keynote the meeting with an address on "Mankind Rallies to the Banners of Marxism."

"The purpose of the conference," Mrs. Yolanda Hall, Executive Director of the School stated, "is to discuss the problems of improving the school, and to bring it to the attention of broader groupings of workers. We will discuss methods of building it so that it can fulfill even more adequately this year its historic function."

The Chicago Workers' School has had over 600 students in 35 classes although it was established less than a year ago.

The Real Story Behind Skid Row

(Continued from Page IA)

the paddy wagon.

You get a job on the E & J Railroad, you go out for a week or perhaps three. Out of $56 earned for a six-day week you come back with $26 net after the railroad has held back your labor camp board-and-keep. That $26 has to last you until you catch another job, so you're back on Skid Row.

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You can get a bed in a flop house stall for 50 cents a night. You can stay in the Monroe or Mills Hotel for $3.50 a week. You can stay in the Dawes Mission on Peoria Street or the Chicago industrial League on Sangamon St. for 20 cents a night. But you have to get in line at Dawes by 5 p.m. because they have only 355 bunks. Late comers in the winter sit up all night in chairs.

Food costs the same as in other places. When you're working you can eat on $1.50 a day. Not working, you can get along skipping one meal and you save 40 cents.

A key man to meet for anyone who wants to size up Skid Row is Rev. Dr. William Seath, superintendent, Chicago Christian Industrial League. The League is Presbyterian in origin but it's interdenominational in operation.

Dr. Seath knows the men pretty well and he gets impatient with outsiders who take a look and a sniff and conclude that Skid Row is the city's source of infection. Once a group of students "studying" Skid Row walked down Madison and entered his Mission. A 17-year-old girl among them told Dr. Seath that the Row is morally low and and filthy with venereal disease.

He asked how she knew that so quickly. She answered that she could tell by the sores on the men's legs and faces. Seath told her the sores were from 29 cents-a-pint wine, then he lit into her for becoming an "expert" after a 15-minute walk.

"There is no sex and morals problem on Skid Row, either from prostitutes or perverts," Dr. Seath told me in an interview. "Life is too much of a struggle for a place to live and for some work to do. Emotionally, most men are at a low ebb as a result."

Dr. Seath is not the man to try to convince that Skid Rowers are bums and loafers. He recalls them for the past 18 years.

"These migrant workers," he told me, "did a lot of the job of building America. They were hale and hearty fellows, even when they were drunk. They're men of good hearts. Now they have become old men with little to do but go on relief."

He traced how the men followed the seasons, the ice and lumber harvests out of Minneapolis in winter, to the plantings in the spring and crop harvests in the fall. Road building work could be found in between, as well as track and maintenance work on the railroads. Now all but the railroads are gone by mechanization—the railroads and the men.

"A man in prison acquires a body odor," he remarked. "Here the men pick up the 'Skid Row odor.' It's more a look than a scent. When they go for a job, they've got two strikes on them. I have heard that some railroad labor offices won't hire here in Chicago any more. They tell the men if they can get to a main junction on their own—they can get jobs."

The devil take the hindmost—and those who don't have much life and labor left to offer up to the altar of capitalist profit.

(This is the first of a series of articles covering Skid Row first hand. In next week's Illinois Worker read about how jobs are hunted and about general employment conditions on Skid Row, and the effect of the growing economic crisis on the transient workers' picture. Later articles will discuss what the workers on Skid Row want—and how their needs can be fulfilled.)

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by

HARRY HAYWOOD

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Gil Green Speaks from Jail

(Continued from Page IA)

living standards and for wage increases; in defense of trade unionism and trade union unity and democracy; in defense of civil rights and the right of free speech and free political organization.

IN ALL THIS, the most important task is to stick to the people—first of all the workers, to have confidence in them, and to bring the truth to them. We must reach the people with our message. We must let them know what the score is. We must win them for the defense of our Party and FOR our Party.

Towards this end the building of the press — The Worker and the Daily Worker must occupy a central spot in all our work. Without them we are helpless to combat the lies and the confusion of the enemy. With them as mass vehicles of truth and clrity great things can be accomplished.

I hope that this evening's gathering will not end the campaign to build the Worker, but make the campaign a year round task.

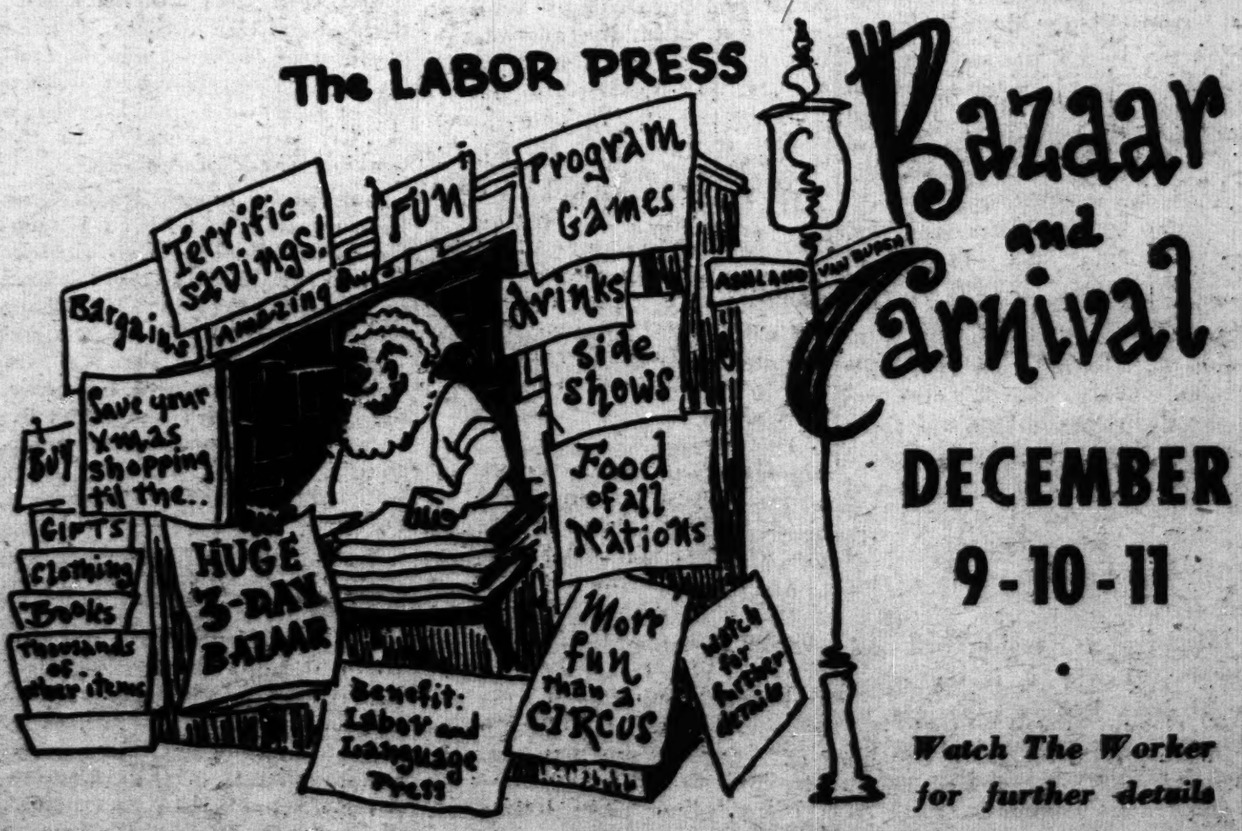
In conclusion let me thank the many of you who have written such inspiring letters and kept us informed of what's going on.

Let me also congratulate the Party for its splendid reaction to the recent wanton attack on the Johnson family. We, together with others must put an end to such shameful occurrances. Chicago must be made free of Jimcrow segregation, discrimination and violence.

Tonight the three of us shall drink a toast in your honor. I'm afraid it will be water, but it will salute each of you who have done and are doing the great job of reaching the people with the only paper that speaks for them.

Until I shake your hand in person, so long.

GIL GREEN.



Sponsored by the ILLINOIS WORKER and the Nationality Press

Goons Are Steel Union's Substitute for a Program

By Sam Kushner

CHICAGO.—An exhibition echoing the goose-stepping Storm Troopers of Adolph Hitler was given here last week when a crew of payroll goons from the CIO Steelworkers Union viciously assaulted a group distributing the South Chicago Communist Party's shop paper a the gates of the big Carnegie-Illinois steel mill.

A small group of distributors of the shop paper was pounced upon by more than 50 hirelings of steel union chief Joseph Germano and beaten and mauled, with a few requiring medical attention for their injuries.

Several carloads of the goons pulled up in high-powered, fancy automobiles and without warning unloosed their attack at the gates of the big mill. Obviously not workers in the mill (some were recognized as full-time "organizers" for the Steel Union), they first attempted to run down the distributors with the cars.

They then physically assaulted the Communist workers. After being overpowered, the distributors were knocked to the ground where they were viciously kicked as they lay helpless.

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RESENTMENT and anger over the attack was openly expressed by many steel workers entering the mill at the time, who stooped to pick up the scattered papers.

The attack was but the latest expression of a long series of moves made by the steel union's leadership to intimidate and terrorize Communists, progressives and ordinary union members who express any militancy.

Seeking to throttle any democratic expression in the union, the goons chose to attack the paper distributors because it dealt with such vital issues as the wage demands of the workers and the need for Negro and white unity in the mill.

The attack was obviously designed to warn all militant workers not to press for union action on grievances least they too be called "Communists" and become targets of the same kind of brutality.

The Germano goons also feared to have the workers learn the true facts on thei rdictatorial control of the union and their sellout policies on wage increases.

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THEY feel helpless, and lose out, when it comes to answering arguments with facts. They are forced to use the anti-Communist language of a Hitler and the physical terrorism of the Storm Troopers.

An example of the anti-Communist depths to which the leaders of this union have sunk is a recent column in the official newspaper of Local 65 by George R. Brickhill.

In language that would make any anti-labor Pinkerton stool-pigeon envious, Brickhill said of the Communists, "Report any suspicious moves on their part to the FBI at once . . . here's what I want to do . . . throw them in a ladle of hot metal . . . then we can make them into bullets and shoot them at Russia."

It is to the everlasting shame of the American labor movement that such filthy echoes of Hitler's anti-Communism can appear in a trade union newspaper.

Steelworkers could well ask themselves why it is that these highly-paid leaders can't get up one-tenth the energy to fight the big steel interests that they use to combat the Communists.

Perhaps here is the answer why steel workers will go without wage increases this year if the union's leaders have their way.

Harvey Workers Hard Hit by Unemployment

HARVEY, Ill—Unemployment is growing rapidly here and the situation of the workers is reported to be getting steadily worse. The few plants still operating are on a four-day week.

Reflecting the sharp-developing crisis, Buda Company, one of the largest in the area, which employed 2,500 workers during the war, is down to a skeleton crew of 500—and these work four days a week.

MAGIC Chef Stove works here are shut down completely, with no indication of revival in the near future. This is only one of the score of other steel fabrication plants which are completely down or on a four day week.

Hardest hit by the lay-offs have been the Negro workers, who in most cases, because of the discriminatory hiring policy of the companies, have the least seniority in the plants. No program to fight for job security for Negro workers has yet been developed by the leadership in the sub-district of the Steel Workers Union here.

Most workers are still receiving their unemployment compensation after waiting in line for hours to sign for their checks. There are bitter comments as many begin to wonder what they will do when the checks run out.

ONE YOUNG veteran who bought a home a year ago said that if he doesn't get a job in the next few weeks, his home will be sold from under him.

Some of the unemployed are turning toward their Steel Workers Union to find answers to their questions, but aside from formal pronouncements, the leaders have not shown any desire to organize a fight for jobs in the community.

Talk is beginning to be heard here among the unemployed workers of forming unemployed councils, and several delegates attended the Progressive Party conference on unemployment in Cleveland this week-end.

City Is 'Up in Arms' Against Fare Increase

Continued from Page 2A)

law in raising the fares.

In the opinion of many, the stranglehold on the city's transit system contrived by the bankers was one of the smoothest swindles in the nation's history.

★

THESE were the steps:

1.—The bankers sold the city the rundown and obsolete street car and "L" lines which they had milked to the limit in profits. These properties were palmed off at an enormously inflated price, with the CTA buying everything ncluding horse cars at a price dictated by the bankers.

2—The CTA was set up under legislation also dictated by the bankers which gave a banker-dominated CTA board complete control, free of responsibility to the public or to any federal, state or local body.

3—Written into these laws was the stipulation that the interests on bonds must be paid in full at all times and at all costs. Also, that the bondholders have the legal right to bring a mandamus suit and force the raising of fares to satisfy their claims.

4—The CTA then sold tax-exempt bonds in order to buy the old transit system from the bankers. The same bankers bought the bonds, first threatening to refuse to buy them unless the interest rate was set at 3¾ percent. Incidentally, similar bonds were sold recently by the New York City transit system at what was considered a "high" interest rate of 2¼ percent!

IT WAS only this week—with the city seething over the threatened new fare hike—that these facts were fully brought home to the people.

Unable to control the unprecedented mass revolt, city authorities offered to "investigate" the CTA setup.

The Chicago newspapers, which suppressed the facts about the transit steal at the time CTA was being established, were compelled to chime in with the outraged transit riders.

THE CTA was forced this week to call a public hearing on the proposed new increase. The Progressive Party was among the first organizations to demand and secure a commitment that it will be permitted to testify.

Many other organizations are planning to appear to oppose the raising of street car fares to 15 cents, "L" fare to 20 cents and fare for students and children to seven cents.

Next week's issue of the Illinois Worker will deal with the facts about the so-called fact-finding board's recommendations on the settlement of the steel wage and pension dispute and what they mean to the steelworkers as well as to the entire labor movement.

Illinois to Send 300 to Labor Parley on Peace

CHICAGO.—Over 300 delegates from Illinois are expected to attend the National Labor Conference for Peace to be held here Oct. 1-2, it was announced this week. At least 50 delegates will come from downstate Illinois and 250 are anticipated from Chicago.

Fifteen hundred delegates from all parts of the country, including representatives from AFL, CIO and independent unions have indicated their intention to be on hand for the mammoth conference.

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VINCENTE Lombardo Toledano, head of Latin American workers federation will be one of the speakers at the Labor Conference for Peace, John T. Bernard, Chicago conference organizer revealed last week. Bernard returned recently from the Continental Congress for Peace in Mexico City, where he met with the Latin American labor leader and obtained his agreement to appear in Chicago.

Replies have also been received from the World Federation of Trade Unions and trade union leaders in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Isalnds.

A report from the arrangements committee for the conference states that housing for the delegates is being prepared. The committee reported that 542 places in hotels have been taken. Local unions are now canvassing their members for lodgings in homes with a goal of at least 500 more places.

"There has been a tremendous demand for a Youth Committee in the Conference," Wishert said. "We have arranged for a special panel on 'Youth and Veterans in the Cold War' in response to these requests."

So. Side Labor To Hear Guinier

CHICAGO. — Ewart Guinier, American Labor Party candidate for borough president in New York City, will address the founding convention of the South Side Labor Council being held Sunday, Sept. 18, in the Parkway Ballroom, 45th and South Parkway, at 11 a.m.

Delegates from many local unions in Chicago are expected to attend the conference. All interested trade union members were invited to observe the meeting along with the elected delegates.

Bernard Lucas, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's local in Chicago, stated that the growing unemployment among Chicago's Negro workers was a factor of most concern to the participating unions.

IPAC Deaf to Relief Pleas

Continued from Page 2A)

the CIO United Electrical Workers; Farm Equipment Workers; UAW Local 453; Packinghouse Workers; United Public Workers; Congress of American Women; ADC (Aid to Dependent Children) Mothers; Old Age Assistance Union of Illinois; Old Age Pension Union; Illinois Townsend Plan Clubs; and Chicago Tenants Action Council.

Mel Krantzler, the Committee's representative, presented petitions bearing more than 5,000 signatures protesting the slash.

The Commission evaded Krantzler's persistent demand that an immediate decision be made rescinding the relief slash.

1,000 Hail CP Anniversary

CHICAGO.—One thousand Chicagoans, dedicated to the defense of their countrymen's peace and freedom, met Sept. 8 to celebrate the 30th birthday of the political organization they consider the most patriotic in the United States today—the Communist Party of the United States. On the platform of packed DuSable Center's hall were men and women whose lives were proud evidence of that party's devotion to the working people of America.

Veteran Communist leaders Sam Hammersmark and Alfred Wagenknecht described the early victories won by the party they helped found in Chicago in 1919. They recalled the battles of the '20s and '30s which blazed the way for Federal Unemployment Insurance, the fight for Negro rights, and the organization of millions of unorganized led by Communist Party National Chairman William Z. Foster.

Voicing thanks for the heritage of the older generation of Communist fighters, Mel Williamson, World War II veteran and Labor Youth League leader declared, "Our young people, worried by a growing depression, threatened by a new war being plotted by American imperialists, need the Communist Party more than ever before. We need its fighting program to win jobs, housing and peace."

Flo Hall, militant UE union leader fired from Chicago's Stewart-Warner plant, spoke with passionate anger of her experience on the witness stand in Judge Medina's Foley Square court room.

"We came back mad," she said, referring to the three Chicago women who testified at the New York trial of the Communist Party's National Committee.

The UE leader told of the Civil Rights Congress delegation to New York, 115 strong, with $1000 for the Defense Fund and signatures demanding the release from jail of Gil Green, Henry Winston and Gus Hall.

Force and violence — the kind Judge Medina is "tired" of hearing about — was also on the agenda. The meeting, filled with indignation over the fascist assault on the Robeson concert at Peekskill, condemned the government-inspired force and violence of N. Y. state troopers and police against the thousands who came to hear the great singer.

The 30th Anniversary Rally condemned its own city's brutality against the Negro people, highlighted by attacks on Negro homes in Park Manor and increasing reports of police frameup of Chicago Negroes.

The crowd hailed the announcement of Paul Robeson's visit next week to Chicago under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress.

They pledged aid to the people of Chicago in their fight against relief cuts, fare increases, rent gouges and high prices.

Cheers greeted the guest speaker, James E. Jackson, Negro leader of the Communist Party of Michigan.

Jackson's listeners were enthralled with the brilliant, and often poetic, picture this eloquent speaker gave of the decaying capitalist system whose red-baiting hysteria he charged was let loose, "to dry up the intelligence, the conscience and the soul of millions of Americans in order to pave the way for the worst reaction the world has ever known."

"These plans of capitalism shall fail," Jackson asserted. "The science of Marxism-Leninism shall guide our people from the jungle of capitalist intrigue into the radiant sunlight of socialism."

White-haired Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the meeting, stirred the gathering with his words: "How much I would give to be part of the new world the next thirty years will unfold."

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

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Poverty Comes to Massillon

—See Page 1-A

Your Move, Governor

AN EDITORIAL

WITH THE winter months not far away, a grave responsibility rests upon Frank J. Lausche, the governor of Ohio.

There will be starvation in our state unless Lausche immediately calls a special session of the legislature.

That special session must provide adequate funds for relief.

The industrial centers of Ohio are not meeting the relief needs of the unemployed.

In Cincinnati, unemployed are being allowed as little as 50 cents a day.

If the Governor and members of the General Assembly lived on that budget for a few days they could gain a better appreciation of the desperate plight of those who can't find work.

•

In Massillon, a city of 35,000, the Republic Steel Corp. has laid off nearly 2,000 workers. Another 2,000—the entire Republic working force—may be turned into the streets. And before the Republic layoff there were 2,000 unemployed in Massillon.

In Akron, where the profit hogs of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. are trying to wipe out the union, some 11,000 workers have dug in for a protracted strike. The city is running out of relief funds.

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Failure on the part of the state to assist the city of Akron means that hunger is being added as an additional provision of the notorious Taft-Hartley Act.

We recognize that it is not within the power of any governor, or any state legislature to bring permanent security and full employment to the working people of Ohio.

Capitalism forbids this. It breeds poverty, crisis and war.

It is a bankrupt system which must and will be replaced by socialism.

•

But Governor Lausche and the legislature can relieve in great measure the misery caused by the profit system.

•

There must be relief appropriations NOW—followed by large scale public works projects to employ the victims of the Truman depression.

UE SPLITTERS BEG BOSSES FOR HELP

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, O.—In one of the most shocking deals with the bosses in labor history, rightwing leaders in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union made an open solicitation here for financial support from the corporations. The money from the bosses, it was freely admitted in the solicitation, is to be used by the union splitting clique for propaganda intended to influence the union's international convention opening in Cleveland tomorrow. A letter asking for cash from the corporations was sent out by the **Dayton CIO News** under the signature of C. H. Irwin, advertising manager, and William Snoots, president of the **Dayton CIO News** and a close associate of Jim Kraft of the Delco local. The industrialists were asked to contribute "$25 to $100" and the promise was made that an ad would be published in the Dayton **CIO News** "copies of which will be made available at the convention and will also be read locally the first week in September."

How much money has been raked in from the union-hating corporations is not known. Cost of printing the ad alone would be a small sum.

Text of the ad was a red-baiting tirade drafted in the usual style of Chamber of Commerce propagandists.

The right-wing advertising promotion was reminiscent of the pre-CIO days when the AFL leadership accepted advertising for the **Federationist**, a monthly publication, from the large basic industries. These open-shop corporations were never organized by the AFL and did not become unionized until the CIO came into being.

The brazen bid for corporation financial aid was viewed as a move of desperation by the right wingers who face defeat at the convention and are preparing for a walk-out which will draw the gratitude of the giant corporations organized by UE.

Splitting of the union is designed to hamper the demand of the workers for wage increases this year.



Medina Jails Carl Winter

—See Page 3

Jobs Disappear In Steeltown

MASSILLON, O.—Walk the streets of this industrial city of 35,000 population and from the conversation you hear you have the feeling that the Hoover days are back again.

Tom Girdler, the head of Republic Steel, is roundly cursed as usual, but the name of Harry Truman is substituted for Herbert Hoover.

And the talk comes not only from the unemployed mill workers, but from small business men, professional people, housewives—practically all of Massillon.

Their livelihood has been chained to this monster, the Republic Steel Corp. The sweat of the people has been poured out to keep the monster going, and now nearly 2,000 men have been dropped from the payroll.

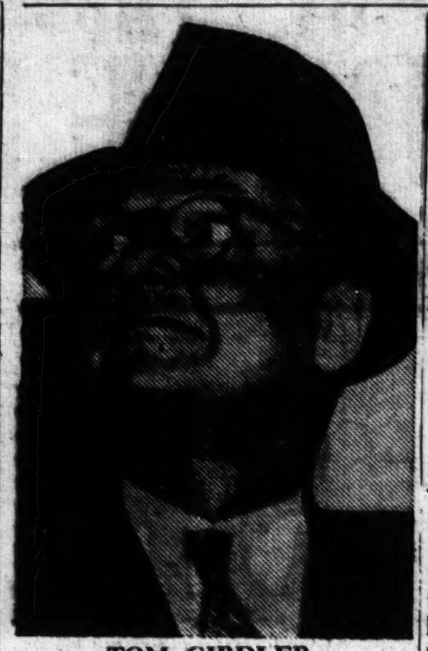
There is the story, too, that the remaining 2,000 may be out on the streets before long.

Even before the layoffs started at Republic, there were more than 2,000 unemployed searching for work in Massillon.

The Republic plant here is part of the great alloy steel center of Canton and Massillon. At peak production the Republic Massillon plant poured 60,000 ingot tons a month.

There was a sharp decline in alloy steel production last July. Not so long ago there was a slight upturn, but it has been admitted by Republic that this came about when steel fabricators increased their orders to stockpile in the event of a strike in the industry.

The long delay in negotiations between the CIO Steel Workers and the steel trust, and the maneuvering into the machinery of a presidential fact-finding committee gave the steel mills time to speed production as a weapon against a strike.



TOM GIRDLER

It is not only the people of Massillon who are concerned with the hard blow struck against them by this profit-rich corporation. Republic workers in nearby Canton, and workers at the Timken Roller Bearing Co. know that the time of unemployment may not be far off for them.

Neither city is prepared to finance the heavy relief load that will come as compensation checks run out.

Even among the leaders of the union, who have preached the theory that Philip Murray is some kind of god guaranteeing the future of capitalism, there is worry. When workers are unemployed, dues stop. When dues stop, staff representatives are laid off.

The resentment against Murray's advice to vote for Truman is growing by leaps and bounds.

Another great shift in thinking revolves around foreign policy.

It simply does not make sense to the steel workers that millions are poured into war preparations and other millions are appropriated for imperialist adventures abroad while layoffs mount at home.

There is a will here for action.

There is a working class ready to go into action.

There is a richness of experience from past struggles.

"We found out what to do last time through the Workers' Alliance," one said. "We'll do a far better job this time."

Fare Swindle Is Opposed By Communists

CLEVELAND, O.—"It is the duty of every Communist to go among the people and help defeat the transit swindle." This declaration was made here by Robert A. Campbell, county chairman of the Communist Party, who called for "a flood of leaflets in wards and precincts" explaining the reasons for opposing the Cleveland Transit System charter amendment.

"The facts are being concealed from the people. The newspapers are not telling the public that adoption of the charter amendment means. . . .

"Higher fares to pay for the loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"Poorer service in Cleveland.

"The gift of an absolutely free transit system to the suburbs who take no financial responsibility.

"Possible bankruptcy of the system so it may be deliberately given to private banking interests.

"Loss of Cleveland control of service and fares through the appointment of a banker-dominated board."

The trainsit issue will be voted on at the primary election on Oct. 4, Campbell explained.

"The backers of this scheme picked the primary instead of the general election for they fear a large vote. They are counting, too, on the lack of interest in the mayoralty contest in order to put over this deal which is aimed at taking the pennies of the poor to provide transportation for the rich.

"If a sufficient number of people learn what the charter amendment is all about it will be overwhelmingly rejected despite the $50,000 slush fund for propaganda being spent by the promoters.

"The Communist Party is not against rapid transit.

"We favor a metropolitan system of transportation with the costs properly distributed between the various municipalities and the county itself."

Silver Critical Of Foreign Policy

CLEVELAND, O.—Rabbi A. H. Silver of The Temple warned on his return from a six-week trip overseas that neo-Fascist and Nazi elements are being nourished by the American foreign policy of opposition to communism.

The time has come, he declared, to reconsider foreign policy and the Truman program of economic aid, Rabbi Silver said. He added that there was far less talk of war in Europe than in the United States.

Wage Cut Accepted by AFL Union

CONNEAUT, O.—The AFL International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has drawn the applause of Ohio corporations and the controlled press by agreeing to a wage cut at a garment plant here.

The international union is headed by David Dubinsky who has been lavish in the expenditure of the union's funds for the promotion of trade union dissension in Europe.

Dubinsky also is a staunch supporter of huge federal appropriations for the support of reactionary governments in Western Europe.

The cut, amounting to five cents per hour, was accepted for the workers at the Walter A. Goldsmith Co. here. About 77 persons, most of them women, are employed at the plant.

The explanation offered by the union was that it wanted to place the company in a better competitive position.

The wage cut at the Goldsmith plant is the first union-sponsored reduction to go into effect in Ohio in the postwar period.

The agreement on the part of the ILGWU was looked upon as lending aid to employers in other industries who will point to the cut of the Goldsmith plant as an argument for cutting elsewhere. It will be used, too, by garment manufacturers in the New York area.

Mansfield May Get More Layoffs

MANSFIELD, O.—The serious unemployment situation here, brought on primarily by layoffs in the electrical industry, may become worse.

The Studebaker Corp. is reported to have placed the Empire Steel plant here on the market. Studebaker no longer needs the steel produced at the Empire plant which lacks modern equipment.

Jimcrow Was There

HAMILTON, O.—The Democratic Party has made the brazen declaration here that "Negroes Are Not Wanted."

This was displayed at the annual Democratic picnic held at Le Sourdsville Lake and has caused tremendous repercussions.

On the tickets printed for the annual outing, "Democratic Picnic," sponsored by the "Butler County Democratic Central and Executive Committee," was found the line: "Management Reserves Right To Refuse Admission."

Every Negro knows that this is the "polite way" of declaring that they are not wanted.

Le Sourdsville Lake is known as a Jimcrow park.

Some of the local people were not so surprised.

Said one Fisher Body worker interviewed here: "That's nothing after the way they sold us out on FEPC here in the state. And Washington . . . look at what happened to civil rights legislation, look at Taft-Hartley, look at the war preparations."

Precinct workers for the Democratic Party are feeling the indignation brought on by the Jimcrow affair.

"If one person came to me there were at least 25 who mentioned that picnic," one precinct captain moaned. "And everyone of them tells me not to come around next year. They say they're through with the Democrats."

Others wanted to know: "Is Henry Wallace going to run again?"

This kind of remark is typical of the advanced political thinking among the Negro people.

The Republican Party is not looked upon as a vehicle providing a solution.

Nevertheless, United States Senator Robert A. Taft is making a big play for the Negro vote in next year's senatorial election.

He has secured publicity over his "interest" in the cases of the postal workers in Cleveland, most of them Negroes, who have been suspended because of so-called "disloyalty." The "interest" has not taken any form of action on behalf of the men.

Speed Needed to Complete Press Drive

CLEVELAND, O. — The decisions by the state press conference to liquidate the bundle and printing debt of the Ohio Edition of The Worker are being put into effect but the tempo of the drive is still too slow.

With a total of $4,200 to be raised to pay both printing and bundle debts, the amount raised as of the day after Labor Day stood at $1,500. Thus $2,700 must be collected immediately in order to fulfill the pledges of the conference delegates.

It was evident that if the plan to secure a day's pay for the press was pushed to any extent, plus the holding of fund raising affairs that were agreed upon, the debt could be wiped out in short order.

Akron, Columbus and a portion of Cleveland were listed among the worst laggards.

A complete breakdown for the state showed the following:

GLENVILLE: This section has turned in $157 with $98 to be raised. The progress in Glenville has been excellent particularly because of a growth of circulation activity which promises to place financing on a better basis.

SOUTHWEST: The section has raised $173 and has $130 to go. An affair has been planned to honor Frieda Katz and complete the press drive.

WEST SIDE: To date this section has been a drag on the rest of Cleveland. The total turned in is $79 while $171 must be raised. An affair is being planned to honor both Ed Chaka and Sak Levin.

CEDAR - CENTRAL: Circulation has shown a healthy growth. One hundred dollars needed to be added to the $50 already raised.

UE: A little energy on contributions of a day's pay would clean up the balance of $30. Seventy dollars turned in.

COLLINWOOD: Both a drive on the day's pay and a good press affair would liquidate the $100 dept. Fifty dollars has been turned in.

YOUTH: One good day's work could raise the remaining $40 debt. Amount turned in was $10.

The following sections were raising money to pay their share of the printing cost only.

WARREN: On the night of the press conference Warren turned in $50 and owes no money except for the current weekly printing charge of $5.

KENTUCKY: It takes a little time to circulate in this area but the $25 debt can be erased in short order. Nothing has been received.

MANSFIELD: The press supporters have not turned in anything on the $50 debt.

LORAIN: Only $10 has come from this center where The Worker is read eagerly by the steel workers. Amount owed is $90.

The following debts are for bundles:

COLUMBUS: This city is seriously endangering the entire press drive. No money has been turned in on a debt of $141, and debts do not stand still.

CANTON: Good progress with $108 turned in and $50 to go.

CINCINNATI: A splendid record with the entire debt of $92 paid.

YONGSTOWN: The goodly sum of $200 has been turned in with $140 to be raised. The problem here is to build a circulation apparatus so the debt will not pile up again in short order.

AKRON: The large debt of $368 remains with $130 turned in. The press job will have to be a major sustained effort to find a solution.

DAYTON: Thirty dollars has been turned in and the collection of a day's pay could liquidate the remaining $76.

OHIO VALLEY: A good start of $95 has been made but it will take some pushing to bring in the balance of $126.

TOLEDO: Eighty dollars remains of the debt. One hundred dollars has been turned in.

Readers of the Ohio Edition are urged to send their money directly to the office at Room 203, 1426 W. Third St., Cleveland, and not wait until they are solicited by press representatives. The money will be credited to each city.

Strike Wins Raise For 5,000 Builders

LOUISVILLE, Ky (FP).—About 5,000 AFL building trades workers will receive pay increases of 5 cents an hour as a result of a 3-week strike by 150 members of the International Union of Operating Engineers. The engineers returned to work Sept. 6 after stopping all major construction work in this area.

Other workers affiliated with the Louisville Building & Construction Trades Council had refused to cross the strikers' picketlines. The strike ended when the General Contractors Assn. agreed to a new contract covering the engineers and members of six other unions belonging tot he council.

New hourly rates are: engineers, $1.75, $2 and $2.20; carpenters, $2.15; plasterers, $2.45; cement finishers, $2.15; hod carriers, $1.70; laborers, $1.45; truck drivers, $1.55. The 2-year contact may be reopened for wage negotiations after one year.

Rubber Trust Using Relief Crisis in Strike

AKRON, O.—Probing for every possibility of cutting off the strong community support for the striking Goodrich workers, anti-union forces are seeking to align small home owners against the membership of Local 5 of the United Rubber Workers, CIO.

With Governor Lausche failing to act on pleas for a special session of the state legislature to appropriate relief funds, city authorities were about to demand that the voters pass on a real estate tax levy to meet the relief deficit.

Then a propaganda campaign could be opened among small home owners to the effect: "Why should you pay more taxes to feed the 11,000 striking Goodrich workers?"

Actually, Akron would have had a relief regardless of the Goodrich strike. Funds were expected to run out in October. While the state under the law should match local funds on a 50-50 basis, the administration of Governor Frank J. Lasuche has supplied only about 30 percent.

With a relief crisis appearing in practically every industrial center in the state, the Goodrich union is in the position to take leadership in demanding relief action not only for its own members but for the unemployed throughout Ohio.

Concerted action by labor can force Lausche to call a special session.

Meanwhile, the international executive board of the union authorized a strike vote at the Goodyear plants.

It now remains for the local leadership of Goodyear to determine whether the vote should be taken.

Broadening of the strike was viewed as a step that would counter the rubber trust program of attempting to defeat the unions in rubber through a "one at a time" strategy.

George Bass, president of Local 5 in Goodrich, has been named secretary-treasurer of the international to succeed the late Charles E. Lanning. Naming of Bass to this post by the executive board was seen as closing the ranks of those in the leadership who are in opposition to the conservative ex-president, L. S. Buckmaster.

Buckmaster, who seeks to regain his post of the international convention, finally came out with an announcement of support of the Goodrich workers. His belated statement made no mention of the vicious efforts by the **Beacon-Journal** and the rubber trust to split the ranks of the union

Launch Drive For 6-Hour Day

NEW YORK, (FP)—A nation-wide drive to help organized labor win the 6-hour day at 8-hour pay has been launched by the Six Hour League.

The league will issue books, pamphlets, films and other educational media, expanding on the theme that the 6-hour day is the best practical approach to the problem of unemployment, the organization's acting chairman, Matthew Smith, said here Sept. 6.

The new group is now engaged in mustering support from union, political and civic leaders, Smith said. He noted that the Intl. Assn. of Machinists (unaffiliated) recently announced its backing of the 30-hour week.

Judge Harris Defends His Stand on 12

SULLIVAN, Ind.—The wolves of reaction here are howling for the scalp of Circuit Judge Norval K. Harris who came into national prominence with a speech in Toledo where he denounced the trial of the national leadership of the Communist Party as a "farce" and called for the dismissal of the indictments.

The courageous judge, following his Toledo speech, become a co-chairman with Paul Robeson of a national committee to raise funds for the defense of the 12.

Scheduled to speak recently in Cincinnati, Judge Harris' sponsors had the meeting place canceled at the last minute and were unable to secure another hall at such a late date.

Judge Harris, it was learned, has agreed to speak in Cincinnati at future meeting with Robeson who is mking a national tour under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs.

Judge Harris answered his local critics from the bench here as he opened a new term of court. As he did so he granted a number of motions by attorneys for changes of venue.

"I will not stop my defense of the civil liberties of the humblest citizen of the land," Judge Harris declared.

"There was a time when the legal profession was regarded as the guardian of the liberties of the people.

"Frankly, if someone else had been the judge of this court and had been subjected to the unfair and un-American attacks I have faced in the last week, I would have proposed a resolution by the Sullivan County Bar Association expressing confidence in our judge.

"Perhaps, in the present era of hysteria, ignorance and prejudice, that was too much to expect."

Unemployed Suffer As Treasury Grows

CLEVELAND, O.—With the city administration failing to provide adequate relief for the unemployed, Finance Director Frank R. Hanrahan boasted that the municipal treasury would have an $800,000 surplus at the close of 1949.

The Mail Bag

SCORES CALL & POST

Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

That was a powerful editorial by Robert Campbell on the **Call & Post.** I read both the **Call & Post** and **The Worker** and the answer by that paper to Campbell's article was a feeble effort.

The **Call & Post** said it was printing the full text of the Campbell editorial. But it did not do so; it printed only a portion.

Keep up your good work. Your paper expresses the sentiments of the people. I only wish it could be placed in the hands of more people.

—Tremont Lewis

MORE ON CALL & POST

Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

I think your writer, Mr. Campbell, hit the nail on the head when he called for unity in the School Board election.

It is more than unfortunate that the **Call & Post** seeks to divide the progressive forces of our country. It is disgraceful.

The Negro people are not unaware of the policies pursued by the **Call & Post.** It is trying to foist off Senator Taft as a defender of the postal workers, which is simply a vote catching farce.

In the last copy of the **Call & Post** that I read it had an editorial which praised the reactionary School Board. It was interesting, also, to notice that the **Call & Post** gave very little publicity to the horrible lynch mob at Peekskill while the Pittsburgh **Courier** gave a front page account with many pictures.

The **Call & Post** is going in one direction and the people of Cleveland in another.

—Federal Worker

MORE YET

Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

I think your paper should investigate to determine what relationship there is between certain staff members of the **Call & Post** and the police subversive squad. The editorial about Campbell indicated that there may be such a relationship.

I have never known a police department that protected the interests of the Negro people.

—Glenville Resident

SCHOOL BOARD MANEUVER

Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

The newspaper crowd behind the reactionary School Board slate has become worried stiff. They are afraid that both Findley and Krchmarek are likely to be elected.

My private pipeline informs me that they are going to pull everything possible to fool the Negro people. I hear that Alfred Benesch, one of their candidates, is going to be selected to head a committee sponsoring FEPC.

Why didn't Benesch do anything for the Negro people in all his years on the School Board?

I also hear that they want to set up this new FEPC committee and keep all real progressives out. The Chamber of Commerce plan has been a bust, as everyone knows, and the reactionaries now want to draft an FEPC bill that will just be a collection of meaningless words.

—Foundry Worker

PROFITS MEAN WAR

Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

According to the Cleveland Press, 23 Cleveland firms have war production orders amounting to $850,000.000.

With a depression coming, on what side will these corporations favor—the side that wants peace, or the side that wants war?

Do you need the answer?

—Machinist

PUBLICITY FOR GOODRICH

Akron, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

Please do all you can to arouse support for the Goodrich strikers. I know your paper can be a wonderful influence among the trade unionists.

If this strike is not won it means that our unions here are going to be broken one by one.

Nothing must be taken for granted. Everything must be done to help these men and women.

Goodyear Worker

VALLEY OF DEPRESSION

Bellaire, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

Come down to our valley. Look at the coal mining camps and if you have the courage of a fool yell: "Hooray for Truman and the Fair Deal!" But don't forget to duck.

—Former Miner

Benesch Linked With Connell

CLEVELAND, O.—School board member Alfred A. Benesch has revealed his opposition to organized labor by placing approval on Common Pleas Judge James C. Connell for the federal court vacancy in northeast Ohio. This assertion was made by Anthony Krchmarek, School Board candidate, who is opposing the newspaper sponsored slate of which Benesch is a member.

"Judge Connell shocked the nation with his venemous actions against the workers in the Fawick strike," Krchmarek recalled. "Even lawyers who had no sympathy with the strike expressed condemnation of Judge Connell's conduct on the bench.

"Yet we find that Benesch, acting as chairman of an Ohio State Bar Association committee, has listed Connell among the recommended aspirants for the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wilkins.

"Even the Cleveland Press, which repeatedly reveals its hatred for organized labor, called upon Judge Connell to remove himself from the Fawick cases.

"But now we find Benesch recommending this judge who has shown an utter disregard for civil liberties.

"Benesch," Krchmarke continued, "apparently has abandoned any defense of constitutional rights.

"He was one of the ringleaders in securing the adoption of the disgraceful 'loyalty' oath by the present School Board."

Protests Win Open Deportation Hearings

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Immigration and naturalization hearings in Oregon will no longer be held behind locked doors as a result of public protests voiced here following the recent arrest of Casimiro Bueno Absolor of the Food Tobacco Agricultural and Allied Workers (CIO).

The new policy of admitting the public and the press to all such hearings was announced after a labor delegation visited Immigration Service head Roy J. Norene and charged that secret grillings of aliens facilitated "frameups and railroadings."

The local press also joined in the demand for open hearings, with the Portland Oregonian remarking that closed sessions "were not in the public interest."

Now the public and press will be admitted to hearings tentatively scheduled for next month on the deportation arrests of four Portland union members, including Absolor. This will be the first time in history that the public will be able to see what goes on behind Immigration Service doors here.

Brigade Notes

Brigading and brunch . . . these are the two words most frequently used by Cleveland supporters of the Ohio Edition of The Worker.

It's becoming the popular Sunday morning event for The Worker promoters to gather at a friend's house, conduct a brief meeting on what issues will best sell the paper, and then return to recount experiences at a brunch.

Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, state chairman of the Communist Party, was a brunch guest on the West Side.

Joe Sokol of Toledo has thrown out a brigade challenge to Youngstown.

"We propose to increase our Worker sales by 25 percent by the middle of October. Is Youngstown willing to take us on?"

An answer is expected from Sak Levin, recently elected section organizer in the steel city.

There's talk in the Glenville area in Cleveland of proposing a contest between the Glenville Worker builders and the state and county leaders of the Communist Party.

Glenville has been advancing its Worker sales more rapidly than any other group in Cleveland.

Some amazing sales experiences have been recorded in Glenville.

Going from house to house, Worker Brigaders report that between 70 and 80 percent of the people approached buy the paper.

"Interest has been particularly keen when we point out that The Worker has full accounts of the activities of Paul Robeson," one said.

Brigading has picked up rapidly in Akron, according to the latest report. The strike at Goodrich has aroused an interest in the rubber workers for a newspaper that defends the unions.

Klan Terror Spreads To North from Dixie

By John Hudson Jones

The Peekskill mob and police attacks on Negroes and whites were the culmination of a growing wave of terror surging up from the South. Indeed Ku Klux Klan officials said the cross would burn across the nation and it has—even in the nation's capitol, in Nassau County just 20 miles from New York, and in Chicago. In Alabama the Klan burned Paul Robeson's effigy. If the people don't smash the Klan, who knows but that it would try the real thing in New York City, or Chicago, or Washington, or Philadelphia or any where in the land of democracy.

MOB VIOLENCE IN GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Angered by the successful Beach for Democracy established at the Marquette Municipal Beach in late August by 100 Negroes and whites of the Young Citizens Committee, a mob of KKK-led hoodlums carried on a week-long campaign of terror against the beachhead participants.

Bricks and rocks were thrown through the windows of homes and cars of three active beachhead participants, and a cross was burned in front of the home of Chatman Wailes, a Negro steel worker.

One of the chief targets of the terror has been the home of Ralph and Katherine Hyndman. A brick was hurled bearing a note signed KKK, warning them to get out of town.

FRAMEUP OF 3 IN FLORIDA

GROVELAND, Fla. — There wasn't much difference in what happened at Peekskill and what a bloodthirsty mob did to the Negro community this summer when the estranged husband of a white girl claimed she had been raped by four Negroes.

The community was razed by fire. Three Negroes picked up and charged with the alleged rape. A third was shot to a bloody mess by hundreds in a sheriff's posse.

The old rape frameup was pulled. The youths were hustled to trial before an all-white jury. Attorneys for the youth retained by the NAACP were prevented from presenting evidence disproving the charges. Indeed, the prosecution didn't even present evidence to substaniate its case. All the jury needed was the tale told by a white woman and her husband. One of the youths got life, and two others death. The case is being appealed.

KLAN DYNAMITES BIRMINGHAM HOMES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When Negro ministers and others began buying homes in a "white" neighborhood, the Klan dynamited them.

But the Negroes didn't turn their other cheek, they got themselves some guns and threw a few hot bullets at the getaway car that threw the explosives. Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene "Bull" Connor, a Democratic Party stalwart didn't like this.

Connor, who had Sen. Glen Taylor arrested during the presidential campaign, for daring to meet with Negroes, has set up a zoning law to prohibit Negroes from living in certain areas. The Birmingham Negroes answered both Connor and the dynamite throwers by a 5,000-strong mass meeting that formed a permanent committee to fight the terror and the zoning law.

MARTINSVILLE 7 FIGHT FRAMEUP

MARTINSVILLE, Va. — The rape frameup is being used overtime in these days of increased militancy by the Negro people—and Virginia was no exception when police arrested seven Negroes on the flimsy tale of an old white woman who claimed she had been attacked in the woods.

Forced confessions, a hand-picked jury, lynch atmosphere during the trial, barring defense evidence, and other "Dixie-justice" methods resulted in death sentences for the seven which is now being appealed by NAACP attorneys.

STONE HOME OF CHICAGO NEGRO

CHICAGO, Ill.—When Roscoe Johnson, a Negro substitute school teacher and part-time Post Office clerk, moved into his home, a raging mob of 1,500 began throwing stones and flaming gasoline-soaked rags.

Johnson and his wife had to lie on the floor to dodge the rocks and spent the entire night throwing out the flaming rags as they were tossed in. Finally 200 cops came but stood by just like the troopers did at Peekskill.

This was only one of many such recent attacks, including a cross-burning in Park Manor community, and the violence at the Fernwood and Airport Homes projects when Negro veterans and their families moved in.

The Illinois Civil Rights Congress is organizing the community to combat and prevent the growing terror.

JUSTICE HIDES ITS FACE IN FLORIDA



The Groveland Three, Walter Irvin, Charles Greenlee and Samuel Shepard, in the Tavares, Fla., prison, after being sentenced on a frameup charge of "rape," which was used as an excuse by the white supremacists for a reign of terror against the Negro community of Groveland.

'Free Ingram Week' To See Petition to UN

"The only United Nations representatives out of 30 visited who expressed annoyance when we presented them with a brief on Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram were those of our own country."

This is the way Mrs. Maude White Katz summed up recent delegations to Lake Success to present the story of how a Georgia Negro mother and her two sons were imprisoned for life for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who molested Mrs. Ingram.

The brief prepared by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, was presented to Porter McKeever and Fred Rope, U. S. representatives, Mrs. Katz declared.

"They were extremely annoyed and told us the fight to free Mrs. Ingram 'should follow the regular processes.'"

Evidently, Mrs. Katz, administrative secretary of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, commented, they meant, the same courts, state and federal officials, including President Truman and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, who have showed by their lack of action they fully agree the Ingrams shouldn't be free.

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MRS. KATZ said that already two powerful Negro church organizations have decided to observe "Ingram Sunday" on Sept. 18 as a part of an entire week of activity to free the mother and her teen-age sons. These are the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church covering Ohio, and the CME Church District covering Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Pennsylvania.



MRS. MAUDE WHITE KATZ

She said a conference of AME ministers recently meeting at Wilberforce University, O., decided to support the Ingram Committee's fight. The AME presiding Bishop is the Rev. Alexander J. Allen, while the CME presiding Bishop is the Rev. H. P. Porter.

Mrs. Katz said the brief will be formally presented to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and that General Secretary Trygve Lie, has already acknowledged receiving a copy.

"During Ingram Week," Mrs. Katz urged, "all groups interested in freeing the Ingrams should make pilgrimages to Lake Success."

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SHE SAID they should visit U. S. representative Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Warren Austin and James Thorne, president of the Social and Economic Council. They should also see the representatives of Latin American and Scandinavian countries, Liberia, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, Israel, Siam, Burma, and the Eastern Democracies.

"They should urge these representatives to act in favor of human rights by bringing the Ingram brief before the General Assembly."

Generally during Ingram Week, Mrs. Katz asked that letters be sent to the local press throughout the country calling the people's attention to the Ingram case.



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

Appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court!

By Pettis Perry

IN THEIR CONVENTIONS in 1948, both the Republican and Democratic Parties pledged to fight for civil rights of the Negro people. Since those conventions both these parties have by their policies betrayed civil rights. Only the most intense campaign by honest advocates of democracy can prevent the 81st Congress from adjourning without putting through any of the basic points of a civil rights program. The 81st Congress has continued the despicable record of the strongly condemned 80th Congress.



PETTIS PERRY

The death of Justice Rutledge gives Truman his fourth appointment to the Supreme Court, the second in the past two months. A Negro can now be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

Upon the passing of Justice Murphy, the President was supported on both sides of the Congress in his appointment of the polltaxer Tom Clark. Thus the U. S. high court now includes a major sponsor of the anti-Communist hoax. Clark's appointment was a step backward.

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SINCE THE FOUNDING of the U. S. Supreme Court no Negro has ever been on it. Hence the legal fate of Negro Americans has ever, so to speak, been determined behind their backs.

The Communist Party, joining with the sentiments and demands of the Negro people, renews its call upon President Truman and the Democratic and Republican Parties to appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, more than ever, when reaction has stepped up its mob violence against the Negro people throughout America, as seen in Florida, Birmingham, Chicago, Peekskill, etc., the all-out fight for Negro rights is imperative. Since its inception, the Communist Party has consistently fought and insisted that only through complete economic, political and social equality for Negroes can true democracy be achieved in our country.

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WE CALL not only upon all Negro organizations, but upon all friends of the Negro people to join in this demand. Let it be remembered that during the recent crucial civil rights fight in Congress, the President chose to vacation, of all places, in Florida. Let it also be remembered that at no time in Truman's Administration has he demanded that his Justice Department investigate and prosecute a single lyncher. There is therefore no proof in life that the Bourbon polltaxer program is not Truman's own.

This fight can be won only by the most determined action of all freedom-loving Americans. It is therefore urgent that all organizations, groups and individuals interested in the rights of the Negro people flood Truman with wires demanding:

- That a Negro be appointed to the United States Supreme Court.
- That Truman use his authority upon the Democratic Party leaders in the Senate to begin putting their campaign pledges into life.

Wires should be sent to Scott W. Lucas, Truman's whip in the Senate, demanding that he support and fight for the appointment of a Negro to the Supreme Court.

Wires should be sent to Minority Leader Taft of the Republican Party to put his Senate delegation on record for such an appointment.

Every Senator should receive wires from his constituents demanding that he support and vote for a Negro U. S. Supreme Court Justice.

Detroit Leaders Urge Truman Pick Negro for Supreme Court

DETROIT.—Prominent Negro leaders here and in Flint told The Worker that they fully supported the proposal of a Negro to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by the death of Judge Wiley Rutledge.

Collins George, editor, Detroit edition, Pittsburgh Courier: "Yes, indeed that's how the vacancy should be filled and I well know we have a qualified Negro."

John Dancy, president, Detroit Urban League, "Certainly would like to see a Negro on the Supreme Court bench such as Charles Houston or Judge Hastie."

Rev. Timberlake, president, Baptist Ministerial Alliance: "I think that this is the time to place a Negro on the top court of our land and my people certainly deserve such representation."

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COLEMAN YOUNG, Progressive Party, executive secretary: "Here's a chance for Truman to back up his words with a little action on civil rights, by giving the Negro people who suffer the greatest injustices, representation at the highest bar of justice."

A. L. Foster, employer: "We not only want a Negro judge but we want a liberal one like Hastie or Houston."

Saul Wellman, acting district organizer, Michigan Communist Party: "Long overdue. The Clark appointment was a direct slap in the face to the Negro people. Truman now has been given a second opportunity. Failure to appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court must not be allowed to happen. The Communist Party joins with all other progressives in fighting to fill that vcaancy with a Negro."

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IN FLINT, MICH, local leaders gave these comments: J. P. Bryant, president Flint Chapter, NAACP: "It's high time that a Negro is named and I will so urge the President to do so, as it will enhance the fight for civil rights."

Attorney John F. Young, state representative: "The Negro people should in all fairness be represented on the Supreme Court, I will urge the President to do so."

Attorney Elijah Scott, Jr.: "I sincerely urge the appointment of a Negro to fill the vacancy and such an appointment is long overdue."

Dr. Wesley Moore: "Telegrams on this will be most effective and I will certainly send President Truman such a telegram urging he appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court."

Judge Bars Expulsion of Doll, Sage

DETROIT—Tracy Doll and Sam Sage, leaders of the anti-Reuther bloc in the CIO United Auto workers, expelled at the recent UAW convention in Milwaukee for publishing information as to gangsterism in the union, today were granted a court order that prevents the union from expelling them.

Judge Arthur Webster of the Circuit Court, ruled that the UAW had not given the two progressive leaders a trial in their local union, which is their constitutional right, so therefore could not order them expelled. The court order restrains the Reuther clique from ousting Sage and Doll. The judge also threw out a motion by UAW attorneys to dismiss the case.

Sage's local, Briggs 742, voted overwhelmingly to refuse to expel him. Doll's local, Hudson 154, headed by Claud Bland, president and Paul Gates, secretary took a hands off position.

Warehouse Strikers Nix 5 Cent Boost

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Striking warehousemen in the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) turned down an employer offer of a 5c hourly increase from the present scale of $1.37½. The union is demanding 15c.

The offer represents the first break in the adamant stand of the Distributors Assn. of Northern California that they would make no wage raise offers whatever. McKesson & Robbins Inc., drug firm, has filed a $75,000 damage suit against the ILWU for alleged losses since Aug. 29, when the union started mass picketing of struck plants in the East Bay area.

Scotty Sez

Shirley May France muffed her attempt to swim the English Channel by waiting so long getting photographed that the water turned cold. It's different with Walter Reuther.

If he doesn't get started soon at River Rouge he'll find himself in hot water.

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Meanwhile Reuther wants medals for "driving the Communists out of the UAW." He does plenty of driving all right.

The DuPonts consider him their best chauffeur.

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The economic crisis gets worse in Britain and its government wants unwilling Britons to take wage cuts. Ernie Bevin is over here now and may ask brother Reuther how he did it in this country.

The escalator clause is getting famous.

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Clem Attlee says Bevin and Cripps didn't come over here to beg for aid "hat in hand." Certainly not.

They expect to beg with hat on head.

They are appealing in Washington for better trade arrangements. Naturally our Wall Street crowd will make generous offers.

Like selling Britons the shirts off British backs.

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These British Laborites were elected on a socialist platform. So far they have done little socializing.

Except with American bankers.

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—Yes, it's true, they came to power by posing as socialists. They posed and posed until asked to do something.

Then they reposed.

• • •

The Czechoslovakian government has annoyed some sections of the press by taking a dim view of fairy tales as told to children. Fairy tales are a cherished part of our culture say these papers.

Especially the one about 'free enterprise.'

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Teen-agers were responsible for the force and violence against the audience of Paul Robeson at Peekskill, says Prosecutor Fanelli to Governor Dewey.

They must recruit their cops young in New York state.

NAT GANLEY WRITES:

In Answer to Bosses 'Concern' For Our Bacon

OPEN LETTER

Detroit Board of Commerce
Gentlemen:

Your full page newspaper ad entitled "You Gotta Keep Working to Bring Home the Bacon," undoubtedly scared the daylights out of Mrs. Henry Ford relaxing in her summer home at Huron Mountain Club. It must have thrown the "unemployed" gentry of the money-bags into conniption fits at the swank Grosse Pointe Yacht Club and the Detroit Athletic Club.


GANLEY

These pot-bellied athletes of the scissors—who clip the workers every time they clip their interest-bearing coupons—must have thought that your Board went "subversive" and was trying to put them to work. Of course when they read the text of your ad they wised up to the fact that you were merely barking at the wage slaves in Detroit's auto plants.

But in all fairness to our idle rich I suggest that your future ads be labelled "For Workers Only." In this way you will avoid raising the blood pressure of our leading citizens. After all the People of Profits are not long for this world—and it's most inhuman to hasten their departure by suggesting they gotta go to work and they gotta keep working.

If you want to tell the lake trout to be more docile and productive, you don't run around scaring the lamphreys who attach themselves to the living trout and live by sucking their blood.

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BUT THAT'S ENOUGH of constructive criticism. You were most courteous in your ad when you said: "Please let us have your ideas on the subject." You'll get ours.

First we'll also be courteous and forget for the time-being that the Big Merchants in your Board (Hudsons, Kerns, etc.) are the robber partners of the auto barons in cashing in on the unpaid labor taken out of the hides of the auto workers.

We'll assume that you really mean what you say in your propaganda ad directed against the looming Ford, Chrysler and Briggs strikes. We'll strain ourselves into believing that you are really interested in having the bacon flow continuously into the homes of the auto workers.

"Winter's coming on—the kids are returning to school—empty fuel bins and tanks await filling—the entire family needs warm clothing"—and you're anxious that the auto workers have all this, and more.

We'll also forget that in your "arithmetic" of 440 strikes in Detroit since V-J Day, 72,136,000 man hours lost and $108,465,000 wages losts—you omit other vital statistics: the amount of profits lost by the employers in these strikes which forced them to settle with three rounds of wage increases thus preventing a greater deterioration in living standards and purchasing power; that in the boom car year of 1948, for example, the Chrysler Corp. raked in a bonanza net profit of over $99 million and 20 officers and directors of this outfit pocketed $1,355,250 as a so-called "contingent compensation" (on top of swollen salaries and dividends), while the Chrysler workers in the same year, lost 500 working hours and wages because of steel and gas shortages, increased productivity, and other contradictions of your "cold war" economy.

Or, that even before the crisis hits the auto workers full force, 86,000 on Michigan's unemployed compensation rolls and over 35,000 on welfare are told: "They Gotta Keep Being Jobless." As we said—We'll forget about all that.

HOW CAN WE keep the bacon flowing into homes of the employed auto workers? Let's look over two possibilities:

First, with your help we get the auto barons to completely change their nature. They become progressive humanitarians. They shelve their present policy of forcing the auto workers to bear the full burden of the unfolding economic crisis through wage cuts, speedup and union wrecking.

They voluntarily give up their profits by granting the auto workers' wage, pension and contract demands in the peaceful atmosphere of brotherly love, rather than being forced to do so in the bitter arena of the class struggle.

(You will please pardon me if I don't believe this miracle will happen. Excuse my doubtful feeling if I say, that you, the Gentry of Commerce, won't ask your auto baron pals to do this.)

SECONDLY, the auto workers are forced to strike because the employers refuse to grant their just demands. You gentlemen can still help to keep the bacon flowing. You can join organized labor in demanding an immediate change in the MUCC law so that the strikers can draw full jobless compensation. (Here too, you'll have to forgive me when I say that you would rather give the strikers and their kids poison than give them bacon.) You see how you land in a mess when you try to defend your own profits under the slogan of giving the workers bacon!

THE "ARITHMETIC OF STRIKES" shows that if the workers did not fight back against the employers' efforts to force down living standards, the workers would in the long-run be ground down to a miserable mass of wretches beyond human recognition!

The auto workers can't hold on to their present quota of bacon without fighting. The only way to hold on to the bacon is to fight and win eggs, toast and jam to go with it. It's either forward to new gains—or backwards to sub-union wages and conditions. That's the choice which the auto workers must make.

Their solid strike votes show that your "arithmetic" doesn't fool them one bit.

Sincerely yours,
NAT GANLEY.


EDITH VANTLORN

Michiganders Set for Labor Peace Parley

DETROIT—More than a hundred auto workers will carry the banner of Franklin D. Roosevelt's dream of world peace to Chicago on Oct. 1.

They will be delegates to the National Labor Conference for Peace, a nationwide mobilization of workers determined to defend their homes, jobs, and unions from the dangers of war.

The Michigan delegation is being organized by the Michigan Labor Peace Committee, whose temporary co-chairmen are James Walker, committeeman of Local 205, and Fred Fizel, former president of Local 735, UAW, and whose executive secretary is Dodge chief steward Edith Van Horn, 4277 Seebaldt, Detroit 4.

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A LETTER to President Truman, written on the fourth anniversary of President Roosevelt's death, last April 12, started a movement which spread over the nation and led to grass-roots demand for a conference which can do more for peace than write letters.

The original letter, signed by Ohio and West Virginia leaders of the United Mine Workers, United Electrical Workers, and several AFL unions, declared:

"The 'cold war' is taking a heavy toll of our living standards and our trade union rights. Our country's drift toward an atomic war fills us with dread. We are faced by widespread lay-offs and the threat of mass unemployment. But we know that a huge armaments program that says the wealth of our country will not provide us with jobs."

The letter concluded with a call to President Truman to return to the path which Roosevelt charted: an American-Soviet Pact of Peace and Friendship to implement the United Nations Charter.

Thousands of letters and postcars supporting the open letter poured into the mailbox of veteran unionist Bernard T. McGroarty of the Cleveland local of the Stereotypers Union, AFL. More than a thousand came from Illinois alone.

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THIS tremendous response encouraged the Ohio brothers to take the step of calling a national labor conference for peace. Sessions will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 1 and 2, in the Carmen's Hall, Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois.

Among Michigan sponsors of the conference are: James Cichocki, President, Local 742, UAW; Leo Schaefer, President, Local 163, UAW; John Young, President Local 922, UAW; Stanley Bartnicki, Fin. Secy., Local 61, UAW; Tom Coleman, President, Local 285 United Public Workers; Bill Carr, Trustee, Local 600, UAW; Ralph Fileccia, Vice President, Local 51, UAW; Tracy Doll, Virgil Lacey, Sam Sage, Percy Llewllyn, Dave Miller, and many others.

CARFARE BOOST FOUGHT BY CHAKA

Cleveland Pays Honor To Robeson

CLEVELAND, O.—Paul Robeson, internationally renowned Negro baritone, will make a personal appearance in Cleveland on Oct. 7 at a public meeting to be held at the Paradise Auditorium, E. 55th St., under the joint auspices of the Council on African Affairs and the recently formed Committee to Welcome Paul Robeson.



PAUL ROBESON

The Negro singer, who forsook his career as an artist in order to campaign for civil rights for his people, narrowly escaped serious or perhaps fatal injury at the hands of two separately organized mobs of hoodlums who wreaked horrible injuries upon two mammoth audiences that had turned out to hear Robeson in Peekskill, N. Y., on the past two successive weekends.

Responding to a call from Co-chairmen Dr. V. O. Beck, Negro physician, and Raymond Dennis, prominent Negro labor leader, a group of more than 40 Negro and white citizens of Cleveland assembled at the Majestic Hotel and proceeded to lay plans and appoint committees to carry out the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting.

Special emphasis was placed upon the right of peaceable assembly, but steps were taken to provide for the protection of the participants in the projected meeting against possible disorder should it be instigated by irresponsible hoodlum elements here. It was suggested that Chief Matowitz be requested to assign Negro police officers to insure the keeping of the peace.

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THE CONSENSUS of opinion expressed at last night's meeting indicated a conviction among those present that the Peekskill bloody outbreaks were deliberately fomented by powerful political forces, with the connivance of law enforcement agencies, to depict American Negroes as fair targets for such mob violence as a result of the many false allegations of disloyalty to America that have been hurled at several proponents of civil rights for Negroes in recent months.

It was pointed out that 15 of the 20 Cleveland postal employes suspended on disloyalty charges are Negroes.

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THE NEW committee adopted the slogan of "Welcome Paul Robeson to Cleveland" to give expression to their stand that "Robeson has a right to speak, and the people have a right to hear him."

Pointing to Robeson's long record of meritorious service to the Negro people of America for which the National Association for the Advanceemnt of Colored People awarded him the Spingarn Medal in 1945, Paul Witbeck, chairman of the evening stated "The issue is not what Paul Robeson said or didn't say at the Paris Peace Conference. The issue is whether the people of this country—America—will regain the right to express an opinion which dissents against prevailing thought, without being branded 'disloyal.'"

Foster McCurdy, executive secretary of the committee said that preparations are being made to handle several thousands of Robeson's admirers who want to "welcome Paul Robeson to Cleveland."

San Diego Lumber Men Win Raise

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (FP).—It took the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service to get a 3¼-cent hourly wage boost for 300 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) here.

The workers, who are employed by 31 lumber yards, had sought unsuccessfully to win wage increases for many weeks. Their new scale ranges from $1.42 to $1.82 for millmen and $1.42 to $1.79½ for drivers.

Costa Rica Outlaws United Fruit Strike

SAN JOSE (ALN).—Costa Rican courts have outlawed a strike against the United Fruit Co. here in which the workers are demanding higher wages. The decision was not accepted by the unions and walkouts against the company spread to several new areas.

CLEVELAND, O.—Defeat of the charter amendment for a rapid transit system that will raise the fare for Cleveland bus and street car riders was called for in the primary election Oct. 4 by Edward Chaka, council candidate in the 13th Ward.

"This is the bankers' scheme whereby the people of Cleveland will have to pay for transportation of the residents of the suburbs," Chaka charged.

"The railroads are loading off a right of way they don't want," he declared, "and the bankers can regain control of the system through bankruptcy.

"Passage of the charter amendment means higher fares.

"What we need in Cleveland is a fare reduction and improvement of service. If the suburbs want improved transportation they should pay their share and not have the gall to ask the people of Cleveland to finance the project."

Chaka, veteran of the war against fascism and a trade unionist for 24 years, listed six other points of his program as he opened his campaign for nomination.

● Rigid enforcement of the existing smoke control ordinance to end the health menace in Ward 13. Fix penalty for violations at $1,000 a day to force corporations to obey law. The city to establish a health clinic to give free medical examinations and treatment to those suffering from diseases caused by industrial smoke.

● Establishment of a municipal milk station in the ward. Reduce the price of milk by taking control out of the hands of the big monopolies. Provide free milk for the children of the unemployed.

● Appropriation of adequate funds for relief. City council must demand that the federal government cease spending billions for war and instead create a gigantic program of public works with union wage scales.

● End the disgraceful lack of recreational facilities in Ward 13. Provide adequate playgrounds with supervision. Open a day nursery where working mothers can leave their children. Build a swimming pool in Ward 13.

● Enact a strong fair employment practices ordinance. The unity of the working class must be strengthened by ending discrimination against any groups because of color, religion or national origin.

● Prohibit the police from aiding the corporations when workers are forced on strike to defend their interests. No police assistance for scabs. Root out brutality in the police department and defend the civil rights of the people.

Chaka, who has worked as a carpenter and a moulder, elaborated on his proposal for a municipal milk depot.

"We have a municipal light plant," he explained, "and its existence has brought Cleveland the lowest light rate of any city where electricity is generated by steam.

"Now it is time to put a dent in the milk monopoly. Milk is an essential. It is a tremendous item in the budget of a worker's family.

"The city can go into the milk business, pay a fair price to the farmers, pay union wages to those who pasturize the milk and operate such a depot, and drastically reduce the price to the retailer and the consumer.

"We have plenty of families in Ward 13 who would like to buy more milk for their kids. Our ward would be an excellent place to start."

Chaka, who resides at 5051 Pershing Ave., fought with the 89th Infantry Division in the European theater. Born in Cleveland, his parents came from Czechoslovakia.

The councilmanic candidate recently was a witness defending the program of socialism in the trial of the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party in a New York federal court.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

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Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.



MARCANTONIO

Progressives Rally for Job Program

CLEVELAND, O.—Congressman Vito Marcantonio, candidate of the American Labor Party for mayor of New York City, was to have spoken here this Friday, Sept. 16, at a meeting sponsored by the Progressive Party.

The Marcantonio speech was the opening event of a national conference on jobs and the economic crisis in the public Saturday and Sunday.

The speech by the New York Congressman was to have been given at a rally at the Towne Club on Prospect Avenue.

The Progressive Party conference will hear detailed reports on the depression and delegates will map out a comprehensive program for adequate social insurance, jobs and other measures.

The conference is expected to expose with statistics the false claims by the Truman administration that "business is fundamentally sound."

Leading figures at the conference will be Elmer Benson, chairman and former governor of Minnesota and C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party secretary.

HEARINGS OPEN

CLEVELAND, O.—Robert Williams, suspended postal worker, was the first of 20 on charges under the Truman "loyalty" program, to appear at a hearing in Washington before Walter Myers, assistant postmaster general. Each worker is forced to go to Washington at his own expense to make his appeal.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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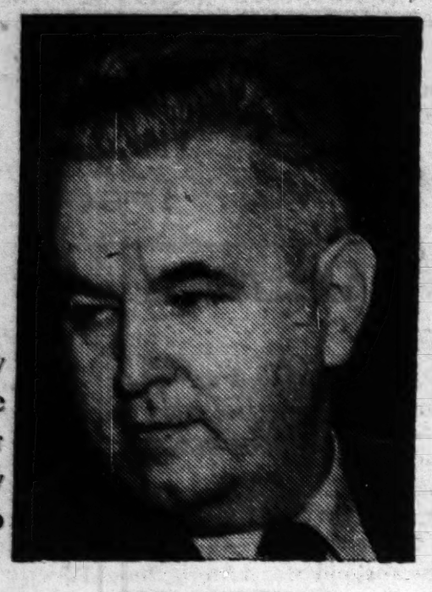
MURRAY OK'S PAY FREEZE FOR STEEL

—See Page 3—

Medina Jails Winter

The week at Foley Square also saw the judge refuse to remove a juror serving illegally and deny a mistrial based on the mob violence at Peekskill.

—See Page 3



CARL WINTER

Dewey Asks for Prosecution Of Victims of Peekskill Mob

—See Page 3—



America's Peoples Act for Peace

Delegates from both American continents get together in Mexico City to map fight for world peace.

—See Page 6

From Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq

An editorial showing the relationship between the frameup conviction of 3 Florida youths and the heresy trial of the national Communist leaders.—See Page 6

Can't Shout Down Depression

Truman and his aides are trying their best to convince the people there is no depression, but unemployment is still here.

—See Page 7

$$ Parley OK's Wall St. Invasion

American imperialists get the go-ahead signal to buy into or buy out British holdings in their colonial empire.

—See Page 7

To Ask UN Aid to Free Ingrams

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be asked this Wednesday to aid in freeing Mrs. Ingram and two of her teen-aged sons, who were railroaded to jail for life for defending themselves from the attack of a white farmer.

—See Page 4

Demand Action on Peekskill

PARENTS IGNORE ORDER ON JIMCROW SCHOOL

MONTCLAIR — Parents of 50 children ignored the school board order to send their children to Grove Street School or Rand School Monday in line with the school board's redistricting program. The parents charge the system sets up segregated schools, discriminatory to Negro children and children of Italian parents.

The redistricting policy is the second instance of reported discrimination in two weeks in this "model civil rights" municipality, that gained national attention last year for its so-called "community audit". The earlier instance, reported in last week's Worker was the refusal of authorities to heed damands of a committee to discharge Patrolman William (shoot-'em-Up) Moore, accused of conducting a reign of terror against Negro residents.

Montclair was the scene of the first of many "community self-analyses," sponsored by liberal organizations and sociologists designed to elminate prejudice by exposing it to public attention—as an alternative to militant mass-campaigns advocated by Communists and progressives. As a result of the study, a Civil Rights Commission was formed to study grievances.

It was this Commission that maintained there wasn't "enough evidence" to oust Patrolman Moore, although several Negro residents offered signed affidavits testifying to his brutal disregard of Negro rights. The same committee refused to act in the redistricting complaint, explaining that its function is merely to "conciliate and mediate." Parents claim, however, that it hasn't done either.

To get action, Negro and Italian families have started a determined mass campaign against the discriminatory policy that would transfer 62 children from Grove Street elementary school. Leading the fight are Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bell, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Pavia and Mrs. George Tyson.

A petition protesting the policy has been signed by many residents. The NAACP has filed a complaint with the school board and with the State Division against Discrimination. Neither has been answered.

A separate complaint filed by Dr. Pavia alleges the shifting of pupils allots minority groups to two schools. Mrs. John Ugaro stated the system violates the state law against discrimination by attempting "to keep minorities down on one end of town." She added that the change would require her son to attend a school almost a half-hour's walk from home, whereas the nearest school is only five minute's walk. The more distant school, she added, would expose the child to traffic hazards.

Labor, Jewish Group Ask Truman Guard Civil Rights

NEWARK.—New Jersey's counter-offensive against the perpetrators of the Peekskill outrage gathered new strength following a recent meeting at Masonic Hall that drew almost 700 cheering people — as well as several gloomy cops. Latest to register strong protest against the fascist outrage in New York State are the Greater Newark Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress and officers of District 4, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, CIO.

Enraged as 25,000 persons assembled in Peekskill on Sept. 4 to hear the Negro artist Paul Robeson speak and sing, small bands of hoodlums aided by state troopers and police attacked the throng as they left Peekskill by car and bus.

The Jewish women's group said the Peekskill riot "was organized, vicious mob-violence, not a political demonstration by veterans." It called on Gov. Dewey to suspend District Attorney Fanelli, Sheriff Ruscoe and all authorities responsible for neglect of duty and to begin immediate prosecution of those who assaulted the audience.

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"THERE HAVE been enough eye-witness accounts and newspaper pictures," the statement went on, "to indicate that the police on duty joined in the assault. . . . The fundamental rights of freedom of speech and assembly were violated. To disregard or minimize this would encourage repetition not only in one state, but all over the country."

District 4, in wires to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath, signed by James McLeish, president and Ruth Young, secretary, stated that "UE workers recognize that the hoodlum and police attacks in Peekskill are part of the same pattern of violence used against strikers and union members everywhere." The statement demanded Federal action to punish the hoodlums.

These actions and others indicate the widespread anger of democratic New Jerseyites against the coddling of fascism in high circles. Progressives are now taking to heart the advice of Mrs. Ada Jackson, dynamic American Labor Party leader of Brooklyn: "Now's the time to roll up your sleeves and go to work!"

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MRS. JACKSON was one of the speakers at a rally that also featured Novelist Howard Fast and New Jersey Progressive gubernatorial candidate James Imbrie. Mr. Fast accurately guaged New Jersey's temper when he said, "The old proverb, 'He who sows the wind, will reap the whirlwind' is something President Truman, Dewey and Fanelli should heed!"

The noted writer gave a graphic account of the Peekskill attacks and quoted Ben Davis in Negro-white unity: "When 15 million Negroes and five million Jews join with the working classes, there will be no danger of fascism in America!"

Reuben Blocksberg, one of several New Jersey injured "veterans" of the Second Battle of Peekskill told how police smashed into a group of unarmed people without provocation, seriously injuring many. Sylvia Kahn, concert singer representing Peoples' Artists, and participant in the Peekskill concert, drew a rousing response with her spirited singing.

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MR. IMBRIE pledged a fight against such fascist manifestations as the Peekskill attack. Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, vice-chairman of the New Jersey Progressive Party introduced a resolution scoring the Dewey whitewash of the rioters and demanding that Governor Driscoll call upon the State of New York to prosecute those responsible for the attacks. The resolution noted that New Jersey has also suffered its share of fascist hoodlumism, attacks on progressive meetings and cross-burnings.

The meeting, sponsored by the Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, also presented Joseph Squires, chairman of the anti-discrimination committee of District 4, who said, "The kind of thing that happened in Peekskill is the thing that happens to progressive trade unionists when they try to press for labors rights and are called 'Reds' by reactionaries."

Strike New Blow At 'Loyalty Bill'

TRENTON.—Round Two of the New Jersey Progressive Party's fight against the state's "Mundt-Ferguson" bill began this week as the American Civil Liberties Union filed a brief with the Superior Court. The brief supports the attack by James Imbrie, Progressive candidate for Governor challenging the Constitutionality of the new loyalty oath law, the Tumulty-Mehorter Bill.

Emil Oxfeld, ACLU attorney called the bill "a vain and futile attempt by the Legislature to inspire loyalty." The court test arose when Imbrie not only refused to sign the oath, but sought to enjoin his being designated as one who "refused oath of allegiance," the notation called for by the bill for candidates who decline to sign the oath.

Before being enacted into the law the bill was bitterly fought by the New Jersey Communist Party, trade unions and the Progressive Party. Local progressive forces are determined that the new challenge will open the way to voiding this vicious measure and bring about a people's victory against it, like that over the similar Ober Bill in Maryland.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN NEW JERSEY

One Worker's Story: His Politics Shaped by Down-to-Earth Struggle

By Lonnie Elder

YOU CAN read the commercial newspapers for centuries (assuming they last that long—which they, fortunately, won't) without finding a single line devoted to the life and struggles of a real worker. The WORKER, as its name implies, is a newspaper dedicated to the interests of those who toil—men like Thomas Novak, for instance.

Thomas Novak is a Communist, a worker and an American loyal to the national traditions of democracy—and to the forces of peace and freedom.

Born in a small peasant village in Czarist Russia in the year 1894, where conditions were appalling, Thomas, a very forward and dynamic young man, set off for America, arriving in New York in 1912. Here he worked for three months before moving to Sioux City Iowa. After working in the packing house industry for several months he was laid off by the 1914 depression—that began the decisive downward trend of capitalism.

Later Tom worked on several jobs in different cities for a stretch, but always with the strong bitter dissatisfaction of the horrible working conditions that existed everywhere.

FROM 1916 to 1919 he was in the armed services of World War I. Upon his discharge he got a job at the Cuday meat packing firm in Sioux City for a year and a half, where he took part in a strike over wage cut dispute.

In 1922 he found work in Jersey City at one of the larger meat packing houses. He was employed here for four years—until the company failed to live up to its promises to maintain the 40-hour week. Then in 1931, he took the job where he is still employed.

Not a single struggle of the workers in his shop has been conducted without Tom's active participation. He was one of the first to attempt to organize the union. He fought relentlessly against AF of L opportunism . . . and somehow also found the time to get married. Another big event of this period was his joining the Communist Party.

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AFTER MANY struggles of the workers in the shop, waged with Tom's ever-consistent participation, an agreement was finally reached in 1942 with the CIO Packinghouse Workers. This was one of the first contracts every signed by one of the large packing firms.

By this time war had broken out and fascism rode high in Europe. As a Communist, Tom naturally had a great and intense hatred for fascism; he gave every ounce and breath of energy possible to support the all-out united fight against Hitler and fascism.

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TOM IS a true Communist, devoted to the entire progressive movement and to his Party. He has nothing in common with the lying, deceitful little men that the press, radio and movies picture as a "Red". He's a man of spirit and honor, who sincerely devotes himself to the interests of the working people.

I asked Tom why he had joined the Communist Party. He said proudly—"I didn't become a Communist out of books—but out of my own experience—although I've spent many hours and weeks with the great works of Marxism-Leninism. The struggles of my life as a worker made me determined to become a Communist. I learned that in order to break the chain of imperialism that bounded my life, I had to join with the millions of my class to end all oppression and break the chains of destruction."

JEFF SCHOOL TO OFFER WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS

NEWARK — Directors of the new Jefferson School of Social Science, New Jersey Annex, today announced there is still time to enroll in the courses slated to open Monday though classes are rapidly reaching capacity enrollment. The school opened formally Friday with a program of folk music and a reception at the school hall, 129 Clinton Ave.

Fees for the courses are moderate and subjects cover a wide range.

George Alexander will conduct a 35-week Institute of Marxist Studies, including Pholosophy, History, Trade Unionism and World Politics. Classes will be held Mondays from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m.

Henry Foner, author and historian, will teach History of the Labor Movement in the United States, Part 2 (1914-1949) on Tuesday evenings, 8 to 9:30.

Marxism 1, The Science of Society will be taught by John Frederick on Wednesdays from 9 to 10:30 p. m. It will cover many basic problems of political and economic developments.

From 7:30 to 9 p.m. Wednesdays a beginners' painting and drawing course will be given by a leading artist and from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

What Is Philosophy? will be given Thursdays from 9 to 10:30 p. m. by George Alexander. The course will discuss Plato, Democritus, Descartes, Hume, Hegel and other traditional thinkers as well as the great builders of Marxism, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

A series of Current Events forums will take up The Women's Question Today, led by Claudia Jones, secretary of the national women's commission of the Communist Party; and Problems of Raising Children in the World Today, led by Gertrude Lennon, major in child psychology and Helen Konrad, former head of the Newark Female Charitable Day Nursery. The former will be held on September 23, the latter on September 30.

Asbury Park Sets Up New Rights Unit

ASBURY PARK.—To protest the rising tide of anti-Negro attacks, particularly by police, the Civil Rights Committee of this community slated a meeting last night (Friday) in the First Pentecostal Church.

A report on the present situation with regard to the Trenton Six was augmented by reports on local violations of civil rights.

The meeting was called to set up a permanent committee to meet regularly and to take action on all cases in which the rights of Asbury Park citizens are abridged by the illegal and unwarranted abuse of police power.

Attention Organizations

Speakers and pictures showing how the police and fascist mobs attacked the concertgoers at Peekskill are available for your meetings. Learn at first hand how anti-Negro and anti-Semitic hoodlums attempted to murder men, women and children.

For further information, get in touch with the Civil Rights Congress, 501 High St., Newark, N. J.

MARTHA STONE

Looking Backward Over the Struggles Of 30 Years

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER is devoted to celebrations all over the country on the 30th Anniversary of the Communist Party of America. In the State of New Jersey, as in the Nation, the Communist Party has a rich working class history. To study its history one must learn about the struggles of the workers in this State to organize into trade unions and for a higher standard of living.

In 1926 I was privileged to be one of many active participants in the Passaic textile strike which lasted for 11 long months. Leaders in trade unions, Communists and non-Communists, came to the City of Passaic to help the textile workers conduct their strike for recognition of the union and against wage cuts.

In Passaic's east side lived the textile workers—in slum dwellings and dark rooms without proper ventilation and heat. Approximately 60 percent of the mill workers in that city were foreign born. Coming to this country from Italy, Poland, and Hungary, textile weavers settled here to work in Botany and other large mills of the city. Their wages were miserably low, ranging from $10 to $20 a week.

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THE WOMEN could not maintain their families on the earnings their husbands brought home. In 1926 most of the women were forced to go to work in the mills, dividing the household duties with the men. The women took care of the homes during the day and worked at night. For night work they averaged $15 a week. It was a common scene in the textile mill to see women far gone in pregnancy staying all night before a weaving machine or lifting heavy card rolls or running up and down with the spinning wheel, while their husbands took care of the children at night.

On October 5, 1925, the mill owners cut the wages of the workers by 10 percent. Under the leadership of militant forces in the plant, a committee was organized to build a union in order to answer the wage cutting drive of open shop employers. Col. Johnston fired the Committee, which had succeeded in signing 1,000 workers into the union. The Botany Mill struck in January, 1926, to be followed by N. J. Spinning, Forstmann-Huffman and similar mills in the area.

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THE POLICY pursued by Communists in that strike was for building a united front of all strikers regardless of race, color or political beliefs. This unity was expressed in the setting up of The United Front Strike Committee, a democratically organized body comprised only of textile strikers representing all mills and departments, which unified the 16,000 strong to win the strike. Rank and file leaders then working in the mill, like Gustave Deak, Mrs. Breznac and scores of other strikers, were quickly promoted into the leadership of their strike. To their aid came experienced trade union leaders like Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Magliacano, Alfred Wagenknecht and many others. The policy of building a united front was also expressed in the work done by the leading Communist Alfred Wagenknecht in organizing a relief movement for the strikers.

It was on Saturday, May 29, 1926, a few months after the strike was declared, that a national relief conference took place in Passaic at Cantor's Auditorium, representing 500,000 people of various organizations. Regular accounting of funds was made by the Committee to the strikers and the public in general as a nation-wide campaign netted approximately $1,000,000. This was raised among large sections of the people who were aroused against the police brutality and strikebreaking practices of the City Administration and the textile employers. Relief stores were set up in various parts of the City. The Shoe Workers Union opened up shoe repair stores where strikers could get their shoes fixed at no cost to them. One thousand children were fed each day at kitchens organized by the United Council of Working Class Housewives of Newark and Brooklyn. The Barbers Union gave free haircuts on Friday. Strikers were given cards which provided them with food at the relief stores in several parts of the City. In summer time, the Relief Committee forced the City Administration to turn over empty lots to them which they converted into playgrounds where children were taken on city buses to escape the city streets while their parents kept the mass picket lines going.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT, particularly in New York, despite the redbaiting campaign against the strike and its leadership, turned out en masse to support the strike with funds. The ILGWU, Cap Makers, Furriers, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Marine Transport, Teachers, Hotel workers, all gave support to the strike. From the moment the strikers walked out of the mills, they had to contend with the most vicious police attacks ever witnessed in the labor movement in this country. The Mayor of Passaic and the Chief of Police Zober, himself from Germany, ordered mounted police to charge into the lines and men, women and children were beaten mercilessly on the picket lines.

When police clubs could not diminish the lines, Chief Zober ordered the Fire Department to turn the hose on the strikers in the middle of the winter in freezing weather. He ordered all stores closed so that the people, drenched by the water and shivering with cold, could not find any shelter and had to flee home for safety. Pneumonia and influenza spread throughout the town adding to the hardships and sufferings of the strikers. This was how Chief Zober tried to destroy the civil liberties of the people. The strikers met every attack and the picket lines grew larger. When the police threw tear gas bombs into the lines, the strikers came out the next day with gas masks they had secured through veterans organizations.

The question the Textile Workers in Passaic raised before the Nation was: "Is New Jersey in the United States?" Strikers went to Washington and to Governor Moore in Trenton, to demand government intervention to end the despotism and lawlessness practiced by the officials of the city. Slavic committees, representing 42 churches of the city, held mass meetings supporting the strike and sent committees to Washington to present a resolution which called for a Senate investigation of the issues in the Textile Strike and an investigation of those responsible for the brutality and terror used against the strikers.

(To be continued next week)

Progressive Party Maps Election Drive

NEWARK.—The second annual convention of the Progressive Party of New Jersey was set for Saturday, Sept. 17, at Hotel Essex House. Beginning at 10 a.m. the gathering was slated to continue until 5 p.m. to be followed by a campaign supper at 6:30.

O. John Rogge, nationally-known attorney and one of the defenders of the Trenton six Negro frame-up victims, was expected to give the keynote address following the registration period. After the platform committee report, election of officers were to be held.

Rev. Harry Pine was to be chairman of the supper and among those to be presented were James Imbrie, Progressive Party candidate for Governor; Johannes Steel, noted news analyst; Libby Holman, famous singer; Hon. Leo Isaeson, New York American Labor Party leader and former Congressman, and the distinguished stage and screen star Canada Lee.

In its call statement, the Progressive Party outlined the history of the organization since its founding and stated that the new party "was born out of the deep yearning of forward-looking Americans for a political organization that common people of our land could make their own and through which they could make America a land of peace and plenty, instead of profits, war and want."

Events since the national elections, the statement added, have proven the Progressive Party right. "The two old parties have given to us and to the world the Atlantic Pact, the Military Aid Program and more anti-Communist hysteria."

Consolidation of Progressive Party ranks and a determined and energetic election campaign was urged as the guarantee of peace and hope for the people of New Jersey and the nation.

Imbrie Tells Driscoll: 'Settle Singer Strike'

NEWARK.—As strike leaders of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO, met with the management of the Singer Manufacturing Co., of Elizabeth, James Imbrie, Progressive Party candidate for Governor this week, called upon Gov. Driscoll to do his utmost to settle the 19-week-old strike. At the same time, Imbrie scored Driscoll for his recent statement that both parties to the dispute were "stubborn."

The uncompromising refusal of the Singer Co. to arbitrate the question of work standards stymied a settlement for months, Imbrie declared. He referred to the standards system as "speed-up."

He added:

"Although you have publicly suggested the need for the speedy settlement of this dispute, at the same time the policies of the welfare agencies under your administration have resulted in strengthening the company's refusal to arbitrate. The denial of unemployment insurance to strikers and the ruling of the Post-War Development Commission that relief shall be denied to strikers, have made of the state a strikebreaking agency.

"In a recent statement to the press you said that both parties to the dispute were stubborn. Those who are aware of the position of the Singer Co. as you are, must see that the stubborn and uncompromising refusal to arbitrate the question of work standards, which was the grievance which caused the strike, is responsible for its prolongation. I trust you are also aware that this question of work standards, or what is better know as 'speed-up,' is becoming of greater importance than wages to large groups of workers in New Jersey."

Up'n'Down Jersey

By George Taub

PITY POOR Commissioner Moran and his fellow Commissioners of Newark. According to the Newark News, Moran is disgruntled over his salary of some $7,000 odd smackeroos annually. The report states, Moran doesn't have any extra-curricular jobs to keep the wolf (or mink?) away from the door and is fixing to get a raise for himself and the other Commissioners. Only trouble is, the five gents were elected on a program of economy and economy, they say, begins at home. Anyway, many a Newarker—especially the unemployed, would gladly trade jobs with the Commissioners. Many would be able to struggle along quite nicely at 7,000 per—believe it or not.

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FOR ONCE the Asbury Park Evening News is right! Its editor, pregnant with inspiration, has given birth to a mighty thought: "The people want peace." No doubt. But instead of citing the obstacles to peace—for instance the brass hats in the national ointment, the sword-rattling Atlantic Pact and the martial Marshall Plan, whom do you suppose Ye Ed finds at fault? You guessed it! The Russians!

"American observers report that the Soviet public would greet more enthusiastically than any other news that international tensions have ended." You said it kid! And the same is true of the public of the good old USA. But haven't you heard about Stalin's frequent offers to sit down and discuss ending the Anglo-American Cold War—and Truman's equally frequent and hasty refusals?

★

IN SPITE of the vaunted virtues of "private enterprise" for which he is a fervent spokesman, Dr. Robert L. McKieran of New Brunswick concedes the Great System hasn't licked venereal disease yet. Having disposed on a problem on which, as a medic, he is undoubtedly well qualified to speak, the doc launched into a denunciation of socialized medicine at a meeting of South River businessmen. From that point, he assailed Reaction's favorite whipping target, the activities of Paul Robeson. Paul, he said, ought to go back to Russia "where he belongs."

No, Doc, we need Paul right here, thank you! We need him to help the people of America achieve socialized medicine—among other things!

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REASON THINGS are tough all over is that America's "free-enterprise businessmen" haven't given the country enough leadership, according to Hamilton R. Disston, speaking before the New Brunswick Rotary Club. Frankly, we thought the real reason was that the businessmen gave altogether too much "leadership."

According to Mr. Disston: "the country has in the past depended for its leadership upon men from many walks of life but has not called upon the guidance of men from the business world." Maybe he'd better tell around Washington, where "businessmen" are as thick as flies around a molassas barrel. Mr. Disston also opined that businessmen ought to come out of their "ivory towers" and learn what the man in the street is thinking and then make their demands known in Washington. Question: whose demands, the businessmen's or the "man in the street?" We agree with Mr. Disston—but if he picks out a working class street to learn what's cooking, he'll get an earfull

Labor Youth Rally to Chart State Program

NEWARK.—A major advance in the progressive youth movement of this state will be marked this weekend when the Labor Youth League of New Jersey holds its Founding Conference.

Youth from charter clubs in eight Jersey cities will come to Newark as delegates for the purpose of working out a state youth program and setting up a state organization. Issues highlighted in the call to the Conference are the fight against Wall Street's war policies, protection of the youth from the ravages of economic crisis, the battle against discrimination on all fronts, and organization of the youth in defense of civil liberties.

"The events at Peekskill sharply show the need for the building of the Labor Youth League as a leading force for progress among the youth," declared William Adams of Camden, chairman of the Organizing Committee.

The Conference will work out plans to advance the study of scientific socialism, and bring these teachings to ever wider circles of youth.

The Conference, which will start Sunday, Sept. 18, at 10 a.m., will close with a dance in the evening. Visitors and fraternal delegates are invited for both the Conference and dance. All proceedings will take place at 516 Clinton Avenue, Newark.

MEMO TO 'SPORTING NEWS': HERE ARE REAL FACTS ABOUT ROBINSON

By Bill Wolff

Last week's issue of **Sporting News**, "Baseball's Bible," carried a full page article on Jackie Robinson that bears comment. The weekly publication peddled the white supremacist charge by an unnamed big league manager who claims that Robby gives dazzling performances only before large and cheering crowds, but when there is no applause from the fans Jackie is quite ordinary.

No figures are given, no data is presented to substantiate this charge. It is an attempt to perpetuate the vile myth that still exists among Ku Klux Klan minded that Negro players are at their best only when they are ahead, or before friendly crowds.

Your reporter checked through 139 ball games in which Jackie Robinson participated and came up with certain facts which explode this phony attempt to stereotype Brooklyn's talented second sacker.

In the first place, Brooklyn has been playing before record crowds both home and away so that he has had relatively few opportunities to play before sparse attendances. In the second place, over the season's play, no particular pattern has developed to indicate anything. Before large crowds he has enjoyed many stellar days at bat but he has also been held hitless on numerous other occasions. Similarly, with the stands fairly empty he has had both good and bad days.

But to nail the lie once and for all here are some of Jackie's good days before very ordinary crowds:

May 17—Playing at Chicago's Wrigley Field which holds 45,000, Robbie put on a one man show before the 15,579 paying customers. The Dodger's won 8-5 with the hard hitting second baseman contributing three hits, two of them doubles, besides knocking in two tallies and scoring a third.

May 21—Out at St. Louis, with 13,320 admissions (less than 1/3 capacity) Robinson spearheaded the Dodgers 15-6 win over the Cards by belting in six runs, scoring three more, socking a pair of doubles and a single, and swiping a base for good measure.

May 25—At Pittsburgh this time (with capacity of 42,000) and 13,988 in the stands Robinson drove home two runs and scored two others to provide the Brooks winning margin, 8-6.

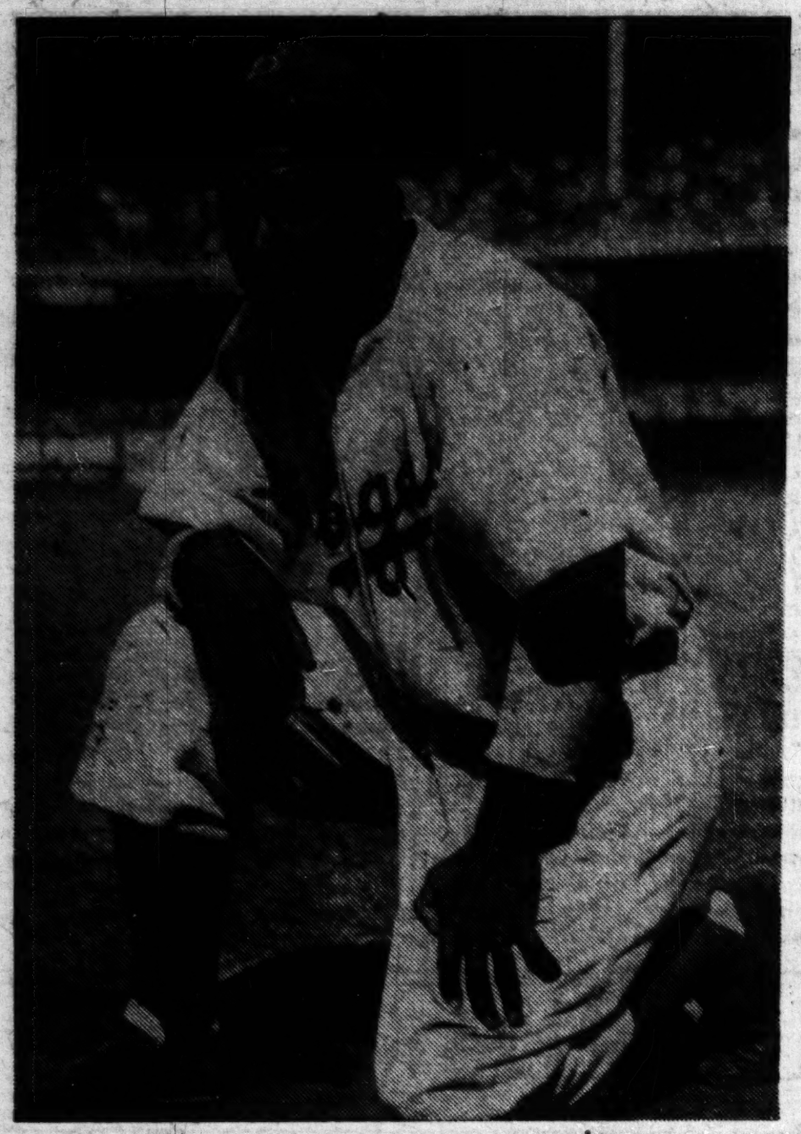
June 8—At home against the Cubs, before a slim crowd of 8,059, Jackie tripled in the first run and singled some a second marker as the Dodgers won 3-1.

June 22—In hostile Crosley field at Cincinnati (holding 34,000), before 9,539 which the Dodgers dropped 4-3 in 11 innings, all Robbie did was belt three hits, one a double, score a run, and afield handled five putouts, four assists and started two fast double plays.

June 30—Nine thousand six hundred and sixty Philly fans watched Robbie sock two hits, steal a base, handle seven chances, and start a twin killing as the Dodgers went down to defeat 4-2.

July 10—In friendly Ebbets Field (seating 34,000), against the traditional borough rivals, the Giants, with 17,896 partisans present, Jack powered Flatbushites to a 7-3 decision. A bases loaded single in the third gave the Brooks a 2-1 edge. In the seventh with the score tied 3-3, his single put the Dodgers ahead 4-3. In addition to his three hits, he had nine chances and won in two double plays.

July 16—Still in Brooklyn, before 11,839, Dodgers dropped a thriller to the Reds 7-6 in 10 innings, but not because of Robinson. The fleet footed infielder was on the scoring end of a tripie steal in the second inning to account for the first run. He scored another run and climaxed with a tenth inning homer that left the Dodgers one shy.



Aug. 10—With 16,426 in the stands at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Robinson's homer and single gave the Brooks a 7-5 edge.

Aug. 27—In Flatbush, with 12,911 cheering, Robbie paced the Dodgers to a 6-1 win over the Cubs on his 2 RBI and one scored, not to mention his nine chances and three double plays.

Sept. 1—In the opener of a twin bill against the Reds, at Ebbets Field, with a crowd of 18,925, Robbie's big bat provided the 11-8 margin. He slammed a homer, double, and single, driving in three runs.

And thus by documentary evidence are the foul insinuations by an anonymous National League pilot exposed as an expression of white chauvinism.

How Midwest Grid Power Shapes Up

A new set of football powers will rise in the midwest this year with Ohio State, Minnesota and Michigan state the pre-season choices for the Big Ten Championship, the Rose Bowl berth and national acclaim.

The 1947 and 1948 kings, Michigan, Notre Dame and Northwestern, won't be pushovers, and the two Big Ten teams probably will be in the thick of the title race, but losses from last year indicate somewhat slimmer chances for a big season.

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OHIO STATE, on the surface, looks like best bet for the Big Ten crown. Guards Ray Di Pierro and Dave Templeton are missing from the 1948 club which finished with a 3-3 conference rating for fourth place. So is fullback Joe Whisler.

But Wes Fesler has a standout sophomore prospect in Vic Janowicz who can play fullback or halfback, Gerry Krall and Jim Clark at halfback, and sophomore Ray Hamilton, highly touted as another speedboy.

•

MINNESOTA again will have the toughest line in the area, despite losses of some 1948 stars. Leo Nomellini, who plays either guard or tackle, and center Clayton Tonnemaker will be strong contenders for All American. And if the Gopher backfield can click — if halfback Billy Bye can hold up, if Frank Kuzma, Ken Beiersdorf or Dave Skrien can play a strong game at fullback, and if either sophomore backs Dick May or George Hudak come through—the Gophers will go.

•

MICHIGAN STATE, a toughie in '48, lost Warren Huey, George Guerre, and Bob McCurry and all will be hard to replace. But the Spartans, under coach Clarence Munn, figure they'll find some capable fill-ins and are aiming for national fame prior to entry in Big Ten competition in 1949. And Michigan State plans for reknown with wins over Michigan and Notre Dame in '49.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Little Men

ONCE UPON A TIME a year ago a little fellow with a big bow tie told a lot of people at Philadelphia's Convention Hall that come hell or high water or Dixiecrat secessions from the great Democratic Party he, Harry S. (s as in soooo wunnerful) would seek continued office as President of these United States on the issue of fighting for the civil liberties of the Negro people. That's what the man said. One year ago. He called it his Civil Rights Program.

So one year after the Democratic Party convention the lynchings still continue North and South. Up north they do it with a gun in the hand of a trigger-happy sop or a Trenton frameup, and down South it doesn't always mean the tar and the rope because it can be a bullet in the back if you happen to be a Negro trying to vote at the polls. It can be an all-white jury of poisoned crackers trying you for "rape," it can be an entire Negro community razed to the ground around Groveland, Florida. Yes, one year after Convention Hall it can be the burning the crosses in front of the home of a Negro family living within sight of the nation's capitol housing a great Democratic Party President and the fable of his Civil Rights Program. It can be a Peekskill one year after Convention Hall too, and when they ask the little man with the big bow tie and the big promises what does he think of Peekskill and the coldblooded fascist attack which was levelled first of all against the Negro people, well, the little fellow with the big bow tie and the big promises squeaks up a cough and a shrug and do you think the Peekskill police were a little "apathetic," maybe, huh?

So it's still only one year after Convention Hall and over in Pittsburgh last week a lot of interesting things are happening. The Pittsburgh president of the Baseball Writers Association local chapter, another very great man although I am not quite certain that he wears a bow tie, cannot see the justice of a request to admit Negro baseball writers into the Pittsburgh BWA. This great man's name is John Hernon. And he tells columnist Vince Johnson of the **Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**, who made the original end-Jimcrow request, to go quit the Pittsburgh chapter if he doesn't like its lily-white motif which applies not only in Pittsburgh but throughout every other local in the country. Yes, says Hernon, if you don't like it, quit.

So I think now it's only right to tell you that this same John Hernon happens to also be a big wheel in the Pittsburgh Democratic Party, heads the Allegheny County Fair which is a political plum of no small import and puts a fellow on the party's payroll. And wasn't the Allegheny County Fair the place where the little man with the big tie made a recent Labor Day speech?

And whatever happened to the Civil Rights Program, Harry? Or maybe the Democratic Party brother over in Pittsburgh would like to answer that one for the sports writers of the Negro press? Care to try, Hernon?

• • •

Rounding It Up . . .

HANGING OUT THE weekend wash. . . . Win or lose the Red Sox can't say those ex-Brownies they bought didn't come through for them. Lads like Kramer, Stephens and Zarilla. . . . But the Yanks, of course, weren't quite as fortunate with the purchase of Fred Sanford, another old Brownie. . . .

Wonder whether Penn's footballers will be quite as awesome as before now that the legendary Chuck Bednarik is gone from the center of the line. Have a hunch, however, that coach George Munger won't be as bad off as one might think. His backfield for example, should constitute one of the mightiest goal-bound units in the land. Big factor there will be the return of broken-field powerhouse Bob Deuber, the 185-pound halfback who was lost last year with an elbow injury sustained in pole-vault hi jinks for the Penn track squad. . . . But Bob is back again and ready to team up with dynamic Ray Dooney. . . .

The Athletics had a sad comedown this season after the surprising college try for most of last season's American League scramble But despite it all, it's been a good homerun year for Eddie Joost and Sam Chapman. Both boys should finish out with at least 25 round-trippers apiece. They collected their number 22's against the Red Sox in that fateful Sunday last, remember? . . .

Jake Mintz, manager of Ezzard Charles, foolishly lending himself to the Louis-comeback pressure. And while the great retired champ continues to laugh off such reports, believe me, the pressure rests real heavy to get him to come back against Charles next year in what would be a million dollar gate for the IBC promoters. Those guys aren't content with letting Louis serve on the promotional end. They'd like the big killing they can get at the gate out of a Louis ring return. . . ,

If you're to believe pilot Eddie Sawyer, the only Phillies sure of their jobs next year are Willie Jones, Ralph Hamner, Robin Robert and Ken Heintzelman. . . .

Talk that Marty Servo, the retired Schnectady welter, may hit the comeback trail if Ray Robinson vacates the 147-pound throne. Sad news, if true. Marty is over the hill, suffers from a nose condition which forced his original retirement, and that three-round knockout he took from Rocky Graziano three years ago never helped him any either. . . .

Boston's Red Hose have the best batting average in the league for four-masters. And going into this week's action, they made many of them count too, with a grand total of 225 rbi's rammed home via the long blows. . . . The league-leading Yanks aren't too far off the pace in that department, either. Also heading into the past week's games, the Bronxites had totalled 105 homers, good for 173 runs. It does mean something, y'know. . . .

UPSTATE Edition of the WORKER

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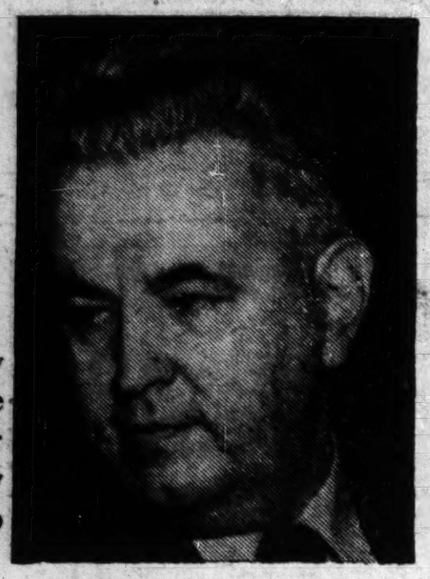
MURRAY OK'S PAY FREEZE FOR STEEL

—See Page 3—

Medina Jails Winter

The week at Foley Square also saw the judge refuse to remove a juror serving illegally and deny a mistrial based on the mob violence at Peekskill.

—See Page 3



CARL WINTER

Dewey Asks for Prosecution Of Victims of Peekskill Mob

—See Page 3—



America's Peoples Act for Peace

Delegates from both American continents get together in Mexico City to map fight for world peace.

—See Page 6

From Groveland, Fla., to Foley Sq

An editorial showing the relationship between the frameup conviction of 3 Florida youths and the heresy trial of the national Communist leaders.—See Page 6

Can't Shout Down Depression

Truman and his aides are trying their best to convince the people there is no depression, but unemployment is still here.

—See Page 7

$$ Parley OK's Wall St. Invasion

American imperialists get the go-ahead signal to buy into or buy out British holdings in their colonial empire.

—See Page 7

To Ask UN Aid to Free Ingrams

As part of "Free Ingram Week," the UN will be asked this Wednesday to aid in freeing Mrs. Ingram and two of her teen-aged sons, who were railroaded to jail for life for defending themselves from the attack of a white farmer.

—See Page 4

Smash Frameup of Negro Steelworker!

THE CASE of Frank Lumpkin, Negro steelworker, who was brutally beaten by a Buffalo policeman last July, comes to trial at the City Courthouse next Thursday, September 22.

Every decent person who prizes his democratic rights and who looks aghast at the rising wave of brutality against the Negro people in this country should be in the courtroom that day to see that justice is not mocked.

What are the facts of the case? Officials of the pleasure-boat SS Canadiana had tried to bar Negro men as passengers. In doing so, they parroted the bigoted Southern Bourbons, claiming that on the previous week a Negro man had "insulted" a white girl by asking her to dance.

WHEN the flagrantly illegal stand of the steamship company was challenged by decent-minded people, the company summoned the police. Enraged by the impressive demonstration of Negro and white fraternity by some of the passengers waiting on the pier, the police tore into them, clubs flying.

Significantly enough, they chose as their target Frank Lumpkin, who took no especially prominent part in the affair, but who happened to be a Negro.

IT IS NO ACCIDENT that Frank Lumpkin, a Negro, was brutalized. Attacks upon Negro people, North and South, are occurring with too alarming a frequency for that. The terror now being directed against the Negro people has as its aim the violent stifling of any move towards Negro and white unity. Such unity would frustrate the attempts of Big Business to fan the cold war embers into a raging flame.



Frank Lumpkin, after his brutal police beating. Note the gash on Lumpkin's forehead.

White Americans, workers especially, must be the first to speak out against anti-Negro brutality, as evinced in the Lumpkin case. For the enemies of the Negro people, those who inspire fascist violence, are the big business monopolists of our country.

And it is they too who promote Taft-Hartley attacks upon the organized labor movement, the obeject being to wring super-profits at the expense of the working class and the Negro people.

NEGRO-LABOR unity can defeat the sinister frameup of Frank Lumpkin. The recent events at Peekskill teach us this lesson: that where the people, Negro and white are united and fight back, the fascist perpetrators of force and violence can be defeated.

Therefore:

- **Continue the flood of protests to the Mayor and Police Commissioner!**
- **Pack the City Court on Thursday, Sept. 22!**
- **Get your Church, trade union, and club to speak out!**

And demand:

- **End police brutality—punish officer Dougherty!**
- **End Jimcrow practices in all public places!**
- **Quash the attempted frameup of Frank Lumpkin!**

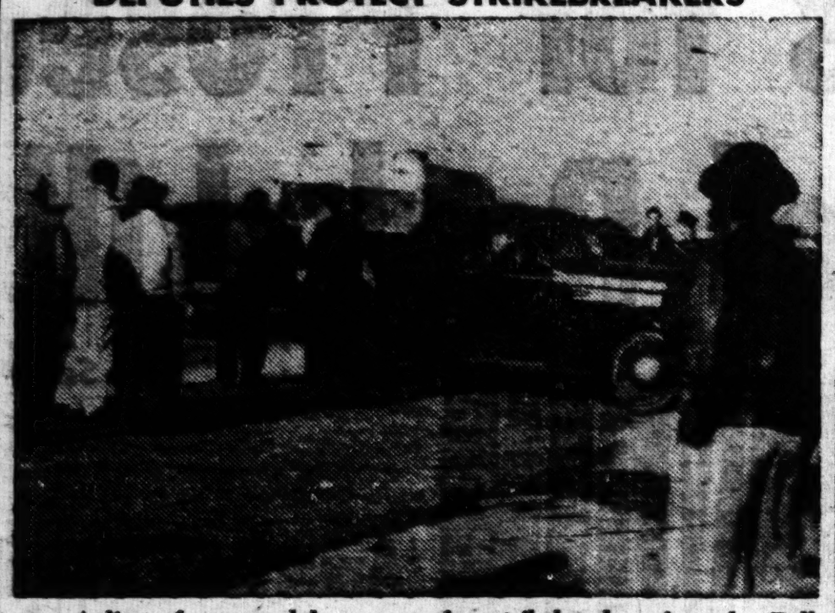
Move for Strike Vote At Westinghouse, GE

Despite surrender of the CIO's top heads to the Truman's wage freezing "steel formula," the Westinghouse and General Electric negotiating committees of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will recommend a strike vote among 200,000 workers in 15 states for a raise package of $500 a year.

The decision came at a joint meeting of the two negotiating bodies at the union's office in New York after a report of the "stubborn refusal" of the two companies to "consider the needs of the workers."

The recommendation will be placed Sept. 26 before the union conference boards of the two company systems.

DEPUTIES PROTECT STRIKEBREAKERS



A line of cars and buses carrying strikebreakers into the Bell Aircraft plant at Buffalo, N. Y., is well protected by sheriff's deputies. The United Auto Workers (CIO), in 14th week of its strike, charged that company "planned" recent violence when at least 24 persons were injured. Management has repeatedly rejected demands for a pension plan and 10-cent hourly increase.

Bell Strike, Peekskill— And Dewey

(AN EDITORIAL)

Governor Dewey lost his temper last week!

With whom? Why with the workers at the Bell Aircraft Corp. in Buffalo. Seems the Bell workers had the colossal gall to oppose the company's efforts to break their strike.

In a huff, Dewey stormed he would not stand for violence or bloodshed in New York State. Straightaway, he summoned conferences and called out the state troopers. In fact, he fairly fell all over himself trying to save the giant Bell Corp. from the encroachments of its employes, selfishly bent on winning a living wage.

BUT HOW DID DEWEY, the "champion of law and order," react to the wholesale violence which took place two weeks ago at Peekskill, when fascist hoodlums stoned unprotected men, women, and children who came to hear the great Negro artist and peoples leader, Paul Robeson, sing?

Buffalo and Peekskill! Dewey's action in each case demonstrates he cares more for the Big Business interests than he does for law and order, for the safeguarding of elementary democratic rights.

Violence, however, is like an epidemic. It will strike every community if allowed to rage unchecked. Upstate New York should demand the swift punishment of all who took part in the stoning and clubbing at Peekskill. Wire, write Governor Dewey, requesting that he supersede Westchester County District Attorney Fanelli, and that he launch a real investigation into the police-led terrorism at Peekskill.

CP HAILS ELLIS ELECTION

BUFFALO. — The executive board of the Western New York Communist Party issued the following statement signed by its chairman, John Noto hailing the election of Jonnie Ellis, Negro woman leader to the post of Erie County secretary of the Communist Party:

"In the election of Comrade Jonnie Ellis to the position of full-time organizational secretary of the Erie County Communist Party, a significant contribution was made under the leadership of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, to the struggle for Negro rights and against white chauvinism.

"This step came as the result of a thorough, self-critical examination of the work of the Upstate Party on the Negro question. Recognizing that our Party, existing as it does in a capitalist country, is constantly subject to the influence of the anti-working class philosophy of white chauvinism, we embarked on a serious campaign to rid ourselves and our organization of all chauvinist tendencies. A central part of the campaign meant the inclusion of Negro comrades in all levels of Party leadership.

Although only a beginning, this action indicates the determination of the Communist Party to press for the right of the Negro people to leadership in all phases of American life. Our Party, the only political party in the Upstate area to elect a Negro woman to a post of such importance, will strive to have its action emulated by all other labor and people's organizations.

The fight for Negro and white unity, for the unity of the Negro people and the labor movement, which was the basis for the great organizing drive of labor, particularly of the CIO, would be sparked by the inclusion of Negro leadership in the peoples' organizations.

Without such unity it is impossible for labor and the people to better their living conditions, or even to maintain their present strength. The fight for the economic needs of the people, against war and fascism must be based on the unity of the Negro people and the labor movement.

We consider the election of Comrade Jonnie Ellis but a modest beginning. It will help us in the fight to free Mrs. Ingram and to wipe out white chauvinism. And it will also aid us in all phases of our activity. This will certainly spur us to greater efforts to build and consolidate our party."



Stop Truman's Sell-Out!

By Russ Depasquale

BUFFALO.—Thousands of steel workers, long awaiting the decision of Truman's Fact-Finding Board, now discover Murray's attempted to have them accept a real sell-out. The steel union, under the leadership of Murray, has allowed Truman to put another one over on labor.

On July 15, steel workers were told by Murray and his paid-staff representatives that the steel union had won a victory when the demands of the workers were taken from the arena of struggle and turned over to a fact-finding board. Rank and file workers now know this "victory" was a hollow one.



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Examining the findings of the board we note that the need of the workers were ignored. Murray's tongue-in-cheek claim that this move constituted a union victory was so much hogwash. This sell-out, if not rejected by the workers, will make it much harder for other unions to conduct a real campaign for a wage increase against big business. This maneuver is just another Murray gimmick to tie the workers to the kite of Truman and his Wall Street pals.

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The workers well remember that every time Murray did not bring the rank-and-file into the fight, the bosses came out on top. Let us examine a few of these actions. Last November, Truman promised that if he were elected, the Taft-Harley act would be repealed. Did he and the Democratic Congress carry out this promise? No! Nor did Murray rally the CIO workers in this fight but rather created false illusions in Truman fulfilling his pledges.

Truman also promised civil rights legislation. After months of "commission studies," the administration has done nothing to curb the attacks upon the civil liberties of the American people; nor has any civil rights bill been passed. We have witnessed promises on price and rent control betrayed by Truman.

Philip Murray has put his faith in a President who has used the notorious injunction weapon several times to break strikes. The workers asked how much money they would get if the union accepted the findings of the board. After several weeks of hearings, the board came out against any wage increase.

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As to pensions for workers in steel plants at the age of 60 or 65, we find the majority of steel workers not able to work that long. The steel companies will not have to pay out one cent to the bulk of the workers in the steel industry in the form of pensions.

The recommendation of Truman's board came only after Murray demonstrated to the steel companies he had no intention of leading the workers in a real struggle against the bosses. The steel trusts knew they were forced to bargain with the union only when the rank-and-file took part in formulating and carrying out a fight to win their demands.

Now Truman asks for another extension of the strike date. The workers must let Murray know they will not be fooled again by any of Truman's tricks. They must use the next few days to let their voices be heard.

It is time for the steel workers to demand the union's return to its former position — that of uniting the rank-and-file, of forming a united struggle with other unions of the CIO, such as the United Electrical and Auto workers union.

The steel workers can still force their leaders to end their policies of retreat, and demand that a referendum vote be taken on the peanut settlement as recommended by Truman's "Fact-Finding" Board.

The steel workers can force Murray to fight for the much-needed increase of 25 cents per hour. The workers know the facts. They learned, in the past few days, this additional fact: that they cannot depend on Murray or Truman to win their just demands.

Rochesterites Launch Campaign To Help Free the Ingram Family



Katherine Hull Buczek, executive secretary of the Rochester ALP, addressing neighbors on the nationwide campaign to free Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, railroaded to a Georgia prison

By Walter Donaldson

ROCHESTER.—RESIDENTS of this city were treated to song and speech last Saturday by members of the Young Progressives of America. But although the tunes were lilting, the YPAers who voiced them were in dead earnest.

For the story they told Rochesterians was that of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Negro mother of fourteen children, sentenced to life imprisonment with two of her children, by Georgia "justice" for defending her honor from a rape-bent white man.

An impromptu parade down Joseph Avenue, led by a spirited group of songsters from New York City, initiated the day's activities. Four street meetings, at each of which signatures demanding freedom for the Ingrams were collected, were then held in various parts of the city.

That evening, YPA threw a testimonial affair for the Rev. Richard Murray, young Negro minister who is both chairman of the local "Free the Ingram Family Committee" and the American Labor Party candidate for Supervisor of the 7th Ward.

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HUNDREDS OF SIGNATURES on petitions demanding freedom for the Ingrams have already been collected in Rochester, the local Ingram Committee announces. A number of activities leading up to and including "National Free the Ingrams Week," from September 18-25, have been mapped.

Several church groups are already actively engaged in signature collecting. Many trade union leaders have signed the petitions and have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Committee.

All churches, as part of the campaign, have been asked to declare Sunday, September 18, a day of prayer in behalf of the Ingrams. Many churches have notified the Committee that they will do so. The Committee has planned shop gate meetings for "National Free the Ingrams Week." Arrangements are under way to secure radio time for Rev. Murray to present the case to a wide audience.

The Committee is inviting interested organizations and individuals to form delegations which will visit the United Nations Assembly during "National Free the Ingrams Week" and put the Ingram case before its members.



Mrs. Evelyn Murray, one of many canvassers who obtained hundreds of signatures from Rochesterians to a petition demanding immediate, unconditional freedom for the Ingrams.



YPA Cultural Group conducting singing parade down Joseph Ave. prior to holding series of open-air meetings on behalf of winning freedom for the Ingram family.



One of four street rallies held in Rochester on Sept. 3. Among the speakers were Richard Streb and Jack Cummings, YPA leaders and James McChesney, Communist Party press director of Monroe County.

Joint Ingram Parley

The Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order arranged a joint meeting with the Rochester Federation of Negro Women's Clubs to discuss the campaign to free the Ingram family.

Also present at the meeting were the congregation of the United Holy Group, whose minister, the Rev. Mrs. Margaret Noakes, is an initiating member of the local Ingram Committee.

The meeting was held at the JYM & WA, Thursday, Sept. 15. The principal speaker was Mrs. Beverly Andrews,

AROUND THE STATE

BUFFALO.—Local 1581, UE-CIO representing Westinghouse employes, last Friday blasted the Peekskill hoodlum attacks on the Robeson concert audience, in the latest issue of its regularly-appearing shop paper.

The stand of the local, under rightwing leadership, follows a recent similar action by the national officers of the UE.

JAMESTOWN.—More than 10,000 unionists, together with their families, celebrated Labor Day with a huge picnic-rally Sept. 5. Speakers at the event included representatives of AFL, CIO and independent unions. They stressed that Labor must lead the fight to defend civil liberties and safeguard the living standards of American workers.

The Tri-County Herald, voice of Jamestown's United Labor Conference and an initiator of the picnic-rally, published resolutions by several local unions calling for the strengthening of civil liberties, for wage raises, housing, against the Feinberg and Mundt-Ferguson bills, against Loyalty Oath requirements, etc.

Honored at the rally was Jamestown's Mayor, Samuel A. Stroth, who is running for reelection this fall.

BUFFALO.—Chairman Henry Ellis, of the Buffalo Trade Union Council for Negro Rights, announced plans for the distribution of 20,000 leaflets blasting the violence against those who attended the Robeson concert in Peekskill two weeks ago.

The leaflets, Ellis said, would reach "thousands of steel, auto, and electrical workers in the area." Ellis said the theme of the leaflet will be: "What Peekskill Means to Labor."

LACKAWANNA.—Rumblings against the Murray-Truman accord, which netted steelworkers nothing in the way of much-needed wage raises, are being heard in several locals of the CIO United Steelworkers here.

It is possible that the lead of Local 1014 in Gary, Ind., may be followed. Last Wednesday, a membership meeting of that local, the largest in the Steelworkers Union, voted unanimously to wire the national executive board in Pittsburgh urging a fight for the union's original 30-cent package.

To Fight 30% Raise in Rent

BUFFALO—Tenants from every major housing project in Buffalo met last week and formed tenants organizations to fight the 30% rent increase order recently issued by the local Housing Commissioner. The rent increase order, according to the Commissioner, was designed "to bring the project rents up to the level of other private dwellings."

An outcome of the meeting was the formation of a delegation to see the Housing Commissioner. The delegation was led by Joseph Scioli, International Representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Joseph Green, of Local 1199, United Steelworkers and the Wilbert Park Tenants Council. The delegation met with the Housing Commissioner but received an unsatisfactory reply.

At a meeting of the newly-formed Lakeview Project Tenants Council, Mrs. Barbara Shore, prominent ALP leader, stressed the necessity for swift organized action to forestall the rent hike.

WE'LL PUT IT ON THE LINE . . .

We'll put it on the line.

The Upstate Worker needs money to continue publishing. If we were like any other paper we would not be appealing to you, our readers. But the Upstate Worker is not like any other paper.

Our income, unlike that of the commercial press, is made up of contributions from working people, from our readers.

Scan the pages of the Upstate Worker and you'll run across relatively little advertising. Advertising is the life-blood of a newspaper of a commercial newspaper, that is. The Upstate Worker receives relatively little advertising. The reason? It consistently goes to bat for the common man and woman, the working people, the oppressed Negro people, and all minorities.

This means we unmercifully lambast the Big Business interests, with the result that we get no advertising from the John D. Rockefellers. We're not complaining, mind you.

★

SO FAR, $1,500 has been raised out of the $3,000 mark we're shooting at. The money has come, in even proportion, from Western New York, Capitol district and Westchester County.

Going into the final half of the drive, we hope to hear soon from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Binghamton, Schenectady, Utica, Poughkeepsie—in fact all points north of Bronx River.

But we appeal here especially to you regular readers of the Upstate Worker. Perhaps you belong to a club or some organization. If so, why not run a house party for the benefit of your newspaper. Buttonhole your friends and co-workers. Ask them to contribute. Send your donation direct to The Upstate Worker.

With your help the Upstate Worker will continue to appear regularly. With your assistance, also, it can constantly improve, pack a bigger wallop in its unwavering fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Editors of
The Upstate Worker

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

The Worker

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MEMO TO 'SPORTING NEWS': HERE ARE REAL FACTS ABOUT ROBINSON

By Bill Wolff

Last week's issue of **Sporting News**, "Baseball's Bible," carried a full page article on Jackie Robinson that bears comment. The weekly publication peddled the white supremacist charge by an unnamed big league manager who claims that Robby gives dazzling performances only before large and cheering crowds, but when there is no applause from the fans Jackie is quite ordinary.

No figures are given, no data is presented to substantiate this charge. It is an attempt to perpetuate the vile myth that still exists among Ku Klux Klan minded that Negro players are at their best only when they are ahead, or before friendly crowds.

Your reporter checked through 139 ball games in which Jackie Robinson participated and came up with certain facts which explode this phony attempt to stereotype Brooklyn's talented second sacker.

In the first place, Brooklyn has been playing before record crowds both home and away so that he has had relatively few opportunities to play before sparse attendances. In the second place, over the season's play, no particular pattern has developed to indicate anything. Before large crowds he has enjoyed many stellar days at bat but he has also been held hitless on numerous other occasions. Similarly, with the stands fairly empty he has had both good and bad days.

But to nail the lie once and for all here are some of Jackie's good days before very ordinary crowds:

May 17—Playing at Chicago's Wrigley Field which holds 45,000, Robbie put on a one man show before the 15,579 paying customers. The Dodger's won 8-5 with the hard hitting second baseman contributing three hits, two of them doubles, besides knocking in two tallies and scoring a third.

May 21—Out at St. Louis, with 13,320 admissions (less than 1/3 capacity) Robinson spearheaded the Dodgers 15-6 win over the Cards by belting in six runs, scoring three more, socking a pair of doubles and a single, and swiping a base for good measure.

May 25—At Pittsburgh this time (with capacity of 42,000) and 13,988 in the stands Robinson drove home two runs and scored two others to provide the Brooks winning margin, 8-6.

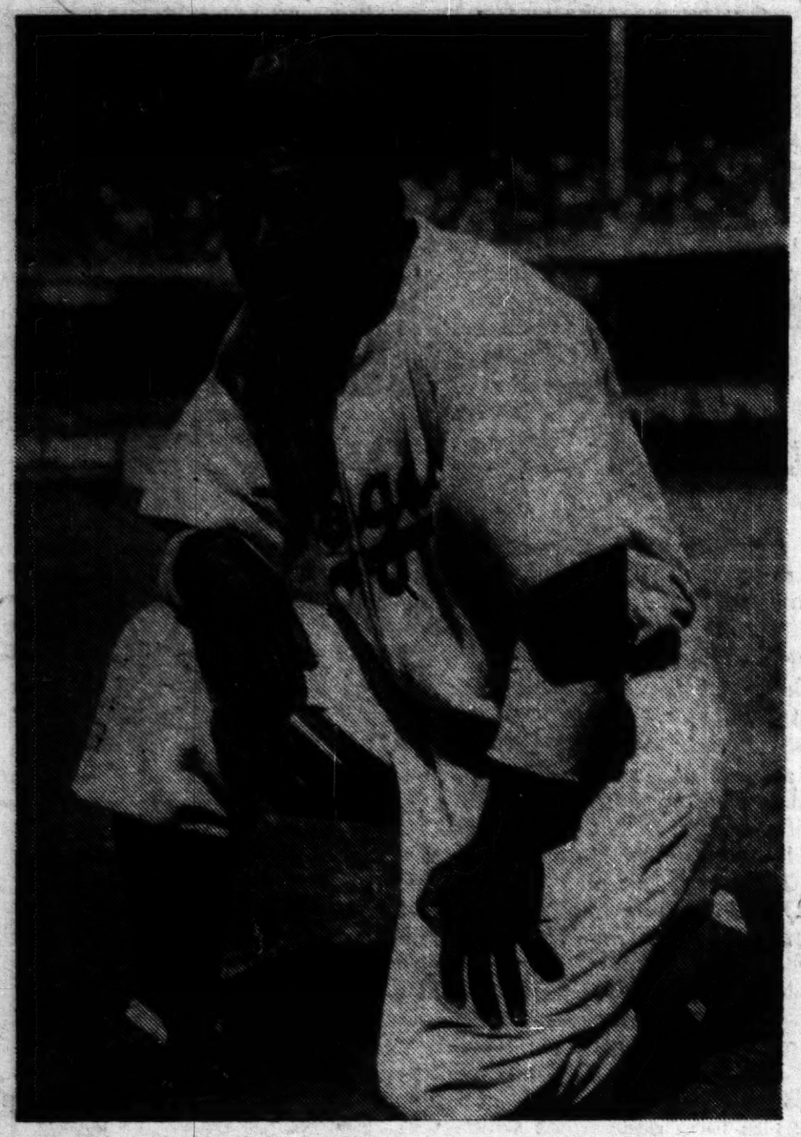
June 8—At home against the Cubs, before a slim crowd of 8,059, Jackie tripled in the first run and singled some a second marker as the Dodgers won 3-1.

June 22—In hostile Crosley field at Cincinnati (holding 34,000), before 9,539 which the Dodgers dropped 4-3 in 11 innings, all Robbie did was belt three hits, one a double, score a run, and afield handled five putouts, four assists and started two fast double plays.

June 30—Nine thousand six hundred and sixty Philly fans watched Robbie sock two hits, steal a base, handle seven chances, and start a twin killing as the Dodgers went down to defeat 4-2.

July 10—In friendly Ebbets Field (seating 34,000), against the traditional borough rivals, the Giants, with 17,896 partisans present, Jack powered Flatbushites to a 7-3 decision. A bases loaded single in the third gave the Brooks a 2-1 edge. In the seventh with the score tied 3-3, his single put the Dodgers ahead 4-3. In addition to his three hits, he had nine chances and won in two double plays.

July 16—Still in Brooklyn, before 11,839, Dodgers dropped a thriller to the Reds 7-6 in 10 innings, but not because of Robinson. The fleet footed infielder was on the scoring end of a triple steal in the second inning to account for the first run. He scored another run and climaxed with a tenth inning homer that left the Dodgers one shy.



Aug. 10—With 16,426 in the stands at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Robinson's homer and single gave the Brooks a 7-5 edge.

Aug. 27—In Flatbush, with 12,911 cheering, Robbie paced the Dodgers to a 6-1 win over the Cubs on his 2 RBI and one scored, not to mention his nine chances and three double plays.

Sept. 1—In the opener of a twin bill against the Reds, at Ebbets Field, with a crowd of 18,925, Robbie's big bat provided the 11-8 margin. He slammed a homer, double, and single, driving in three runs.

And thus by documentary evidence are the foul insinuations by an anonymous National League pilot exposed as an expression of white chauvinism.

How Midwest Grid Power Shapes Up

A new set of football powers will rise in the midwest this year with Ohio State, Minnesota and Michigan state the pre-season choices for the Big Ten Championship, the Rose Bowl berth and national acclaim.

The 1947 and 1948 kings, Michigan, Notre Dame and Northwestern, won't be pushovers, and the two Big Ten teams probably will be in the thick of the title race, but losses from last year indicate somewhat slimmer chances for a big season.

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OHIO STATE, on the surface, looks like best bet for the Big Ten crown. Guards Ray Di Pierro and Dave Templeton are missing from the 1948 club which finished with a 3-3 conference rating for fourth place. So is fullback Joe Whisler.

But Wes Fesler has a standout sophomore prospect in Vic Janowicz who can play fullback or halfback, Gerry Krall and Jim Clark at halfback, and sophomore Ray Hamilton, highly touted as another speedboy.

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MINNESOTA again will have the toughest line in the area, despite losses of some 1948 stars. Leo Nomellini, who plays either guard or tackle, and center Clayton Tonnemaker will be strong contenders for All American. And if the Gopher backfield can click — if halfback Billy Bye can hold up, if Frank Kuzma, Ken Beiersdorf or Dave Skrien can play a strong game at fullback, and if either sophomore backs Dick May or George Hudak come through—the Gophers will go.

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MICHIGAN STATE, a toughie in '48, lost Warren Huey, George Guerre, and Bob McCurry and all will be hard to replace. But the Spartans, under coach Clarence Munn, figure they'll find some capable fill-ins and are aiming for national fame prior to entry in Big Ten competition in 1943. And Michigan State plans for reknown with wins over Michigan and Notre Dame in '49.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Little Men

ONCE UPON A TIME a year ago a little fellow with a big bow tie told a lot of people at Philadelphia's Convention Hall that come hell or high water or Dixiecrat secessions from the great Democratic Party he, Harry S. (s as in soooo wunnerful) would seek continued office as President of these United States on the issue of fighting for the civil liberties of the Negro people. That's what the man said. One year ago. He called it his Civil Rights Program.

So one year after the Democratic Party convention the lynchings still continue North and South. Up north they do it with a gun in the hand of a trigger-happy sop or a Trenton frameup, and down South it doesn't always mean the tar and the rope because it can be a bullet in the back if you happen to be a Negro trying to vote at the polls. It can be an all-white jury of poisoned crackers trying you for "rape," it can be an entire Negro community razed to the ground around Groveland, Florida. Yes, one year after Convention Hall it can be the burning the crosses in front of the home of a Negro family living within sight of the nation's capitol housing a great Democratic Party President and the fable of his Civil Rights Program. It can be a Peekskill one year after Convention Hall too, and when they ask the little man with the big bow tie and the big promises what does he think of Peekskill and the coldblooded fascist attack which was levelled first of all against the Negro people, well, the little fellow with the big bow tie and the big promises squeaks up a cough and a shrug and do you think the Peekskill police were a little "apathetic," maybe, huh?

So it's still only one year after Convention Hall and over in Pittsburgh last week a lot of interesting things are happening. The Pittsburgh president of the Baseball Writers Association local chapter, another very great man although I am not quite certain that he wears a bow tie, cannot see the justice of a request to admit Negro baseball writers into the Pittsburgh BWA. This great man's name is John Hernon. And he tells columnist Vince Johnson of the **Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**, who made the original end-Jimcrow request, to go quit the Pittsburgh chapter if he doesn't like its lily-white motif which applies not only in Pittsburgh but throughout every other local in the country. Yes, says Hernon, if you don't like it, quit.

So I think now it's only right to tell you that this same John Hernon happens to also be a big wheel in the Pittsburgh Democratic Party, heads the Allegheny County Fair which is a political plum of no small import and puts a fellow on the party's payroll. And wasn't the Allegheny County Fair the place where the little man with the big tie made a recent Labor Day speech?

And whatever happened to the Civil Rights Program, Harry? Or maybe the Democratic Party brother over in Pittsburgh would like to answer that one for the sports writers of the Negro press? Care to try, Hernon?

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Rounding It Up . . .

HANGING OUT THE weekend wash. . . . Win or lose the Red Sox can't say those ex-Brownies they bought didn't come through for them. Lads like Kramer, Stephens and Zarilla. . . . But the Yanks, of course, weren't quite as fortunate with the purchase of Fred Sanford, another old Brownie. . . .

Wonder whether Penn's footballers will be quite as awesome as before now that the legendary Chuck Bednarik is gone from the center of the line. Have a hunch, however, that coach George Munger won't be as bad off as one might think. His backfield for example, should constitute one of the mightiest goal-bound units in the land. Big factor there will be the return of broken-field powerhouse Bob Deuber, the 185-pound halfback who was lost last year with an elbow injury sustained in pole-vault hi jinks for the Penn track squad. . . . But Bob is back again and ready to team up with dynamic Ray Dooney. . . .

The Athletics had a sad comedown this season after the surprising college try for most of last season's American League scramble But despite it all, it's been a good homerun year for Eddie Joost and Sam Chapman. Both boys should finish out with at least 25 round-trippers apiece. They collected their number 22's against the Red Sox in that fateful Sunday last, remember? . . .

Jake Mintz, manager of Ezzard Charles, foolishly lending himself to the Louis-comeback pressure. And while the great retired champ continues to laugh off such reports, believe me, the pressure rests real heavy to get him to come back against Charles next year in what would be a million dollar gate for the IBC promoters. Those guys aren't content with letting Louis serve on the promotional end. They'd like the big killing they can get at the gate out of a Louis ring return. . . .

If you're to believe pilot Eddie Sawyer, the only Phillies sure of their jobs next year are Willie Jones, Ralph Hamner, Robin Robert and Ken Heintzelman. . . .

Talk that Marty Servo, the retired Schnectady welter, may hit the comeback trail if Ray Robinson vacates the 147-pound throne. Sad news, if true. Marty is over the hill, suffers from a nose condition which forced his original retirement, and that three-round knockout he took from Rocky Graziano three years ago never helped him any either. . . .

Boston's Red Hose have the best batting average in the league for four-masters. And going into this week's action, they made many of them count too, with a grand total of 225 rbi's rammed home via the long blows. . . . The league-leading Yanks aren't too far off the pace in that department, either. Also heading into the past week's games, the Bronxites had totalled 105 homers, good for 173 runs. It does mean something, y'know. . . .